# REPORT

# DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

# BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR 133330

THE YEAR 1882-83.

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# CONTENTS OF REPORT.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| Annual Statistics— | |
| Income ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Expenditure ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *ib.* |
| Budget Allotment (Provincial)... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Provincial Expenditure ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Expenditure from Local Funds ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Total Expenditure on Education, Science and Art ... ... ... | 6 |
| Objects of Expenditure ... ... ... ... ... ... | *ib.* |
| Grants-in-aid ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Buildings ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Book Depôts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Results of Expenditure ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Distribution of Educational Institutions .. ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Increase and Decrease of Schools and Scholars ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| The University ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| Arts Colleges ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| Special Colleges ... .. ... ... ... ... ... .. | 25 |
| Special and Technical Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28 |
| Matriculation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 |
| High Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 35 |
| Middle Class Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 43 |
| The Study of English and Optional Languages ... ... ... ... | 56 |
| Vernacular Schools (Boys') ... ... ... ... ... ... | 57 |
| Cess Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *ib.* |
| Municipal Grants ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 58 |
| Night Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... .. | 65 |
| Indigenous Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 66 |
| Hindustáni Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 67 |
| Police and Jail Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... | 69 |
| Girls' Schools ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *ib.* |
| Training Colleges and Normal Schools ... ... ... ... ... | 75 |
| Schools in Native States ... ... ... ... ... ... . | 79 |
| The Education of Chiefs and Minors ... ... ... ... ... | 83 |
| Rájkumár College, Rájkot ... ... ... ... ... ... | 86 |
| Rájkumár College, Kolhápur ... ... ... ... ... ... | 87 |
| Table of Castes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 88 |
| Inspectors' Returns of Examinations, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 90 |
| Physical Education ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 92 |
| Educational and General Literature ... ... ... ... ... | *ib.* |
| Resolutions of Government ... ... ... ... ... ... | 93 |
| Resolution of Government on the Report ... ... ... ... ... | 1—3) |
| Appendices ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | i.-cxxxiii. |

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

## FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

1. The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1881-82 and 1882-83 was as under :—

| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial Funds ... ... ... ... | 11,28,148 | 12,31,445 | 1,03,297 | ..... |
| Cess... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,63,307 | 7,41,252 | ..... | 22,055 |
| Fees { Provincial ... ... ... | 1,99,282 | 2,23,297 | 24,015 | ..... |
| Fees { Local ... ... ... ... | 1,52,492 | 1,71,267 | 18,775 | ..... |
| Subscriptions ... ... ... ... | 22,336 | 26,923 | 4,587 | ..... |
| Municipal Assignments ... ... ... | 82,342 | 96,467 | 14,125 | ..... |
| Interest on Endowments ... ... ... | 49,029 | 57,221 | 8,192 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 26,321 | 70,219 | 43,898 | ..... |
| Total of Local Funds ... | 12,95,109 | 13,86,646 | 1,13,592 | 22,055 |
| Grand Total ... | 24,23,257 | 26,18,091 | 2,16,889 | 22,055 |

The increase in the Provincial expenditure is fully explained in subsequent paragraphs. The decrease in cess-receipts is due partly to the large amount of arrears recovered in 1881-82 and partly to remissions on account of the damage done by locusts. The improvement in fee-receipts is due to an increase in the number of schools and scholars. The increase in subscriptions is due to larger receipts on account of new buildings. The increase under Municipal Assignments is due to increased grants for primary schools in Bombay and Sukkur and to larger receipts in every Division for new buildings or for 2nd grade schools. The increase under Interest on Endowments is due to the recovery of arrears. The increase under Miscellaneous is due to the inclusion of the sale-proceeds of the School of Industry at Ratnágiri (Rs. 44,200) and of the pottery department of the School of Art (Rs. 6,900).

2. The expenditure of the department during the year 1882-83 was as follows :—

| | From Provincial Funds. | From Local Funds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Direction and subsidiary charges... ... | 40,285 5 4 | ..... | *40,285 5 4 |
| Inspection and subsidiary charges ... | 1,74,476 2 8 | 11,251 8 1 | †1,85,727 10 9 |
| Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ... ... .. ... ... | 10,16,683 10 11 | 14,14,409 13 7 | ‡24,31,093 8 6 |
| Total ... | 12,31,445 2 11 | 14,25,661 5 8 | 26,57,106 8 7 |

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 37,593-6-0) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, and the amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 2,691-15-4).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and their establishments; also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, scholarships, Translation Department, grants for building school-houses, grants made to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from the Dakshina Fund and other miscellaneous charges; also charges on account of the University, Grant Medical College and Medical Schools.

*N.B.*—The expenditure of Rs. 1,856-14-2 on account of dakshina to Bráhmins and allowances to the establishment of the Dakshina Examiner is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

3. The expenditure from departmental funds shows an increase for the year as under :—

| | 1881-82. | | | 1882-83. | | | Increase. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| From Provincial Funds ... ... ... | 11,28,148 | 13 | 8 | 12,31,445 | 2 | 11 | 1,03,296 | 5 | 3 |
| From Local Funds ... ... ... ... | 12,77,653 | 6 | 1 | 14,25,661 | 5 | 8 | 1,48,007 | 15 | 7 |
| Total ... | 24,05,802 | 3 | 9 | 26,57,106 | 8 | 7 | 2,51,304 | 4 | 10 |

Taking Provincial and Local Funds together I find the net increase distributed as under :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direction ... ... ... ... | 1,331 | 5 | 11 |
| Inspection ... ... ... ... | 4,041 | 7 | 6 |
| Instruction ... ... ... ... | 2,45,931 | 7 | 5 |
| Net Increase ... | 2,51,304 | 4 | 10 |

4. The Budget allotments of Provincial grants and the expenditure under each head were as under :—

| | Allotments. | Expenditure. | Excess. | Saving. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22.—*Education.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. University ... ... ... ... ... | 27,000 | 27,000 | ... | ... |
| 2. Direction ... ... ... ... ... | 40,000 | 40,285 | 285 | ... |
| 3. Inspection ... ... ... ... ... | 1,92,000 | 1,92,624 | 624 | ... |
| 4. Government Colleges (General) ... ... | 1,40,000 | 1,35,635 | ... | 4,365 |
| 5. Do. do. (Special) ... ... | 87,000 | 79,044 | ... | 7,956 |
| 6. Do. Schools, High ... ... ... | 2,44,363 | 2,54,242 | 9,879 | ... |
| 7. Do. do. Middle ... ... | 74,861 | 79,121 | 4,260 | ... |
| 8. Do. do. Low ... ... ... | 776 | 727 | ... | 49 |
| 9. Normal Schools and Training Colleges ... | 46,000 | 42,700 | ... | 3,300 |
| 10. Technical Schools ... ... ... ... | 33,000 | 49,697 | 16,697 | ... |
| 11. Scholarships ... ... ... ... ... | 33,000 | 30,410 | ... | 2,590 |
| 12. Grant for the encouragement of literature ... | 8,000 | 3,520 | ... | 4,480 |
| 13. Grants-in-aid— | | | | |
| A. Grants-in-aid by results ... ... | 70,000 | 93,946 | 23,946 | ... |
| B. Other grants ... ... ... ... | 71,000 | 31,093 | ... | 39,907 |
| C. Building grants ... ... ... | 55,000 | 1,24,573 | 69,573 | ... |
| 14. Miscellaneous— | | | | |
| A. Issue of books *gratis* ... ... ... | 1,600 | 1,200 | ... | 400 |
| B. Petty construction and repairs ... | 400 | 302 | ... | 98 |
| Total Education ... | 11,24,000 | 11,86,119 | 1,25,264 | 63,145 |
| 15. Examination charges ... ... ... ... | 800 | 506 | ... | 294 |
| 24.—*Medical Schools.* | | | | |
| 16. Grant Medical College—Medical Schools ... | 49,000 | 54,904 | 5,904 | ... |
| *Allowance under Treaties and Engagements—* | | | | |
| 17. Dakshina Fund ... ... ... ... | 18,836 | 18,836 | ... | ... |
| *Contribution to Local Funds—* | | | | |
| 18. Provincial Grant for Primary Schools ... | 2,69,000 | 2,69,903 | 903 | ... |
| Total ... | 14,61,636 | 15,30,268 | 1,32,071 | 63,439 |
| *Deduct*—Departmental Receipts ... | 2,88,000 | 2,98,823 | 10,823 | ... |
| Net Allotment and Expenditure ... | 11,73,636 | 12,31,445 | 1,21,248 | 63,439 |
| | | | *Deduct*—Savings ... | 63,439 |
| | | | Net Excess ... | 57,809 |

The charges for *Inspection* were increased, as the pay of the Deputy Educational Inspectors was raised by a transfer from the grant for the *Encour-*

*agement of Literature.* The savings under *Colleges* and *Normal Schools* were due to the absence of officers on leave. The excess against *High and Middle Class Schools* was caused by the employment of extra teachers to provide for a large increase in attendance. The excess against *Technical Schools* was due to the inclusion of the pottery accounts and to an increase of pay granted to the Superintendent of the School of Art. The charges for *Scholarships* were smaller, owing to reduced expenditure in Colleges and the School of Art. Under *Grants-in-aid* there was a large excess, owing to short Budget provision by the Accountant General and to the usual annual increase in the number of aided schools. This excess was met by transfer from the next heading, which was further reduced by short expenditure on the apprentices' home at Byculla. Under *Building Grants* there was a large excess, which was caused by the payment of accumulated claims out of the special grant of Rs. 1,50,000 alluded to last year. The increase under *Medical Schools* appears to be due to the opening of the institution at Hyderabad, and the increase to primary schools was caused by an additional grant to the Dhárwár District.

5. The following table gives in detail the variations in the Provincial expenditure as compared with the figures for the previous year. In this table, fees and other receipts have been deducted from the Provincial expenditure :—

| | Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| *Abstract.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Direction and subsidiary charges ... ... | 38,954 | 40,285 | 1,331 | ... |
| Inspection and do. ... ... ... | 1,72,013 | 1,74,477 | 2,464 | ... |
| Instruction (including all expenditure not coming under the above heads) ... ... ... | 9,17,181 | 10,16,683 | 99,502 | ... |
| Total ... | 11,28,148 | 12,31,445 | 1,03,297 | ... |
| *Detail of Instruction.* | | | | |
| University ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27,009 | 27,000 | ... | 9 |
| Colleges or Departments of Colleges ... ... | 1,77,683 | 1,87,373 | 9,690 | ... |
| Normal Schools ... ... ... ... ... | 43,695 | 42,003 | ... | 1,692 |
| Technical Schools ... ... ... ... ... | 26,816 | 37,454 | 10,638 | ... |
| Boys' Schools. High Schools ... ... ... | 97,949 | 1,13,304 | 15,355 | ... |
| Boys' Schools. Anglo-Vernacular, 1st Grade ... | 36,718 | 30,744 | ... | 5,974 |
| Boys' Schools. Do. 2nd Grade ... | 11,415 | 3,838 | ... | 7,577 |
| Boys' Schools. Lower Class, Primary ... ... | 2,36,621 | 2,36,603 | ... | 18 |
| Girls' Schools for Natives ... ... ... | 18,029 | 27,758 | 9,729 | ... |
| Grants-in-aid. On the system of payment by results... ... ... ... | 1,00,336 | 93,946 | ... | 6,390 |
| Grants-in-aid. Other grants for instruction ... | 48,004 | 70,415 | 22,411 | ... |
| Grants-in-aid. Building Grants ... ... | 6,216 | 62,971 | 56,755 | ... |
| Buildings ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,543 | 21,507 | ... | 3,036 |
| Scholarships and Prizes ... ... ... ... | 35,351 | 35,832 | 481 | ... |
| Translation Department ... ... ... ... | 10,722 | 11,961 | 1,239 | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 16,074 | 13,974 | ... | 2,100 |
| Total Instruction ... | 9,17,181 | 10,16,683 | 1,26,298 | 26,796 |
| *Add*—Charges on account of Direction and Inspection ... ... ... ... ... | 2,10,967 | 2,14,762 | 3,795 | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 11,28,148 | 12,31,445 | 1,30,093 | 26,796 |
| | | | *Deduct*—Decrease ... | 26,796 |
| | | | Net Increase ... | 1,03,297 |

The increase under *Direction* and *Inspection* is due to the increased salaries drawn by the Director and the Deputy Inspectors and to increased expenditure on contingencies and travelling allowances. The increase under *Colleges* is due to annual increments drawn by the professorial staff. The decrease under

*Normal Schools* is due to the absence of officers on leave. The increase under *Technical Schools* is due to an increased salary sanctioned for the Superintendent, and to the inclusion of the pottery accounts. The increase under *High Schools* is due partly to additional establishments sanctioned during the year and partly to the inclusion of charges on account of the engineering class attached to the High School at Hyderabad. The decrease under *1st Grade Schools* is due to increased fee-receipts. The changes under *2nd Grade and Primary Schools (boys and girls)* are mere adjustments against the Provincial grant for District Funds. The net increase of about Rs. 2,000 is due to an increased grant sanctioned for the Southern Division. The decrease under *Grants-in-aid on the system of payment by results* is due to the payment of large arrears in 1881-82. The increase under *Other Grants* is mainly due to a large grant-in-aid of an endowment having been given to the Bombay Education Society. The increase under *Building Grants* is due to the payment of some of the accumulated claims of private—especially of European and Eurasian—schools, while the decrease under *Buildings* shows that smaller grants were paid to Government schools. The increase under *Translation Department* is caused by an increase of salary for the Gujaráti translator; and the decrease under *Miscellaneous* is due to smaller expenditure on the encouragement of literature.

6. The expenditure from Local Funds is shown in the following statement according to Divisions :—

| Divisions. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Division.* | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| From 1. Fees of Provincial Colleges and Schools ... | 1,38,198 3 11 | 1,55,987 15 10 | 17,789 11 11 | ..... |
| 2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ... ... | 2,09,351 0 10 | 2,37,588 15 5 | 28,237 14 7 | ..... |
| 3. Subscriptions ... ... | 1,199 7 0 | 940 7 11 | ..... | 258 15 1 |
| 4. Assignments from Municipal Funds ... ... | 29,996 10 7 | 36,828 14 5 | 6,832 3 10 | ..... |
| 5. Endowment Funds ... | 44,766 3 2 | 44,894 7 9 | 128 4 7 | ..... |
| 6. Miscellaneous ... ... | 10,814 9 6 | 49,852 12 7 | 39,038 3 1 | ..... |
| Total ... | 4,34,326 3 0 | 5,26,093 9 11 | 92,026 6 0 | 258 15 1 |
| *North-East Division.* | | | | |
| From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ... ... | 9,417 13 3 | 10,236 13 9 | 819 0 6 | ..... |
| 2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ... ... | 1,68,588 14 10 | 2,02,507 14 5 | 33,918 15 7 | ..... |
| 3. Subscriptions ... ... | 180 0 0 | 640 0 0 | 460 0 0 | ..... |
| 4. Assignments from Municipal Funds ... ... | 4,832 13 9 | 4,418 10 9 | ..... | 414 3 0 |
| 5. Endowment Funds ... | 996 6 6 | 710 12 0 | ..... | 285 10 6 |
| Total ... | 1,84,016 0 4 | 2,18,514 2 11 | 35,198 0 1 | 699 13 6 |
| *Northern Division.* | | | | |
| From 1. Fees of Provincial Colleges and Schools ... | 24,325 7 9 | 27,974 7 10 | 3,649 0 1 | ..... |
| 2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ... ... | 2,45,301 2 9 | 2,63,136 9 6 | 17,835 6 9 | ..... |
| 3. Subscriptions ... ... | 1,120 0 0 | 1,092 4 10 | ..... | 27 11 2 |
| 4. Assignments from Municipal Funds ... ... | 18,501 1 8 | 18,749 0 0 | 247 14 4 | ..... |
| 5. Endowment Funds ... | 4,845 8 10 | 6,153 4 6 | 1,307 11 8 | ..... |
| Total ... | 2,94,093 5 0 | 3,17,105 10 8 | 23,040 0 10 | 27 11 2 |

| Divisions. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Southern Division.* | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ... ... | 13,613 0 0 | 13,208 0 0 | ..... | 405 0 0 |
| 2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ... ... | 1,95,879 0 0 | 2,01,956 3 0 | 6,077 3 0 | ..... |
| 3. Subscriptions ... ... | 5,558 0 0 | 2,638 0 0 | ..... | 2,920 0 0 |
| 4. Assignments from Municipal Funds ... ... | 4,515 0 0 | 6,132 0 0 | 1,617 0 0 | ..... |
| 5. Endowment Funds ... | 879 0 0 | 740 0 0 | ..... | 139 0 0 |
| 6. Miscellaneous (Dhárwár Industrial School, &c.). | 9,171 0 0 | 7,309 0 0 | ..... | 1,862 0 0 |
| Total ... | 2,29,615 0 0 | 2,31,983 3 0 | 7,694 3 0 | 5,326 0 0 |
| *Sind Division.* | | | | |
| From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ... ... | 13,727 14 0 | 15,618 5 0 | 1,890 7 0 | ..... |
| 2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ... ... | 97,425 1 9 | 91,693 1 8 | ..... | 5,732 0 1 |
| 3. Subscriptions ... ... | 120 0 0 | 60 0 0 | ..... | 60 0 0 |
| 4. Assignments from Municipal Funds ... ... | 21,670 0 9 | 23,476 6 6 | 1,806 5 9 | ..... |
| 5. Endowment Funds ... | 373 5 5 | 260 0 0 | ..... | 113 5 5 |
| 6. Miscellaneous ... ... | 2,286 7 10 | 856 14 3 | ..... | 1,429 9 7 |
| Total ... | 1,35,602 13 9 | 1,31,964 11 5 | 3,696 12 9 | 7,334 15 1 |
| Grand Total ... | 12,77,653 6 1 | 14,25,661 5 11 | 1,61,655 6 8 | 13,647 6 10 |

The increased expenditure in the three first Divisions under Fees and Cess is due to larger fee-receipts, to the opening of new primary schools, and to larger expenditure on buildings.

In the Central Division the increase under Municipal Assignments is due to the increased contribution paid by the Bombay Municipality. The increase under Miscellaneous is mainly due to the inclusion of the accounts of the Ratnágiri Factory and of the pottery department in the School of Art.

In the North-East Division the increase under Subscriptions is due to the opening of seven 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools. The decrease under Municipal Assignments and Endowments is due to the late recovery of contributions and interest.

In the Northern Division the increase under Endowment Funds is due to the recovery of arrears.

In the Southern Division the decrease under Fees is due to a decrease in the attendance at English schools. The increase under Cess is due to the opening of new vernacular schools. More money was received from the towns for the opening of 2nd grade schools, but subscriptions for buildings have fallen off. The expenditure on the Dhárwár Factory was reduced, and one of the endowment funds has been given over to a Native State, and struck off the books.

Sind shows an increase in fee-receipts owing to an increase in the attendance at English schools. The decrease under Cess is due to smaller expenditure on buildings. The increase under Municipal Assignments is due to larger receipts from Kotri and Sukkur. The decrease under Miscellaneous is due to the circumstance that the accounts for 1881-82 included the price received for a plot of ground which was sold by the department.

7. The following table shows at a glance the state of the department for the last five years :—

| Years. | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Expenditure of Provincial Grants. | Expenditure of Local Funds controlled by Government Officers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1878-79 ... ... ... ... ... | 4,605 | 242,851 | 10,51,729 | 12,40,365 |
| 1879-80 ... ... ... ... ... | 4,875 | 275,133 | 11,02,630 | 13,10,546 |
| 1880-81 ... ... ... ... ... | 5,343 | 316,974 | 10,89,118 | 13,57,934 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... ... | 5,704 | 358,891 | 11,28,148 | 12,77,653 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,138 | 389,986 | 12,31,445 | 14,25,661 |

8. These figures do not, however, give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions connected with Government; and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds to the figures already noted the expenditure from private funds on aided schools, and the cost of schools belonging to Native States and inspected by the Educational Department. These additional figures are taken from returns submitted to the Inspectors, and do not include the cost of any schools not under inspection :—

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Contribution from public revenues ... | 10,51,729 | 11,02,630 | 10,89,118 | 11,28,148 | 12,31,445 |
| Local Funds administered by the department ... ... ... ... | 12,40,365 | 13,10,546 | 13,57,934 | 12,77,653 | 14,25,661 |
| Estimate of expenses from private funds of aided schools ... ... ... | 3,44,747 | 3,68,373 | 3,79,529 | 4,14,153 | 5,35,955 |
| Expenditure on Native State and other schools under inspection only ... | 3,44,770 | 3,56,703 | 3,94,258 | 5,87,554 | 6,18,161 |
| Total ... | 29,81,611 | 31,38,252 | 32,20,839 | 34,07,508 | 38,11,222 |

9. The precise distribution of the whole expenditure of the year under report is shown in the table which follows :—

# STATEMENT.

Ex

| Class of Institutions. | Government Institutions. | | | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Other sources. | Total. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 2a | 2b | 2c | 2d | 2e | 2f | 2g | 2 | 3a | 3b | 3c | 3d | 3e | 3f | 3g | 3 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| University Education. — Arts Colleges—English | 88,097 | .. | 24,609 | 28,812 | 3,100 | .. | 285 | 1,44,903 | 7,000 | .. | 203 | 7,081 | .. | .. | 21,592 | 35,8 |
| University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law | 3,993 | .. | 2,006 | 5,047 | .. | .. | .. | 11,046 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | 795 | .. | .. | 21,740 | .. | .. | .. | 22,535 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering | 57,412 | .. | .. | 4,398 | .. | .. | .. | 61,810 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary Education. — High and Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys — High Schools, English | 98,292 | .. | 5,546 | 91,055 | 8,566 | 1,906 | 18 | 2,05,383 | 84,721 | .. | 5,830 | 31,765 | 288 | 6,350 | 31,222 | 1,00, |
| For Boys — Middle do., English. 1st Grade | 30,362 | 250 | 1,910 | 61,425 | 14,492 | 390 | .. | 1,08,829 | 42,457 | .. | 15,151 | 72,154 | 72 | 27,458 | 60,697 | 2,17,9 |
| For Boys — Middle do., English. 2nd Grade | 3,838 | 248 | .. | 8,228 | 9,849 | 1,528 | 37 | 23,723 | 912 | .. | 200 | 645 | 300 | 27 | 247 | 2,3 |
| For Girls — High Schools, English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,771 | .. | 68 | 7,642 | 288 | 1,458 | 6,724 | 21,95 |
| For Girls — Middle do. do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,374 | .. | 6,730 | 38,977 | 72 | 15,930 | 35,901 | 1,13,984 |
| Primary Education. — Primary Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys—Vernacular | 238,295 | 5,77,812 | .. | 1,62,263 | 45,342 | 1,459 | 149 | 10,25,320 | 10,136 | 5,453 | 7,206 | 6,964 | 3,912 | 6,201 | 14,449 | 54,321 |
| For Girls—Vernacular | 27,758 | 36,360 | .. | 947 | 1,823 | .. | .. | 66,888 | 9,944 | .. | 10,232 | 8,226 | .. | 18,243 | 11,555 | 53,200 |
| Schools for special or technical training— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools | 29,798 | .. | .. | 271 | .. | .. | .. | 30,069 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering Schools | 2,436 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,436 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Classes | 11,212 | 240 | .. | 22 | 1,225 | 92 | 1,885 | 14,685 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forest Class | 1,884 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,884 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools of Art | 35,954 | .. | 5,000 | 1,796 | .. | .. | 6,947 | 49,697 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Drawing Classes | 7,140 | .. | .. | 1,737 | .. | .. | .. | 8,877 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Industrial Schools | 1,500 | 583 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46,818 | 48,901 | 5,984 | .. | 3,102 | 1,083 | .. | 5,988 | 13,209 | 29,36 |
| Normal Schools for Masters | 28,162 | .. | .. | 131 | .. | .. | .. | 28,293 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Normal Schools for Mistresses | 13,841 | 30 | 1,160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,031 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| University | 27,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Direction | 40,285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40,285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Inspection | 1,74,477 | *5,066 | .. | 6,186 | .. | .. | .. | 1,85,729 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships and Prizes. — Colleges | 18,382 | .. | 6,978 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,360 | .. | .. | 1,466 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,46 |
| Scholarships and Prizes. — High Schools | 7,472 | †1,653 | 792 | .. | 168 | .. | 63 | 10,148 | .. | .. | 1,469 | 471 | .. | 446 | 695 | 3,08 |
| Scholarships and Prizes. — Middle Schools | 1,618 | †775 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,393 | .. | .. | 633 | 246 | .. | 1,363 | 846 | 3,58 |
| Scholarships and Prizes. — Primary Schools | 10 | 4,421 | 610 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,041 | .. | .. | 867 | .. | 716 | 214 | 386 | 2,18 |
| Scholarships and Prizes. — Special Schools other than Normal Schools | 1,980 | 2,005 | 2,040 | .. | .. | .. | 1,159 | 7,184 | .. | .. | 427 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 427 |
| Scholarships and Prizes. — Normal Schools | 5,870 | 19,498 | .. | .. | 600 | .. | .. | 25,968 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Buildings | 21,507 | 1,43,339 | .. | .. | 690 | .. | .. | 1,65,536 | 62,971 | .. | 30,335 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93, |
| Endowments | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,0 |
| Miscellaneous | 25,935 | 27,603 | 290 | 505 | .. | .. | 659 | 54,992 | 1,370 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,37 |
| Total | 10,05,805 | 8,19,892 | 50,941 | 3,94,563 | 85,855 | 5,370 | 58,020 | 24,20,446 | ‡2,25,640 | 5,453 | 83,919 | 1,70,254 | 5,649 | 84,178 | 1,97,523 | 7,72,6 |

* For Local Fund clerks in the Collectors' offices
† For cess-payers' children
‡ Exclusive of Rs. 1,692 paid to Municipal schools a

*Establishments for the official year* 1882-83.

| DITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unaided Institutions under regular inspection. | | | | | | | Total Government Expenditure. | Total Expenditure from other sources controlled by Government Officers. | Total Expenditure from other sources not controlled by Government Officers. | Grand Total of Expenditure. | Percentage on Total Expenditure. | Government Institutions. | | Aided Intitutions. | | Unaided Institutions |
| Revenues of Native States. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Other sources. | Total. | | | | | | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Total Cost. |
| 4a | 4b | 4c | 4d | 4e | 4f | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6a | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p |
| 7,115 | .. | 560 | 1,095 | .. | .. | 8,770 | 95,097 | 56,806 | 37,646 | 1,89,549 | 4·98 | 514 12 11 | 325 15 7 | 355 10 2 | 66 10 8 | 455 1 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,993 | 7,053 | .. | 11,046 | ·29 | 86 4 9 | 31 3 2 | .... | ..... | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 795 | 21,740 | .. | 22,535 | ·59 | 118 8 8 | 12 1 5 | .... | .... | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57,412 | 4,398 | .. | 61,810 | 1·62 | 635 5 11 | 590 10 9 | .... | .... | |
| 61,092 | .. | 1,278 | 9,566 | .. | 4,884 | 66,820 | 1,23,013 | 1,07,091 | 1,42,275 | 3,72,379 | 9·77 | 67 8 5 | 34 5 3 | 72 11 7 | 17 7 8 | 97 14 3 |
| 30,842 | 1,452 | 63 | 6,806 | 550 | 1,381 | 41,094 | 72,819 | 79,226 | 2,15,867 | 3,67,912 | 9·66 | 24 5 0 | 7 1 6 | 43 13 6 | 8 7 10 | 23 5 2 |
| 6,407 | 756 | .. | 380 | 665 | .. | 8,208 | 4,750 | 19,885 | 9,627 | 34,262 | ·90 | 14 5 7 | 2 5 1 | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,771 | .. | 16,180 | 21,951 | ·58 | .... | .... | 270 5 7 | 69 12 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,374 | .. | 97,610 | 1,13,984 | 2·99 | .... | .... | 93 1 8 | 13 6 0 | .. |
| 2,34,655 | 34,220 | 1,410 | 44,399 | 2,328 | 2,301 | 3,19,313 | 2,48,431 | 7,97,048 | 3,53,475 | 13,98,954 | 36·71 | 5 14 6 | 1 5 10 | 9 6 10 | 1 11 11 | 5 15 6 |
| 21,879 | 1,604 | .. | .. | .. | 566 | 24,049 | 37,702 | 39,130 | 67,305 | 1,44,137 | 3·78 | 9 11 3 | 3 15 3 | 15 2 1 | 2 11 9 | 9 3 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29,798 | 271 | .. | 30,069 | ·79 | 234 0 0 | 231 14 3 | .... | .... | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,436 | .. | .. | 2,436 | ·07 | 309 6 4 | 309 6 4 | .... | .... | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,212 | 3,473 | .. | 14,685 | ·39 | 107 10 0 | 72 4 10 | .... | .... | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,884 | .. | .. | 1,884 | ·05 | 376 12 9 | 376 12 9 | .... | .... | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,954 | 13,743 | .. | 49,697 | 1·31 | 431 5 10 | 303 0 9 | .... | .... | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,140 | 1,737 | .. | 8,877 | ·23 | 13 1 11 | 10 8 1 | .... | .... | |
| 3,791 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,791 | 7,484 | 47,401 | 27,173 | 82,058 | 2·15 | 113 4 1 | 83 14 11 | 112 13 7 | 22 10 8 | 134 10 6 |
| 7,104 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 7,110 | 28,162 | 131 | 7,110 | 35,403 | ·93 | 167 10 8 | 112 11 0 | .... | .... | 98 2 1 |
| 773 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 773 | 13,841 | 1,190 | 773 | 15,804 | ·41 | 311 1 0 | 230 10 4 | .... | .... | 136 15 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,000 | .. | .. | 27,000 | ·71 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40,285 | .. | .. | 40,285 | 1·06 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. |
| 31,280 | 322 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31,602 | 1,74,477 | 11,252 | 31,602 | 2,17,331 | 5·70 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. |
| .. | .. | 560 | .. | .. | .. | 560 | 18,882 | 6,978 | 2,026 | 27,886 | ·73 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 3,577 | .. | 2,043 | .. | .. | 25 | 5,645 | 7,472 | 2,676 | 8,726 | 18,874 | ·49 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 1,922 | 24 | 125 | .. | 25 | 25 | 2,121 | 1,618 | 775 | 5,709 | 8,102 | ·21 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. |
| 9,392 | 103 | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 9,603 | 10 | 5,269 | 11,548 | 16,827 | ·44 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 647 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 647 | 1,980 | 5,204 | 1,074 | 8,258 | ·21 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 5,218 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,218 | 5,870 | 20,098 | 5,218 | 31,186 | ·81 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 71,506 | 1,341 | .. | .. | 282 | .. | 73,079 | 84,478 | 1,44,029 | 1,03,414 | 3,31,921 | 8·71 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,000 | .. | .. | 38,000 | ·99 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 9,758 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,758 | 27,305 | 29,057 | 9,758 | 66,120 | 1·74 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 4,96,953 | 39,882 | 6,039 | 62,252 | 3,800 | 9,230 | 6,18,161 | 12,31,445 | 14,25,661 | 11,54,116 | 38,11,222 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. |

and in the office of the Accountant General.
attending English schools.
Sukkur, and shown under Government Institutions.

*Detail of Miscellaneous.*

| | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Revenues of Native States. | Other Sources. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Translation Department ... ... ... | 11,962 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,962 |
| Encouragement to Literature ... ... | 4,720 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 4,720 |
| Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund ... | 6,853 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,853 |
| Expenses on Boarding-houses for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona and Dhárwár ... | 1,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,200 |
| Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c. ... | ... | *27,603 | 290 | ... | 9,758 | ... | 37,651 |
| Sind Sudhar ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 659 | 659 |
| Charges on account of Certificate Examinations ... | ... | ... | ... | 505 | ... | ... | 505 |
| Grants to Mechanics' Institute ... ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 |
| Grant to Geographical Society ... ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 |
| Grant for education of destitute European and Eurasian children ... ... ... | 820 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 820 |
| Part payment of grant to the Industrial School at Sirúr ... ... ... ... | 550 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 550 |
| Total ... | 27,305 | 27,603 | 290 | 505 | 9,758 | 659 | 66,120 |

* Exclusive of figures in Sind, which are included under Lower Class Schools.

Grants-in-aid.

10. The grants awarded during the year came to Rs. 96,301-13-4 against Rs. 85,090-8-0 in 1881-82. The increase of Rs. 11,211-5-4 is due to an increase in the number of registered schools and to the greater efficiency of the old schools. The awards for the last two years were divided as under :—

| | Colleges. | | Permanent Schools for Europeans and Eurasians. | | Permanent Schools for Natives. | | Private Schools for Natives. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Grant. | No. | Grant. | No. | Grant. | No. | Grant. | No. | Grant. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1881-82 ... ... | 2 | 4,100 | 31 | 37,775 0 0 | 107 | 41,485 0 0 | 4 | 1,730 8 0 | 144 | 85,090 8 0 |
| 1882-83 ... ... | 2 | 6,300 | 32 | 38,432 8 0 | 163 | 48,373 5 4 | 13 | 3,196 0 0 | 210 | 96,301 13 4 |

Awards are not always drawn during the year for which they are given; and the actual disbursements of 1882-83, which include arrears amounting to Rs. 5,101, came to Rs. 93,946. In addition to grants paid by results, fixed grants were paid to the institutions named below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools ... ... | 6,059 |
| Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution ... ... | 6,000 |
| David Sassoon's Reformatory ... ... ... | 3,600 |
| Sanskrit Class at Násik ... ... ... ... | 125 |
| Fardunji Parek School of Industry ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Rastamji Jamsetji's Gujaráti Schools ... ... ... | 2,260 |
| Church of England School, Pánchgani ... ... ... | 2,104 |
| Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay ... ... ... ... | 6,500 |
| | 28,648 |

Rs. 5,453 were given to indigenous schools from Local Funds, and Rs. 1,04,738 were paid by Government in building grants and *special grants for endowments and furniture, &c.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * Endowment grant to Byculla Education Society ... ... | 30,000 |
| Ditto Frere-Fletcher School, Bombay ... ... | 8,000 |
| Half the expenses in the first year to the European and Eurasian School, Girgaon, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | 2,147 |
| Furniture to the Mission High School, Ahmednagar ... ... | 250 |
| Part payment of the grant to the Industrial School, Sirúr, of half the cost of purchasing land and of half the initial expenditure for the first year ... ... ... ... ... | 550 |
| Grant for education of European and Eurasian children ... ... | 820 |
| | 41,767 |

The total Government expenditure on aided institutions was, therefore, Rs. 2,32,785 against Rs. 5,41,522 expended from private sources.

Buildings.

11. The following table shows the building operations in each Division during the year :—

| | Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Provincial. | Local. | Total. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *New Buildings.* | | | |
| Central Division ... ... ... | 8,169 | 26,112 | 34,281 |
| North-East Division ... ... ... | 7,567 | 24,960 | 32,527 |
| Northern do. ... ... ... | ..... | 16,064 | 16,064 |
| Southern do. ... ... ... | 4,842 | 22,240 | 27,082 |
| Sind do. ... ... ... | 628 | 1,030 | 1,658 |
| Total ... | 21,206 | 90,406 | 1,11,612 |
| *Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions.* | | | |
| Cathedral High School, Bombay ... ... | 25,000 | ..... | 25,000 |
| St. Peter's School, Mázgaon, Bombay ... | 20,000 | ..... | 20,000 |
| St. Vincent's School, Poona ... ... | 2,617 | ..... | 2,617 |
| High School at Pánchgani ... ... | 3,000 | ..... | 3,000 |
| Convent School at Bándra ... ... | 2,025 | ..... | 2,025 |
| Mission Vernacular School at Kánur, Ahmednagar Collectorate ... ... ... | 263 | ..... | 263 |
| Mission Vernacular School at Párner, Ahmednagar Collectorate ... ... ... | 325 | ..... | 325 |
| Mission High School, Ahmednagar... ... | 300 | ..... | 300 |
| Thána Library ... ... ... | 1,727 | ..... | 1,727 |
| St. Mary's and Bishop's School, Poona ... | 7,714 | ..... | 7,714 |
| Total ... | 62,971 | ..... | 62,971 |
| *Special and Ordinary Repairs.* | | | |
| Central Division ... ... ... | 286 | 18,821 | 19,107 |
| North-East Division ... ... ... | ..... | 11,277 | 11,277 |
| Northern do. ... ... ... | 15 | 10,611 | 10,626 |
| Southern do. ... ... ... | ..... | 8,044 | 8,044 |
| Sind do. ... ... ... | ..... | 4,870 | 4,870 |
| Total ... | 301 | 53,623 | 53,924 |
| Grand Total .. | 84,478 | 1,44,029 | 2,28,507 |

Of the total expenditure Rs. 438 were spent on Government high schools, Rs. 56,014 on aided high schools, Rs. 35 on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 4,642 on aided middle class schools, Rs. 266 on Government normal schools, Rs. 1,64,797 on Government vernacular schools, Rs. 588 on aided vernacular schools, and Rs. 1,727 on the library at Thána.

The following is the table of expenditure of Provincial Funds on educational buildings in 1882-83 required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211 of the 3rd June 1871 :—

Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial) :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | Repairs ... ... ... ... | 20,401 |
| (*b*) | Minor works (up to Rs. 1,000) ... ... | 2,643 |
| (*c*) | Large works (above Rs. 1,000) ... ... * | 14,955 |
| | Total Public Works Department Budget ... | 37,999 |

Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial, see preceding table) :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (*d*) | Repairs to hired buildings ... ... | 301 |
| (*e*) | Minor Government buildings ... ... | 21,206 |
| (*f*) | Minor grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under) ... | 888 |
| (*g*) | Large grants above Rs. 1,000 ... ... | 62,083 |
| | Total Expenditure from Educational Budget ... | 84,478 |
| | Grand Total ... | 1,22,477 |

Central Book Depôt.

12. The Government stock account is as under :—

| *Receipts.* | Rs. | a. | p. | *Disbursements.* | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of stock on 1st April 1882 ... ... | 88,164 | 4 | 9 | Sale proceeds, including subscriptions to Indian Law Reports, paid into the Government Treasury. | 6,957 | 10 | 8 |
| Value of new stock received during the year ... | 14,074 | 4 | 0 | Commission ... ... | 785 | 11 | 1 |
| Subscription to Indian Law Reports ... ... | 2,906 | 8 | 0 | Value of Indian Law Reports issued to subscribers ... | 3,553 | 8 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 73 | 8 | 11 | Loss from distribution of books gratis, reduction of prices, &c. ... ... | 1,693 | 11 | 5 |
| | | | | Balance on 31st March 1883. | 92,228 | 0 | 6 |
| Total ... | 1,05,218 | 9 | 8 | Total ... | 1,05,218 | 9 | 8 |

The number of depôts for the sale of school books is 247. The stock account of the year is as under :—

| *Receipts.* | Rs. | a. | p. | *Disbursements.* | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1882 ... | 3,95,125 | 10 | 9 | Value of stock sold during the year ... ... | 2,03,647 | 3 | 4 |
| Value of stock received during the year ... | 2,03,598 | 2 | 4 | Value of obsolete and damaged books, together with loss on books where prices were reduced, &c., written off ... ... | 33,753 | 7 | 11 |
| | | | | Balance on 31st March 1883. | 3,61,323 | 1 | 10 |
| Total ... | 5,98,723 | 13 | 1 | Total ... | 5,98,723 | 13 | 1 |

* The following are the items of expenditure for larger works in the Budget for the Public Works Department :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Foundry of the College of Science at Poona ... ... ... | 1,656 |
| Quarters in the compound of the School of Art ... ... ... | 7,112 |
| Additions and alterations to the School of Art ... ... ... | 1,086 |
| Elphinstone High School ... ... ... ... ... | 2,331 |
| Quarters for women students in connection with Grant Medical College . | 1,319 |
| Laying water-pipes in the School of Art compound ... ... | 1,451 |
| Total ... | 14,955 |

The cash account is as under :—

| *Receipts.* | Rs. | a. | p. | *Disbursements.* | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1882 ... | 1,06,273 | 0 | 5 | Paid debt of last year ... | 2,072 | 11 | 3 |
| Sale proceeds during the year ... ... | 2,03,647 | 3 | 4 | Re-invested in stock ... | 1,28,700 | 12 | 3 |
| | | | | Rewards to authors ... | 2,672 | 8 | 0 |
| Cash received for unexecuted orders ... ... | 2,594 | 5 | 1 | Commission and discount ... | 20,422 | 2 | 6 |
| Refund by the Curator out of an advance for *Times of India* Calendar, &c. ... | 1,013 | 12 | 0 | Packing, transit and contingent charges... ... | 8,015 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | Insurance ... ... | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 4,974 | 7 | 0 | House-rent ... ... | 3,904 | 0 | 5 |
| | | | | Postage ... ... | 708 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | Dead Stock ... ... | 116 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | Printing office forms, &c. ... | 1,079 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | Salaries of the Depôt Establishment ... ... | 12,149 | 13 | 7 |
| | | | | Paid to Auditor ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Advance for *Times of India* Calendar ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Contribution to the Local Fund Establishment of the Accountant General ... | 380 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Loss written off ... | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| | | | | Balance on 31st March 1883, *viz.*, cash... 1,07,059-11-7 Outstandings. 27,964-14-9 | 1,35,024 | 10 | 4 |
| Total ... | 3,18,502 | 11 | 10 | Total ... | 3,18,502 | 11 | 10 |

The following statement shows the books, maps and apparatus purchased during the year :—

| | Number of Copies. | Prime Cost. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Apparatus ... ... ... ... | ..... | 3,297 | 4 | 5 |
| English ... ... ... ... | 1,22,310 | 34,567 | 11 | 0 |
| Maráthi and Anglo-Maráthi ... ... ... | 3,35,792 | 38,350 | 0 | 5 |
| Gujaráti and Anglo-Gujaráti ... ... ... | 3,47,576 | 35,079 | 5 | 2 |
| Kánarese ... ... ... ... | 1,56,335 | 9,581 | 13 | 2 |
| Hindustáni and Anglo-Hindustáni ... ... | 13,104 | 2,446 | 15 | 8 |
| Sanskrit ... ... ... ... ... | 6,624 | 5,423 | 4 | 2 |
| Total ... | 9,81,741 | 1,28,746 | 6 | 0 |

These statements are satisfactory, the general result being that we have sold school books worth Rs. 2,03,647, or Rs. 17,546 more than the sale proceeds of the previous year. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 15,859 in the balances of stock and cash, which is due to a clearance of obsolete stock.

Sind Depôt.

The Sind Book Depôt maintained 25 branches throughout the Province, and the stock was as under :—

| *Receipts.* | Rs. | a. | p. | *Disbursements.* | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance, 1st April 1882 ... | 34,722 | 13 | 6 | Value of books sold ... | 6,530 | 0 | 9 |
| Value of stock printed and purchased ... ... | 13,734 | 0 | 0 | Value of books written off... | 47 | 0 | 9 |
| | | | | Balance, 31st March 1883... | 41,879 | 12 | 0 |
| Total ... | 48,456 | 13 | 6 | Total ... | 48,456 | 13 | 6 |

On these figures Mr. Hart-Davies remarks—

"The balance of stock on the 1st day of the year under report exceeds that of the previous year by about Rs. 7,157. The increase of 6,000 copies in the number of books is solely due to the Commissioner's Printing Press, Karáchi, having been more expeditious during the year under report. A large number of copies of educational works was ordered to last five years, on the score of economy and to avoid frequent indents on the Press."

The details of the new stock are as under :—

| Languages. | Number of Copies. | Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Sindi books ... ... ... ... | 52,365 | 11,525 | 5 | 0 |
| Persian books ... ... ... ... | 1,782 | 207 | 2 | 0 |
| Hindu-Sindi books ... ... ... ... | 13,100 | 1,529 | 11 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 3,073 | 471 | 14 | 0 |
| Total ... | 70,320 | 13,734 | 0 | 0 |

The cash account of the Sind Book Depôt stands thus :—

| *Receipts.* | Rs. | a. | p. | *Disbursements.* | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1882 ... | 5,600 | 11 | 6 | Refund to Central Depôt ... | 1,056 | 6 | 1 |
| Sale proceeds ... ... | 6,530 | 0 | 9 | Purchase of books, maps, &c. | 8,201 | 2 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 15 | 8 | 3 | Commission ... ... | 455 | 15 | 9 |
| | | | | Contingent charges ... | 978 | 0 | 9 |
| | | | | Balance on 31st March 1883. | 1,454 | 11 | 6 |
| Total ... | 12,146 | 4 | 6 | Total ... | 12,146 | 4 | 6 |

13. The results of the expenditure on instruction during 1882-83 are shown in the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance, &c. :—

| | Number of Colleges and Schools. | Average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year. | Average daily attendance. | Ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| Colleges ... ... ... | 6 | 923 | 796 | ·86 |
| Medical Schools ... ... | 3 | 137 | 128 | ·93 |
| Engineering Class ... ... | 1 | 12 | 10 | ·81 |
| Agricultural Class (College) ... | 1 | 12 | 7 | ·58 |
| *Agricultural Classes, High Schools | 8 | (185) | (136) | (·73) |
| Do. Vernacular ... | 1 | 20 | 19 | ·92 |
| Forest Class (College)... ... | 1 | 9 | 5 | ·56 |
| School of Art ... ... | 1 | 186 | 123 | ·66 |
| *Drawing Classes ... ... | 21 | 13 (870) | 11 (665) | ·84 (·76) |
| Industrial Schools ... ... | 2 | 65 | 44 | ·67 |
| Normal Schools for Masters ... | 4 | 354 | 302 | ·85 |
| Normal Schools for Mistresses ... | 2 | 70 | 60 | ·84 |
| High Schools ... ... | 19 | 3,533 | 3,080 | ·87 |
| Middle Class Schools— | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... | 43 | 5,273 | 4,507 | ·85 |
| 2nd Grade ... ... | 76 | 2,120 | 1,652 | ·77 |
| Lower Class Schools— | | | | |
| Boys ... ... ... | 3,682 | 234,048 | 171,763 | ·75 |
| Girls ... ... ... | 199 | 11,555 | 7,014 | ·60 |
| Night Schools ... ... | 107 | 2,891 | 1,813 | ·62 |
| Total ... | 3,988 | 248,495 | 180,591 | ·72 |
| Total Government ... | 4,177 | 261,222 | 191,335 | ·73 |

* The figures enclosed in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

| | Number of Colleges and Schools. | Average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year. | Average daily attendance. | Ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT. | | | | |
| Colleges ... ... ... | 2 | 117 | 105 | ·90 |
| Schools of Industry ... ... | 5 | 148 | 99 | ·67 |
| David Sassoon's Reformatory ... | 1 | 206 | 165 | ·80 |
| High Schools { Boys ... ... | 26 | 1,740 | 1,414 | ·81 |
| High Schools { Girls ... ... | 8 | 96 | 82 | ·85 |
| Middle Class Schools { Boys ... | 64 | 6,057 | 5,106 | ·84 |
| Middle Class Schools { Girls ... | 26 | 1,730 | 1,224 | ·70 |
| Lower Class Schools { Boys ... | 124 | 7,180 | 5,805 | ·80 |
| Lower Class Schools { Girls ... | 64 | 5,132 | 3,631 | ·70 |
| Night Schools ... ... | 2 | 144 | 82 | ·57 |
| Indigenous Schools ... ... | 111 | 4,627 | 3,880 | ·83 |
| Total Aided ... | 433 | 27,177 | 21,593 | ·78 |
| PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID BUT UNDER INSPECTION. | | | | |
| Colleges ... ... ... | 1 | 21 | 20 | ·97 |
| School of Industry at Bhúj ... | 1 | 46 | 32 | ·70 |
| Normal Schools ... ... | 3 | 132 | 121 | ·91 |
| Do. for Girls ... | 1 | 10 | 8 | ·84 |
| High Schools ... ... | 8 | 872 | 740 | ·84 |
| Middle Class Schools ... ... | 48 | 2,652 | 2,202 | ·83 |
| Lower Class Schools { Boys ... | 1,275 | 71,825 | 54,760 | ·76 |
| Lower Class Schools { Girls ... | 96 | 4,516 | 2,872 | ·63 |
| Night Schools ... ... | 67 | 1,761 | 1,187 | ·67 |
| Total Inspected ... | 1,500 | 81,835 | 61,942 | ·75 |
| Police and Jail Schools { British ... | 26 | 1,292 | 883 | ·68 |
| Police and Jail Schools { Foreign... | 2 | 68 | 22 | ·32 |
| Total Police and Jail ... | 28 | 1,360 | 905 | ·66 |
| Grand Total ... | 6,138 | 371,594 | 275,785 | ·74 |

14. The next table shows the distribution of all the colleges and schools connected with Government throughout the Presidency. It will be seen that figures for the Janjira, Baroda and Khairpur States have not been included, and that the returns for some of the Government stations and of the smaller States are incomplete.

*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

| Districts and Native States. | Vernacular spoken. | Area in square miles. | Estimate of Population. | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1883. | Percentage of Scholars to population. | Number of towns and inhabited villages. | Number of villages with Schools. | Average number of square miles to each village with a School. | Increase or Decrease of the Year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Schools. | | Scholars. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **Central Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *British Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona | Maráthi | 5,348 | 900,621 | 330 | 18,235 | 2·02 | 1,184 | 228 | 23 | 21 | .. | 759 | .. |
| Sholápur | Do. | 4,521 | 582,487 | 188 | 8,142 | 1·40 | 712 | 161 | 28 | 5 | .. | 779 | .. |
| Sátára | Do. | 4,988 | 1,062,350 | 259 | 14,984 | 1·41 | 1,343 | 208 | 23 | 17 | .. | 1,178 | .. |
| Ratnágiri | Do. | 3,922 | 997,090 | 153 | 11,922 | 1·20 | 1,301 | 128 | 30 | 9 | .. | 714 | |
| Thána | Do. | 4,243 | 908,548 | 206 | 11,756 | 1·29 | 2,101 | 163 | 26 | 16 | .. | 1,008 | .. |
| Kolába | Do. | 1,496 | 381,649 | 81 | 5,250 | 1·38 | 975 | 70 | 21 | 2 | .. | 280 | . |
| Bombay | Do. and Gujaráti. | 18 | 773,196 | 189 | 18,693 | 2·40 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 29 | .. | 1,110 | . |
| | | 24,536 | 5,605,941 | 1,406 | 88,982 | 1·59 | 7,617 | 959 | 25 | 99 | .. | 5,898 | .. |
| *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akalkot | Maráthi and Kánarese. | 498 | 58,040 | 19 | 844 | 1·45 | 105 | 15 | 33 | .. | 1 | 88 | .. |
| Modnimb Táluka (Miraj) | Maráthi | 89 | 10,036 | 8 | 270 | 2·70 | 12 | 8 | 11 | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| Bhor | Do. | 1,491 | 145,876 | 28 | 921 | 0·63 | 477 | 24 | 62 | 1 | .. | 135 | . |
| Aúndh | Do. | 213 | 58,916 | 18 | 736 | 1·25 | 71 | 17 | 12 | .. | 1 | 13 | . |
| Phaltan | Do. | 397 | 58,402 | 17 | 719 | 1·23 | 72 | 14 | 28 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| Jath | Do. | 700 | 49,486 | 18 | 711 | 1·44 | 110 | 15 | 46 | 4 | .. | 91 | .. |
| Jawhár | Do. | 534 | 48,556 | 6 | 255 | 0·53 | 116 | 6 | 89 | .. | .. | | 32 |
| Sávantvádi | Do. | 900 | 174,433 | 47 | 2,776 | 1·60 | 226 | 37 | 24 | 1 | .. | 170 | .. |
| Mahidurgi | Do. | .. | .... | 3 | 76 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 19 | |
| Miraj Junior (Kurole Táluka) | Do. | .. | .... | 2 | 109 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. |
| | | 4,822 | 603,745 | 166 | 7,417 | 1·23 | 1,189 | 141 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 618 | |
| Total, Central Division | .... | 29,358 | 6,209,686 | 1,572 | 96,399 | 1·55 | 8,806 | 1,100 | 26 | 106 | 2 | 6,516 | 32 |
| **North-East Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *British Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khándesh | Maráthi | 9,944 | 1,237,231 | 399 | 22,108 | 1·78 | 2,683 | 344 | 28 | 45 | .. | 1,104 | .. |
| Ahmednagar | Do. | 6,666 | 751,228 | 313 | 15,022 | 1·99 | 1,334 | 285 | 23 | 56 | .. | 1,147 | .. |
| Násik | Do. | 5,940 | 781,206 | 293 | 14,225 | 1·82 | 1,633 | 241 | 24 | 31 | .. | 971 | .. |
| Total, North-East Division | .... | 22,550 | 2,769,665 | 1,005 | 51,355 | 1·85 | 5,650 | 870 | 25 | 132 | .. | 3,513 | |
| **Northern Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *British Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | Gujaráti | 1,662 | 614,198 | 307 | 21,529 | 3·50 | 782 | 235 | 7 | 5 | .. | 839 | .. |
| Broach | Do. | 1,453 | 326,930 | 227 | 14,050 | 4·29 | 405 | 209 | 6 | 12 | .. | 612 | |
| Kaira | Do. | 1,609 | 804,800 | 220 | 18,372 | 2·28 | 675 | 167 | 9 | 14 | .. | 817 | .. |
| Ahmedbad | Do. | 3,821 | 856,324 | 209 | 17,544 | 2·04 | 581 | 140 | 27 | 9 | .. | 1,796 | |
| Panch Mahals | Do. | 1,613 | 255,479 | 67 | 4,329 | 1·69 | 862 | 52 | 31 | 9 | .. | 431 | . |
| Camp Baroda | Do. | .. | 4,624 | 1 | 125 | 2·72 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | |
| Camp Deesa | Do. | .. | .... | 2 | 103 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | . |
| | | 10,158 | 2,862,355 | 1,033 | 76,052 | 2·65 | 3,307 | 805 | 12 | 49 | .. | 4,544 | . |
| *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahi Kántha Agency | Gujaráti | 11,049 | 517,485 | 65 | 3,841 | ·76 | 1,816 | 60 | 184 | 5 | .. | 186 | .. |
| Káthiáwár do. | Do. | 20,559 | 2,343,899 | 690 | 39,711 | 1·69 | 4,168 | 552 | 37 | 60 | .. | 2,461 | |
| Rewa Kántha do. | Do. | 4,935 | 549,892 | 75 | 5,041 | ·91 | 1,156 | 67 | 73 | 1 | .. | 54 | .. |
| Cutch do. | Do. | 6,500 | 512,084 | 91 | 5,753 | 1·12 | 897 | 62 | 104 | 5 | .. | 411 | .. |
| Surat do. | Do. | 1,220 | 151,132 | 31 | 1,849 | 1·22 | 379 | 25 | 48 | 5 | .. | 41 | .. |
| Cambay do. | Do. | 350 | 86,074 | 2 | 422 | ·49 | 85 | 1 | 350 | .. | .. | 17 | |
| Pálanpur Superintendency | Do. | 8,000 | 576,478 | 29 | 1,940 | ·33 | 1,108 | 25 | 320 | | .. | 170 | |
| | | 52,613 | 4,737,044 | 983 | 58,557 | 1·23 | 9,609 | 792 | 66 | 76 | .. | 4,860 | |
| Total, Northern Division | .... | 62,771 | 7,599,399 | 2,016 | 134,609 | 1·77 | 12,916 | 1,597 | 39 | 125 | .. | 9,404 | |
| **Southern Division.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *British Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum | Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni. | 4,657 | 872,654 | 204 | 17,446 | 1·99 | 1,077 | 172 | 27 | .. | 2 | 1,508 | .. |
| Dhárwár | Do. | 4,535 | 891,736 | 372 | 30,364 | 3·40 | 1,285 | 202 | 15 | .. | 5 | 2,051 | . |
| Kaládgi | Do. | 5,757 | 644,877 | 182 | 10,612 | 1·64 | 1,141 | 131 | 43 | 26 | .. | 1,[illegible] | |
| Kánara | Do. and Konkani. | 3,911 | 426,058 | 121 | 8,351 | 1·96 | 1,109 | 92 | 42 | 8 | .. | 2[illegible] | |
| | | 18,860 | 2,835,325 | 879 | 66,773 | 2·35 | 4,612 | 687 | 27 | 34 | 7 | 3,141 | |
| *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolhápur | Maráthi and Kánarese. | 3,184 | 808,170 | 182 | 10,470 | 1·29 | 1,107 | 138 | 23 | 17 | .. | 977 | |
| Miraj | Do. | 340 | 101,275 | 21 | 1,515 | 1·49 | 34 | 12 | 28 | 2 | .. | 84 | |
| Mudhol | Do. | 362 | 52,684 | 21 | 1,038 | 1·97 | 79 | 17 | 21 | .. | .. | 57 | |
| Sángli | Do. | 896 | 198,800 | 64 | 3,574 | 1·79 | 307 | 41 | 21 | 7 | .. | | |
| Lakshmeshvar (Miraj) | Do. | 61 | 10,376 | 10 | 832 | 8·01 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 2 | .. | 30 | |
| Savanúr | Do. | 70 | 14,910 | 6 | 393 | 2·63 | 25 | 3 | 23 | .. | .. | 9 | |
| Rámdurg | Do. | 140 | 29,865 | 7 | 368 | 1·23 | .. | 5 | 28 | .. | .. | | |
| Jamkhandi | Do. | 492 | 84,756 | 23 | 1,165 | 1·37 | 84 | 20 | 24 | 7 | .. | 1[illegible] | |
| Kurundvád | Do. | 182 | 61,607 | 4 | 187 | ·30 | .. | 3 | 60 | .. | . | | |
| | | 5,727 | 1,362,463 | 338 | 19,542 | 1·43 | 1,670 | 242 | 23 | 35 | | 444 | |
| Total, Southern Division | .... | 24,587 | 4,197,788 | 1,217 | 86,315 | 2·05 | 6,282 | 929 | 25 | 69 | 7 | 1 [illegible] | |

| Districts and Native States. | Vernacular spoken. | Area in square miles. | Estimate of Population. | Number of Schools. | Number of scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1883. | Percentage of scholars to population. | Number of towns and inhabited villages. | Number of villages with schools. | Average number of square miles to each village with a school. | Increase or Decrease of the Year. Schools. Increase. | Schools. Decrease. | Scholars. Increase. | Scholars. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Sind Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *British Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi .. .. .. .. | Sindi, Gujaráti, Maráthi and Hindustáni. | 14,115 | 476,841 | 71 | 6,197 | 1·0 | 708 | 37 | 381 | 4 | .. | 457 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | Sindi .. | 9,029 | 754,599 | 109 | 6,298 | ·83 | 3,854 | 68 | 132 | .. | 4 | 408 | .. |
| Shikárpur .. .. .. .. | Do. .. | 10,000 | 850,874 | 116 | 8,104 | ·95 | 959 | 93 | 107 | 2 | .. | 179 | .. |
| Thar and Párkar .. .. .. | Do. and Gujaráti. | 12,729 | 203,273 | 11 | 832 | ·40 | 51 | 10 | 1,272 | .. | .. | 15 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | Sindi .. | 2,139 | 122,710 | 17 | 644 | ·52 | 76 | 12 | 178 | 9 | .. | 293 | .. |
| Total Sind .. | .... | 48,012 | 2,408,297 | 324 | 21,075 | ·87 | 5,648 | 220 | 218 | 15 | 4 | 1,352 | .. |
| Aden .. .. .. .. .. | Arabic .. | .. | .... | 4 | 228 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 394 |
| Total, British Districts .. | .... | 124,116 | 16,481,583 | 4,651 | 304,470 | 1·85 | 26,834 | 3,541 | 35 | 329 | 11 | 23,451 | [illegible] |
| Total, Native States .. | .... | 63,102 | 6,703,252 | 1,487 | 85,516 | 1·27 | 12,468 | 1,175 | 53 | 118 | 2 | 8,100 | 62 |
| Grand Total .. | .... | 187,278 | 23,184,835 | 6,138 | 389,986 | 1·68 | 39,302 | 4,716 | 39 | 447 | 13 | 31,551 | 456 |

15. The next table gives the increase of schools and scholars for the year under report:—

| | Number of Schools at the end of the year. 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | Number of Scholars at the end of the year. 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Government Institutions.* | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges ... ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 881 | 1,056 | 175 | ... |
| Medical Schools ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 143 | 151 | 8 | ... |
| Engineering School ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 19 | 9 | ... |
| Agricultural Class, College. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 13 | 2 | ... |
| *Agricultural Classes, High Schools. | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | (286) | (215) | ... | (71) |
| Do. Vernacular ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 | 23 | 16 | ... |
| Forest Class (College) ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 7 | ... | 4 |
| School of Art ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 177 | 184 | 7 | ... |
| *Drawing Classes ... | 17 | 21 | 4 | ... | (714) | (928) | (214) | ... |
| | | | | | | 17 | 17 | |
| Industrial Schools ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 149 | 56 | ... | 93 |
| Normal Schools for Masters | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 360 | 383 | 23 | ... |
| Do. for Mistresses. | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 73 | 85 | 12 | ... |
| High Schools ... | 19 | 19 | ... | ... | 3,601 | 3,781 | 180 | ... |
| 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools... | 42 | 43 | 1 | ... | 5,264 | 5,564 | 300 | ... |
| 2nd Grade do. do. ... | 86 | 76 | ... | 10 | 2,305 | 2,304 | ... | 1 |
| Lower Class, Primary ... | 3,519 | 3,682 | 163 | ... | 228,819 | 244,930 | 16,111 | ... |
| Night Schools ... | 84 | 107 | 23 | ... | 2,453 | 2,851 | 398 | ... |
| Schools for Girls ... | 181 | 199 | 18 | ... | 11,296 | 13,254 | 1,958 | ... |
| Total... | 3,978 | 4,177 | 210 | 11 | 255,560 | 274,678 | 19,216 | 98 |

* The figures in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

| | Number of Schools at the end of the year. | | | | Number of Scholars at the end of the year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| *Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.* | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 139 | 121 | ... | 18 |
| David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 208 | 208 | ... | ... |
| Industrial Schools ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | ... | 116 | 120 | 4 | ... |
| High Schools, Boys' ... | 23 | 26 | 3 | ... | 1,549 | 1,824 | 275 | ... |
| Do. Girls' ... | 6 | 8 | 2 | ... | 78 | 99 | 21 | ... |
| Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Boys ... | 55 | 64 | 9 | ... | 5,625 | 6,109 | 484 | ... |
| Do. Girls ... | 22 | 26 | 4 | ... | 1,503 | 1,610 | 107 | ... |
| Lower Class, Primary ... | 71 | 124 | 53 | ... | 5,841 | 7,260 | 1,419 | ... |
| Indigenous Schools ... | 73 | 111 | 38 | ... | 3,548 | 4,835 | 1,287 | ... |
| Night Schools ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 175 | 125 | ... | 50 |
| Schools for Girls ... | 50 | 64 | 14 | ... | 4,338 | 5,308 | 970 | ... |
| Total ... | 307 | 433 | 126 | ... | 23,120 | 27,619 | 4,567 | 68 |
| *Private Institutions not receiving aid, but under Inspection.* | | | | | | | | |
| College (Arts) ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 25 | 26 | 1 | ... |
| School of Industry ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 36 | 41 | 5 | ... |
| Normal Schools for Masters | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 120 | 132 | 12 | ... |
| Do. for Mistresses | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... |
| High Schools ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 904 | 997 | 93 | ... |
| Middle Class... ... | 48 | 48 | ... | ... | 2,908 | 2,969 | 61 | ... |
| Lower Class, Primary ... | 1,185 | 1,275 | 90 | ... | 69,159 | 75,250 | 6,091 | ... |
| Night Schools ... | 48 | 67 | 19 | ... | 1,291 | 1,850 | 559 | ... |
| Girls' Schools ... | 95 | 96 | 1 | ... | 4,283 | 5,024 | 741 | ... |
| Total ... | 1,389 | 1,500 | 111 | ... | 78,726 | 86,299 | 7,573 | ... |
| Police and Jail Schools. British Districts. | 27 | 26 | ... | 1 | 1,391 | 1,338 | ... | 53 |
| Police and Jail Schools. Native States ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 94 | 52 | ... | 42 |
| Total ... | 30 | 28 | ... | 2 | 1,485 | 1,390 | ... | 95 |
| Grand Total ... | 5,704 | 6,138 | 447 | 13 | 358,891 | 389,986 | 31,356 | 261 |

16. The net result of the year is as follows :—

| | Schools. | | Scholars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Government Institutions ... ... ... | 199 | ... | 19,118 | ... |
| Aided do. ... ... ... | 126 | ... | 4,499 | ... |
| Inspected do. ... ... ... | 111 | ... | 7,573 | ... |
| Police and Jail Schools ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 95 |
| Total ... | 436 | 2 | 31,190 | 95 |
| *Deduct*—Decrease ... | 2 | ... | 95 | ... |
| *Net*—Increase ... | 434 | ... | 31,095 | ... |

The following return shows the increase and decrease in different grades of schools :—

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Scholars at the end of the year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Colleges ... ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | 1,045 | 1,203 | 158 | ... |
| Medical Schools ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 143 | 151 | 8 | ... |
| Agricultural Class (College.) | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 13 | 2 | ... |
| *Agricultural Classes (High Schools.) | 8 | 9 | 1 | ... | (286) | (215) | ... | (71) |
| Agricultural Class (Vernacular). | | | | | 7 | 23 | 16 | ... |
| Forest Class (College) ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 7 | ... | 4 |
| Schools of Art ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 177 | 184 | 7 | ... |
| *Drawing Classes ... | 17 | 21 | 4 | ... | (714) | 17 (928) | 17 (214) | ... |
| Technical Schools ... | 8 | 10 | 2 | ... | 519 | 444 | ... | 75 |
| Normal Schools ... | 9 | 10 | 1 | ... | 553 | 610 | 57 | ... |
| High Schools (Boys') ... | 50 | 53 | 3 | ... | 6,054 | 6,602 | 548 | ... |
| Do. (Girls') ... | 6 | 8 | 2 | ... | 78 | 99 | 21 | ... |
| Middle Class Schools (Boys'). | 231 | 231 | ... | ... | 16,102 | 16,946 | 844 | ... |
| Do. (Girls') ... | 22 | 26 | 4 | ... | 1,503 | 1,610 | 107 | ... |
| Primary Schools (Boys') ... | 5,012 | 5,396 | 384 | ... | 312,771 | 338,491 | 25,720 | ... |
| Do. (Girls') ... | 326 | 359 | 33 | ... | 19,917 | 23,586 | 3,669 | ... |
| Total ... | 5,704 | 6,138 | 434 | ... | 358,891 | 389,986 | 31,174 | 79 |

*The figures enclosed in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

According to Divisions the result is as under :—

| | Schools. | Scholars. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Central Division ... ... ... ... | 104 | 6,484 | ... |
| North-East Division ... ... ... | 132 | 3,512 | ... |
| Northern do. ... ... ... | 125 | 9,386 | ... |
| Southern do. ... ... ... | 62 | 10,755 | ... |
| Sind do. ... ... ... | 11 | 1,352 | ... |
| Aden ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 394 |
| Total ... | 434 | 31,489 | 394 |

17. The figures for the last two years are as under :—

| | Government Institutions. | | Aided Institutions. | | Inspected Institutions. | | Police and Jail Schools. | | Total. | | Increase on previous year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Pupils. | No. | Pupils. | No. | Pupils. | No. | Pupils. | No. | Pupils. | No. | Pupils |
| 1881-82 .. .. | 3,978 | 255,560 | 307 | 23,120 | 1,389 | 78,726 | 30 | 1,485 | 5,704 | 358,891 | 361 | 41,917 |
| 1882-83 .. .. | 4,177 | 274,678 | 433 | 27,619 | 1,500 | 86,299 | 28 | 1,390 | 6,138 | 389,986 | 434 | 31,095 |

The detail of the so-called Government institutions is as under:—

| | On Imperial or Provincial Budget. | | Aden Schools (Municipal). | | On Local Fund Budget. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... | 107 | 10,707 | 3 | 563 | 3,868 | 244,290 | 3,978 | 255,560 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... | 111 | 11,452 | 3 | 182 | 4,063 | 263,044 | 4,177 | 274,678 |

## The University.

18. The most important events in the history of the University during the year under report are described in the Registrar's report to the Senate:—

"*Endowments.*—Messrs. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Kavasji D. Náegaumvála, M.A., on behalf of themselves and family offered to the University a sum of Rs. (3,000) three thousand in four per cent. Government Paper for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Náegaumvála, Esquire, of the value of Rs. (120) one hundred and twenty, to be awarded every year to the candidate who passes the L.C.E. Examination with the highest number of marks in 'Engineering, Field and Office Work.'

"At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th December last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

"Mr. Pestanji Jehanghir, Chairman of the Melvill Memorial Committee, Baroda, has within the last few days offered to the University in the name of that Committee a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper for the foundation of a scholarship in honour of Mr. Melvill, late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda.

"The Muhammedan National Association of Bombay have also offered to the University a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the foundation of three scholarships to be called 'The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships,' each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, to be awarded every year to the Muhammedan candidates at the Matriculation, Previous and First B.A. Examinations respectively.

"The Syndicate will have much pleasure in submitting, at an early date, these offers for the acceptance of the Senate.

"*Bye-Laws and Regulations.*—No changes of great moment have been made during the year in the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the University. At the instance of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, a knowledge of the Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids has been made compulsory on all candidates for a Medical Degree. The Syndicate observe with satisfaction that the large increase in the number of successful candidates for the B.A. Degree has borne out their expectation that the recent arrangements for dividing that examination would secure substantial relief to the student without lowering the character of the Degree. The experience of another year has also gone to justify the step taken in 1881 of abandoning the restrictive limit of age at Matriculation. It is interesting to note that the Candidate who heads the list this year would, under the old rule, not have been allowed to appear."

19. The result of the Entrance Examination will be noticed later on. For the higher examinations of the University the Registrar has compiled the following table:—

| | Number of Colleges sending up Candidates. | | | | Number of Candidates sent up. | | | | Number of Candidates passed. | | | | Religion or National Classification of Passed Candidates. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Natives of India. | | | | | |
| | Government. | In Native States. | Private. | Total. | From Government Colleges. | From Colleges in Native States. | From Private Colleges. | Total. | From Government Colleges. | From Colleges in Native States. | From Private Colleges. | Total. | Christians. | Hindus. | Pársis. | Mahomedans. | Others. | Europeans |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Previous Examination .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 164 | 41 | 58 | 263 | 58 | 22 | 21 | 101 | .. | 78 | 20 | 2 | 1 | . |
| First B. A. Examination. | 2 | .. | 2 | 4 | 89 | .. | 31 | 120 | 42 | .. | 11 | 53 | 1 | 37 | 14 | 1 | .. | . |
| Second B. A. Examination .. .. .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 4 | 23 | .. | 11 | 34 | 15 | .. | 8 | 23 | .. | 15 | 8 | .. | .. | . |
| B. A. Examination (old Regulations) .. .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 4 | 56 | .. | 16 | 72 | 28 | .. | 8 | 36 | .. | 31 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| First B.Sc. Examination | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Second B.Sc. Examination .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | . | .. |
| Master of Arts .. .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 4 | 10 | .. | 4 | 14 | 3 | .. | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | . | .. |
| Bachelor of Laws .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 28 | .. | .. | 28 | 14 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 7 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| First L. M. & S. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 62 | .. | .. | 62 | 32 | .. | .. | 32 | 6 | 9 | 15 | .. | .. | 2 |
| L. M. & S... .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 31 | .. | .. | 31 | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| First L. C. E. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 24 | .. | .. | 24 | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| L. C. E. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 29 | .. | .. | 29 | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 521 | 41 | 121 | 683 | 234 | 22 | 52 | 308 | 13 | 204 | 73 | 6 | 1 | |

These figures are better than those recorded for 1881-82, as the number of successful candidates has risen from 221 to 308, while the number of candidates presented for examination has increased more slowly, being 683 in 1882-83 against 643 in 1881-82.

Comparing the detailed figures for 1882-83 with those for the previous year, I find that for the P.E.* 101 passed against 71; for the 1st B.A.† 53 against 34; for the 2nd B.A.‡ 23 against 2; for the B.A.§ 36 against 36; and for the M.A. || 6 against 3. In the 1st Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. no candidate was successful, whereas 2 passed in 1881-82; but in the 2nd Examination for the same degree the number of successful candidates rose from 2 to 3. In Law 14 passed against 5 in the previous year. In Medicine, for the 1st L.M. & S. 32 passed against 23, and for the L.M. & S. 15 against 14. In Engineering 10 passed for the 1st L.C.E. against 15 the year previous, and 15¶ for the L.C.E. against 16.

## Arts Colleges.

20. The statements published by the University show the position of each College in respect of the annual examinations, and I give these statements before noticing the reports of the Principals :—

*Previous Examination.*

| Colleges. | Number of Candidates sent up. | Number of successful Candidates. |
|---|---|---|
| Elphinstone College ... ... ... | 96 | 31 |
| Deccan College ... ... ... ... | 59 | 26 |
| Free General Assembly's Institution ... ... | 27 | 6 |
| Saint Xavier's College ... ... ... | 31 | 15 |
| Gujarát College, Ahmedabad ... ... | 9 | 1 |
| Rájáram College, Kolhápur ... ... ... | 19 | 14 |
| Baroda College ... ... ... ... | 22 | 8 |
| Total ... | 263 | 101 |

*1st Examination for the Degree of B.A.*

| Colleges. | Number of Candidates sent up. | Number of successful Candidates. |
|---|---|---|
| Elphinstone College ... ... ... | 54 | 28 |
| Deccan College ... ... ... ... | 35 | 14 |
| Free General Assembly's Institution ... ... | 17 | 7 |
| Saint Xavier's College ... ... ... | 14 | 4 |
| Total ... | 120 | 53 |

* 73 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin, 20 Persian, and 1 Hebrew.

† 32 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin, 16 Persian, and 1 Greek.

‡ 11 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 8 Latin, and 4 Persian. In the selected groups, 6 passed in Language and Literature, 7 in History and Political Economy, 3 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 1 in Mathematics, and 6 in Natural Science.

§ 29 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin and 3 Persian. In the selected groups, 18 passed in History and Political Economy, 7 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 5 in Mathematics, and 6 in Natural Science.

|| 1 passed in Languages (Persian and English), 1 in History and Philosophy, 2 in Mathematics, and 2 in Natural Science.

¶ In the selected subjects, 1 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 2 in Mining and Metallurgy, 5 in Mechanical Engineering, 5 in Botany and Meteorology, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, and 1 in Architecture.

*2nd Examination for the Degree of B.A.*

| Colleges. | Number of Candidates sent up. | Number of successful Candidates. |
|---|---|---|
| Elphinstone College ... ... ... | 15 | 13 |
| Deccan College ... ... ... ... | 8 | 2 |
| Free General Assembly's Institution ... ... | 3 | 2 |
| Saint Xavier's College ... ... ... | 8 | 6 |
| Total ... | 34 | 23 |

*Examination for the Degree of B.A. (Old System).*

| Colleges. | Number of Candidates sent up. | Number of successful Candidates. |
|---|---|---|
| Elphinstone College ... ... ... | 34 | 15 |
| Deccan College ... ... ... ... | 22 | 13 |
| Free General Assembly's Institution ... ... | 9 | 4 |
| Saint Xavier's College ... ... ... | 7 | 4 |
| Total ... | 72 | 36 |

The Elphinstone College passed 2 men in the final examination for the Degree of B.Sc. and 2 in the examination for the Degree of M.A. The Free General Assembly passed 1 man in the final examination for degree of B.Sc. and 3 men in the examination for the Degree of M.A., and the Deccan College passed 1 man in the examination for the degree of M.A.

21. *Elphinstone College.*—The Elphinstone College has been fortunate in having its full staff of Professors unchanged throughout the year, and Mr. Wordsworth gives a good account* of the progress which has been made. The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 18,192 to Rs. 21,396, and there is a large increase in the attendance. The following table gives the attendance for the last three years :—

| Years. | Average daily attendance. | Average monthly number on the Rolls. | Number on the Rolls at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 ... ... ... ... | 150 | 162 | 175 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... | 158 | 168 | 181 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... | 173 | 192 | 239 |

The returns for the University examinations are :—

| Examinations. | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. |
| F. A. Examination ... ... | 72 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Previous do. ... ... | 111 | 47 | 94 | 25 | 101 | 31 |
| 1st B. A. do. ... ... | ... | ... | 44 | 12 | 56 | 28 |
| B. A. do. ... ... | 58 | 22 | 62 | 21 | 49 | 28 |
| M. A. do. ... ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 1st B.Sc. do. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 2nd B.Sc. do. ... ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Total ... | 246 | 100 | 210 | 62 | 213 | 91 |

* An extract from the Principal's report will be found in Appendix A.

22. *Deccan College.*—For the Deccan College Mr. Oxenham reports "a number of students and an amount of fees greater than has ever been recorded." The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 7,206 to Rs. 7,349, while the attendance returns for the last three years are as under :—

| Years. | Average daily attendance. | Average monthly number on the Rolls. | Number on the Rolls at the end of the official year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 ... ... ... ... | 112 | 114 | 133 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... | 120 | 123 | 121 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... | 122 | 126 | 150 |

The returns for the University examinations are :—

| Examinations. | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. |
| F. A. Examination ... ... | 46 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Previous do. ... ... | 62 | 30 | 68 | 14 | 61 | 26 |
| 1st B. A. do. ... ... | ... | ... | 30 | 12 | 35 | 13 |
| 2nd B. A. do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2 |
| Old B. A. do. ... ... | 30 | 8 | 37 | 9 | 23 | 14 |
| M. A. do. ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 139 | 61 | 135 | 35 | 127 | 55 |

An extract from the Principal's report will be found in Appendix B.

23. *The Gujarát College.*—Mr. Best returned from leave in October, and the attendance has revived under his supervision ; but there has not been time for an increase in the fee-receipts, which have fallen from Rs. 1,335 to Rs. 915. The attendance returns for the last three years are :—

| Years. | Average daily attendance. | Average monthly number on the Rolls. | Number on the Rolls at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 ... ... ... ... | 28 | 32 | 24 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... | 17 | 20 | 9 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... | 12 | 13 | 22 |

The examination returns are as under :—

| Examinations. | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. |
| F. E. A. Examination ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Previous do. ... ... | 37 | 6 | 22 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Total ... | 43 | 8 | 22 | 2 | 8 | 1 |

24. *Rájárám College.*—The Rájárám College, with an establishment much the same as that sanctioned for the Gujarát College, has been well managed by

Mr. Candy, so that the University has sanctioned the opening of a class for the first examination for the degree of B. A. The fee-receipts of the college class have risen from Rs. 1,062 to Rs. 1,095, and the attendance returns for the three years the College has been open are as under :—

| Years. | Average daily attendance. | Average monthly number on the Rolls. | Number on the Rolls at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 ... ... ... ... | 12 | 12 | 20 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... | 18 | 22 | 25 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... | 20 | 21 | 26 |

The examination returns for the three years are :—

| Examination. | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. |
| Previous Examination ... | 5 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 18 | 14 |

25. *Aided Colleges.*—The results obtained in the University examinations have already been noticed in para. 20. In the attendance returns there is a falling off, as under :—

| Years. | Average daily attendance. | Average monthly number on the Rolls. | Number on the Rolls at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 ... ... ... ... | 113 | 121 | 156 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... | 127 | 142 | 139 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... | 105 | 117 | 121 |

## Special Colleges.

26. *Law School.*—The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 4,880 to Rs. 5,047, and there is a large increase in the attendance as under :—

| | March 1882. | March 1883. |
|---|---|---|
| Senior Students ... ... ... ... | 29 | 32 |
| Junior do. ... ... ... ... | 39 | 30 |
| Candidates for Pleaders' Examination... ... ... | ..... | 2 |
| Jurisprudence Class ... ... ... ... | 68 | 107 |
| | 136 | 171 |

Mr. K. T. Telang, Barrister-at-Law, continued to act for Mr. Webb from the commencement of the year until the 29th December 1882, when Mr. Webb reverted to his appointment. Mr. S. N. Fox acted for Mr. Jardine during his absence in Europe from the 5th May to the 17th November 1882.

On the examination results Mr. Jardine reports as follows :—

"In December last, the annual examination of the Jurisprudence Class was held by me as usual at the Elphinstone College. Forty-four candidates presented themselves on the day appointed, of whom 30 successfully passed the ordeal. * * * *

Twenty-eight candidates presented themselves for the LL.B. Examination of the University of Bombay held in November 1882; of these 14 successfully passed the examination, of whom one was placed in the 1st Class and awarded a prize."

27. *Grant Medical College.*—Extracts from Dr. Carter's report will be found in Appendix C. It will be seen that, besides the usual changes in the staff, the College has lost the valuable services of Dr. Hughes, Professor of Midwifery, who died at his post in April. Except for this serious loss, the College has been fortunate throughout the year. The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 14,125 to Rs. 21,740, and there is an increase of 40 in the number of matriculated students. For the whole College the classes are as under :—

| | 31st March 1882. | 31st March 1883. |
|---|---|---|
| Graduates and undergraduates ... ... ... | 243 | 283 |
| Hospital Apprentices ... ... ... ... | 40 | 53 |
| Midwife Class ... ... ... ... | ..... | 7 |
| Total ... | 283 | 343 |

Sixty-two students sent in their names for the First L. M. and S. Examination of the Bombay University and 32 passed—4 in the 1st and 28 in the 2nd Division. In the final examination for the L. M. & S. Degree there were 30 candidates, and 15 passed, but all in the 2nd class. Four Assistant Surgeons presented themselves for examination in accordance with the rules of their department, and all were found qualified for promotion. In the Hospital Apprentice Class 8 candidates passed the final examination. Of the Midwife Class Dr. Carter writes as under :—

"Seven women have been under instruction through the Maráthi language during the year: their attendance has been regular, and their progress is reported as satisfactory by their teacher, Mr. Succaram Arjun, L.M. I may here observe that it is intended to give practical instruction to two European women (the wives of soldiers) for service amongst families of the British troops located in this Presidency."

Dr. Carter reports that the College prizes, including the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Book Fund, have been distributed as usual; and his remarks on the library, the materia medica collection, the museum and other important subjects will be found in the extracts referred to above.

28. *The College of Science.*—Mr. S. Cooke, Professor of Chemistry, having obtained furlough in December, Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar was appointed to act for him, and Khán Báhádur Bomanji Sorabji to act for Mr. Daji Nilkant.

The fee-receipts have fallen from Rs. 5,012 to Rs. 4,397, and there is a decrease in the attendance return of all the classes except the Agricultural Class. The figures for the different classes are as under :—

| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Engineering Department ... ... ... | 90 | 80 |
| Agricultural do. ... ... ... | 11 | 13 |
| Forest Department ... ... ... ... | 11 | 7 |
| Mechanical do. (Workshops) ... ... ... | 61 | 51 |
| Total ... | 173 | 151 |

Twenty-four candidates appeared for the 1st Examination in Civil Engineering, of whom 10 passed, one being placed in the 2nd class. Of the final examination, Dr. Cooke writes as follows:—

"At the University Examination for the Degreee of L.C.E. 29 candidates presented themselves, of whom 15 passed, one in the 1st, two in the 2nd and twelve in the Pass class. The candidate at the head of the list, by name Ibrahim Shaik Daud Ahmadi, obtained the highest marks that have ever been obtained at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering since the institution of the degree by the University. He is, as his name shows, a Mussalmán, the first of that class that has obtained a degree in Civil Engineering, and only the second Mussalmán that has during the last eighteen years entered the Engineering classes of the college. He is a young man of highly respectable family, and I trust his success will stimulate other Mahomedans to follow in his footsteps. It seems a pity that Mussalmáns do not qualify themselves for engineering employment, as they are, as a race, physically well fitted for the hard work such employment entails. Moreover, there is a demand for Mahomedans in certain parts of the Presidency, and qualified men would be certain of employment."

The account of the College workshops and Sub-Overseer class is satisfactory:—

"The College workshops have been busy during the year. The new foundry has been finished, and the cupolas and travelling crane erected. This has enabled me to transfer the foundry from the small place in which it was originally established, and which had long been too small for the work it had to turn out, into a large and well ventilated shed. The old moulding shed will now be converted into a store-room which has been much needed.

"I believe that few, if indeed any, similar institutions possess equal means of practical instruction. The College workshops have grown with the College from very small beginnings to their present proportions, and are entirely self-supporting, with the exception of the cost of superintendence. They have not only been self-supporting for many years, but have worked at a sufficient profit to enable them to purchase from profits more than half the machinery they possess, including one of the two steam engines by which that machinery is driven. The shops consist of a large iron foundry with two cupolas and geared travelling crane, a fitting shop, a machine shop, a smithy worked by a fan blast, and a carpenter's shop. The machinery consists of several lathes (the largest 22 feet in the bed), 3 planing machines, a punching and shearing machine, a bolt-screwing machine, several drilling machines, a shaping machine, a wheel-cutting machine, a steam hammer, circular saw, general joiner, band saw, mortising machine, and a number of other appliances. All the work done in these shops has for some years past been entirely executed by pupils. The workshops have executed nearly Rs. 8,000 worth of work during the year, and have commenced the present year with work in hand of the value of about Rs. 6,000."

"During the year under report the average number of apprentices on the roll of the workshops was 59, and there were 51 apprentices on the 31st March of the following castes and creeds:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Christians ... | ... 14 | Eurasian ... | ... 1 |
| | | Portuguese ... | ... 13 |
| Hindus ... | ... 33 | Bráhmans ... | ... 23 |
| | | Artisans ... | ... 6 |
| | | Shimpis ... | ... 3 |
| | | Purbhu ... | .... 1 |
| Mahomedans ... | ... 3 | | |
| Parsi ... | ... 1 | | |

"During the year, 19 apprentices completed their workshop course, 10 of whom passed the entrance test to the Sub-Overseer class and will remain a year longer in the College proper. The remaining 9 were granted certificates from the workshops only, and left to seek employment. One has since passed the 1st Examination of the Board of Marine at Bombay, obtaining a 3rd class engineer's certificate, while another who had previously obtained a 3rd class certificate again appeared before the Board, obtained a 2nd class certificate and afterwards took charge of the engines of a coasting steamer.

"Eight students presented themselves for the final examination of the Sub-Overseer class of whom 6 passed. I have to thank Messrs. Narso Ramchandra Godbole, Secretary Poona Municipality, Gangadhar Venayak Mehendale, pensioned Sub-Engineer, and Damodhar Janardhan Gokhale, pensioned Accountant of the Public Works Department, for the assistance given by them in conducting the examination. Of those who passed this examination last year all have succeeded in obtaining employment—3 in the Public Works Department, 3 on railways, 2 at Indore, 2 in the Poona Municipality, 1 in Berár, 1 in the Alibág Municipality, and 1 in the Baroda State."

Remarks on the College Farm will be found in Appendix D; and of the Agricultural Class attached to the College, Dr. Cooke writes:—

"There are at present only 13 students in this class, which is not as popular as I could desire, owing to the uncertainty which exists as to the employment of the men who have

passed its final examination. The natural field for passed students of this class is the Revenue Department, in which their knowledge of scientific agriculture might be turned to some account, and in which Sir R. Temple when establishing the class intended that they should be employed. At present they can and often do obtain employment under district officers in the Revenue Department; but as they are not permitted to appear either for the higher or lower standard revenue examinations, their prospects are nil, for they cannot rise in the department without passing the necessary test examination. Exceptions have, it is true, been made, and men specially permitted to appear for the examinations; but I think if Government could see their way to allow either all men who have passed through the agricultural class to appear for the revenue examinations, if they obtain employment in the Revenue Department, or, if not all, at least those who have gained a high position at the final College examination; this concession would tend very much to render the class popular. Without some such inducement I do not see how the class can be expected to flourish, for natives cannot be induced to enter on a course of study which offers them no career in life.

"The final examination of the class was held in January 1883, and 5 students passed this examination successfully.

"Mr. Lamb delivered a course of veterinary lectures to the class during the monsoon. A scheme was elaborated, and sent up to Government, the object of which was to provide actual clinical instruction, not only to the students of the Agricultural Class, but also to a class of veterinary apprentices. This scheme included an hospital in which the sick cattle from the neighbouring districts were to have been treated, at first gratis, and afterwards, as the institution took root, for a small fee. The entire cost of supporting the hospital for 40 cattle, with a native assistant in charge under the supervision of one of the veterinary surgeons, was estimated at Rs. 250 per mensem—a very small sum considering the probable advantages of such an institution to the native population of the surrounding districts. The question of the establishment of the hospital has not as yet been settled by Government."

Of the Forest Class Dr. Cooke writes :—

"In this department there are at present 7 students. But, as I reported last year, the withdrawal of the guarantee under which the class was originally established will be fatal to its success.

"At the final examination held in September last year, 5 students appeared, of which number 4 passed, and were appointed under the original guarantee to the Forest Department. They were examined in the following subjects :—

1. Mensuration.
2. Trigonometry.
3. Botany and Forestry.
4. Forest Act.
5. Physics.
6. Chemistry.
7. Geology.
8. Surveying.
9. Drawing."

On two other points of interest in the history of the year, Dr. Cooke reports as follows :—

"Although the college is affiliated to the University for the examinations in science there have been no regular entries for this branch exclusively. A few students, whose attendance is registered in the Deccan College, have by permission attended lectures on physics and chemistry, with practical demonstrations in the latter science. If 6 students come forward next year, as I have reason to hope will be the case, I shall inaugurate a special class for the science degrees of the University.

"The annual excursion was undertaken in January 1883, and we had a pleasant and instructive trip, visiting among other places of interest the Warora collieries."

## Special Technical Schools.

29. *Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.*—The attendance returns for the last three years are :—

| | Average daily attendance. | Average monthly number on the Rolls. | Number on the Rolls at the end of the year. | Fee-Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 ... ... ... | 103 | 153 | 149 | 1,454 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... | 112 | 155 | 177 | 1,587 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... | 123 | 186 | 184 | 1,796 |

All but one of the classes contribute to the increase in the number on the rolls at the end of the year, the figures being :—

| | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary School ... ... ... | 119 | 144 | 158 |
| Architectural Drawing Class ... ... ... | 15 | 14 | 21 |
| Painting Atelier ... ... ... ... | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| Sculpture Atelier ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Wood-Engraving Department ... ... | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Pottery Department ... ... ... | 13 | 10 | 16 |

Extracts from Mr. Griffiths' report and the report of the examiners for 1882-83 will be found in Appendix E. The most important event in the history of the year is the retirement of Mr. Terry after a service of more than twenty-five years. Mr. Terry's name will be remembered for his zealous and successful attempt to introduce Sind pottery into Bombay. Mr. Terry's successor is Mr. E. Greenwood. The subordinate staff of the school has been strengthened, but the increasing influence of the school warrants still more expensive additions. The examination returns for the last three years are as under :—

| | 1st Grade. | | 2nd Grade. | | 3rd Grade. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Presented. | Passed. | Presented. | Passed. | Presented. | Passed. | Presented. | Passed. |
| 1880-81 ... ... | 119 | 18 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 151 | 31 |
| 1881-82 ... ... | 139 | 33 | 65 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 206 | 57 |
| 1882-83 ... ... | 343 | 92 | 75 | 44 | 9 | 3 | 427 | 139 |

The examiners were satisfied with the results of the grade examinations, and found much improvement in the elementary school. The Painting Atelier had suffered from the ease with which promising pupils had obtained employment, but the Sculpture Atelier and the Architectural Class on the whole showed satisfactory results. The Pottery Department has been made over to Mr. Terry to be worked at his own risk for three years, and the examiners recommend that the Wood-Engraving and Art-Metal classes be closed, unless qualified teachers can be provided for them.

*Drawing Classes.*

30. New classes have been opened at Sátára, Kolhápur and Karáchi, and nearly every zilla is now provided with a teacher of elementary drawing. The annual examination for the 1st grade art was held by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Greenwood assisted by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Wimbridge, the examiners appointed for the School of Art. The results of the examination have been given in the preceding paragraph, but the following table shows the schools which sent up candidates :—

| Name of School. | Average number taught Drawing during the year. | Number examined. | Number passed. | Number of Candidates who obtained Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay—Elementary School, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art ... | ... | 25 | 8 | 7 |
| „ Elphinstone High School ... | 15 | 10 | ... | 2 |
| „ Gokaldas Tejpal School ... | 90 | 11 | 2 | ... |
| „ Chandanvádi School ... | 60 | 6 | ... | ... |
| „ Fanasvádi School ... | 25 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| „ Fort Branch School ... | 64 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| „ Jagannath Shankerset School ... | 25 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| „ Scottish High School ... | ... | 11 | 3 | ... |
| „ St. Peter's Girls' School ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Thána Byramji Jijibhoy High School ... | 33 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| Belgaum Sardárs' High School ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Sholápur High School ... ... | 35 | 20 | 12 | 4 |
| Broach High School ... ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Poona High School ... ... | 99 | 65 | 11 | 12 |
| Bhúj School of Art ... ... | ... | 12 | 5 | 6 |
| Násik High School ... ... | 13 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Surat High School ... ... | 37 | 19 | ... | 4 |
| Dhulia High School ... ... | 16 | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| Kolhápur Rajaram College ... ... | 205 | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| Sátára High School ... ... | 59 | 17 | 6 | 5 |
| Ratnágiri High School ... ... | 28 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Kárwár High School ... ... | ... | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Ahmednagar High School ... ... | 83 | 25 | 4 | 3 |
| Nágpur Normal School ... ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... |
| Rájkot School of Art ... ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Total ... | 887 | 343 | 92 | 79 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... | 515 | 139 | 33 | 14 |

*Engineering Class, Hyderabad.*

31. For the final examination there were no candidates, but in the junior class 7 boys satisfied the examiners—the Educational Inspector and the Superintending Engineer—and were permitted to enter on the studies prescribed for the second year. At the same time a new junior class was formed of 12 boys.

32. *David Sassoon Reformatory.*—The number on the rolls is still 208. The annual examination was held by Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patvardhan, who offers some suggestions for the consideration of the managers :—

"About 40 boys, who go to work at the Government Central Press on alternate days, are taught a little English, with a view to enable them to go on with the Press work: 26 of these were present at the examination. Some of them read well, but the rest read with an exceedingly bad accent.

"There are 210 boys on the rolls. All above the age of twelve are required to work three hours a day. Twenty work in the Central Press, 30 in mills, and 80 in the workshop attached to the Institution. All below the age of twelve attend the Reformatory : so nearly two-thirds of the boys have both to work and to attend school. The examination results are not quite satisfactory ; but, considering that the boys are all convicts, are most of them at least of low parentage, and have to work half time, I cannot but consider them creditable to the teachers. * * * * * * The discipline of the boys was not quite satisfactory. I found them very noisy, and the masters could not control them without frequent caning. I noticed that during the time I was examining the school, the boys had to be caned six or seven times. Caning should be resorted to as the last resource, and I should be glad if the Committee would direct the master not to use the cane as at present.

"I think the Reformatory works under considerable disadvantage owing to want of proper supervision over the teachers, and the Committee may be requested to place it under the joint superintendence of the Deputy Inspectors, Maráthi and Gujaráti Schools, Bombay. They should visit the Reformatory at least once a quarter, and offer suggestions for its improvement.

"I visited the workshop, the painter's shop, and the dormitory, and was pleased with what I saw. The arrangement of beds was admirable, and the inmates appeared quite happy. The surroundings were quite clean. In short the management of the Institution does credit to the Superintendent, Mr. Fido."

33. *Dhárwár Factory.*—No report has been received from the managers, but the Inspector's returns show 56 apprentices against 69 in the previous year. In the annual test for reading, writing and arithmetic the results were reported to be good.

34. *Surat School.*—Including a Government grant of Rs. 2,000 and sale-proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,000, the Fardunji Parekh School had an income of Rs. 5,000, while the expenditure was only Rs. 4,666. There is, therefore, no want of money, and it will be well for the managers to develop their school, as the conditions under which it was founded provide for its removal from Surat if it is not kept up in an efficient state. As it is, the attendance has fallen from 51 to 24, and the sale-proceeds are little more than half the sum realized in 1881-82. The decrease in attendance is partly accounted for by the opening of a drawing-class elsewhere; and the managers take credit for turning out 5 fitters and a carpenter, all of whom found employment. But beyond this I can find no real sign of progress in the annual report, and am strongly of opinion that officers of the College of Science should be appointed for the annual examination of the school and of all similar institutions.

35. *Ratnágiri Factory.*—No report has been received from the managers of the factory, but the Inspector states that the boys passed fairly well under the first four vernacular standards. The attendance, however, has fallen from 80 to 62.

36. *Apprentices' Home, Byculla.*—The sum drawn under the rules mentioned in the report for 1881-82 was Rs. 779 only, so that the Government grant is not fully expended. The Society, however, has a plan for the enlargement of the institution and for the erection of a suitable building.

37. *Small Industrial Schools.*—The Dhulia class, which was reported last year as a failure, has now been closed. The Robertson School at Pandharpur receives a small grant as a vernacular school, but the managers have not yet applied for the grant for industrial education, of which I spoke in the report for 1881-82. The attendance at the school has fallen from 65 to 38. In the city of Poona 2 schools have received special grants for industrial education. One of these schools, belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, obtained a grant of Rs. 140 for 7 boys who received instruction in the trade of a printer or book-binder; while the other school, which is maintained by the Panch Houd Mission, received a grant of Rs. 120 for 6 boys who are being trained as carpenters. At Sirúr, in the Poona District, a new school of industry and agriculture has been started by the Rev. Mr. Winsor, and Government has promised a grant-in-aid of half the cost of purchasing land and of half the initial expenditure, provided that the total amount of the grant under both heads does not exceed Rs. 2,050. In the city of Bombay an attempt has been made to start an industrial school with a fund, amounting to Rs. 38,000, which was collected in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy. The subscribers, or rather the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee of the Memorial Fund, have applied to Government for a grant-in-aid of this project; but the amount subscribed was considered to be too small for the establishment proposed, and it now rests with the Committee either to secure adequate funds or to modify their proposals so as to satisfy the requirements of Government.

38. *Medical Schools.*—No report has been received from the Byramji Jijibhoy School at Poona, but the Inspector's returns show that the attendance has increased from 59 to 67. In the Byramji Jijibhoy School at Ahmedabad the attendance has fallen from 65 to 54, but this decrease is due to the passing out of 31 students after completion of the full course of three years. In the new school at Hyderabad the attendance has risen from 19 to 30.

39. *Agricultural Classes in High Schools.*—The attendance in the 8 classes attached to high schools has fallen from 286 to 238. The annual examinations were held by Dr. Cooke, and the results are given below :—

| High Schools. | 1st-year Students. | | 2nd-year Students. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number sent up. | Number passed. | Number sent up. | Number passed. |
| Súrat High School ... ... ... | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Belgaum do. ... ... ... | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Sholápur do. ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Nadiád do. ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad do. ... ... ... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Dhulia do. ... ... ... | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Násik do. ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Ahmednagar do. ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total ... | 51 | 48 | 31 | 28 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... | 55 | 41 | 29 | 22 |

Mr. Shearer inspected all the farms except that at Hyderabad, which is under Mr. Strachan. The reports of Mr. Shearer and Mr. Strachan will be found in Appendix F, and it will be seen that progress is generally shown—the only exception being Sholápur, where a new teacher had to be employed. With regard to the students, complaints are made of the apathy of the high school students, but the vernacular classes in some districts promise well. Mr. Hart-Davies' account of the Zamindár Class at Hyderabad (see Appendix F) is especially encouraging, and the Local Committees at Nadiád and Ahmednagar (see Appendix F) have shown much energy in making practical experiments and in holding exhibitions for the instruction of the cultivators of the neighbourhood.

## Matriculation.

40. This examination was conducted, as in the previous year, at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Káráchi. The results for the two years are contrasted as under :—

| Year. | Number of Institutions sending up Candidates. | | | | Number of Candidates sent up. | | | | | Number of Candidates passed. | | | | | Religion or National Classification of passed Candidates. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Natives of India. | | | | | |
| | Government. | Native States. | Private. | Total. | From Government Schools. | From Schools in Native States. | From Private Schools. | Private Students. | Total. | From Government Schools. | From Schools in Native States. | From Private Schools. | Private Students. | Total. | Christians. | Hindus. | Mahomedans. | Pársis. | Others. | Europeans. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 1881-82 .. .. .. | 18 | 13 | 29 | 60 | 460 | 114 | 375 | 425 | 1,374 | 171 | 57 | 124 | 36 | *388 | 10 | 294 | 2 | 53 | 3 | 26 |
| 1882-83 .. .. .. | 19 | 13 | 33 | 65 | 479 | 126 | 446 | 549 | 1,600 | 240 | 72 | 194 | 66 | †572 | 8 | 402 | 8 | 119 | 5 | 30 |

* Of these 164 took Sanskrit as their second language, 48 Latin, 8 French, 1 Portuguese, 45 Maráthi, 50 Gujaráti, 19 Kánarese, 44 Persian, 5 Sindhi, 2 Hindustáni and 2 Hebrew.

† Of these 211 took Sanskrit as their second language, 56 Latin, 2 Hebrew, 108 Persian, 5 French, 83 Maráthi, 83 Gujaráti, 19 Kánarese, 2 Hindustáni and 3 Sindhi.

41. The returns for the different schools are given in the following table :—

| Name of School. | Number sent up, 1881. | Number passed, 1881. | Number sent up, 1882. | Number passed, 1882. | Increase in number passed. | Decrease in number passed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elphinstone High School (Government)... | 125 | 39 | 108 | 54 | 15 | ... |
| Poona High School (Government) ... | 54 | 23 | 62 | 35 | 12 | ... |
| Fort High School, Bombay (unaided) ... | 51 | 13 | 58 | 24 | 11 | ... |
| E.—St. Mary's Institution, Bombay (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 20 | 26 | 21 | 1 | ... |
| Bombay Proprietary School (unaided) ... | 35 | 7 | 47 | 20 | 13 | ... |
| Ahmedabad High School (Government) . | 36 | 14 | 42 | 19 | 5 | ... |
| Surat High School (Government) ... | 33 | 10 | 35 | 19 | 9 | ... |
| New English School, Poona (unaided) ... | 17 | 5 | 22 | 18 | 13 | ... |
| Rájárám High School, Kolhápur (Native State) ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | 18 | 22 | 17 | ... | 1 |
| Dhárwár High School (Government) ... | 23 | 16 | 21 | 15 | ... | 1 |
| Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot (Native State) ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 11 | 23 | 14 | 3 | ... |
| Hyderabad High School (Government) ... | 15 | 5 | 19 | 14 | 9 | ... |
| Surat Irish Presbyterian Mission High School (aided) ... ... ... ... | 22 | 7 | 39 | 13 | 6 | ... |
| Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi (Government) ... ... ... ... | 12 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 6 | ... |
| Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (aided) ... ... ... ... | 20 | 13 | 25 | 11 | ... | 2 |
| Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Párși Benevolent Institution, Bombay (aided) ... ... | 24 | 11 | 25 | 11 | ... | ... |
| Chandanvádi High School, Bombay (unaided) ... ... ... ... | 25 | 2 | 17 | 11 | 9 | ... |
| Baroda High School (Native State) ... | 24 | 10 | 21 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Robert Money Institution, Bombay (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | 17 | 8 | 26 | 10 | 2 | ... |
| Belgaum Sardárs' High School (Government) ... ... ... ... ... | 51 | 19 | 61 | 10 | ... | 9 |
| Sátára High School (Government) ... | 16 | 9 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Irish Presbyterian Mission High School (aided) ... ... ... | 10 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 7 | ... |
| Dhulia High School (Government) ... | 10 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 7 | ... |
| Kárwár High School (Government) ... | 7 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 7 | ... |
| Násik High School (Government) ... | 13 | 7 | 10 | 7 | ... | ... |
| Bhávnagar High School (Native State)... | 6 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 4 | ... |
| Ratnágiri High School (Government) ... | 15 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 5 | ... |
| Sávantvádi English School (Native State). | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | ... |
| E.—Bishop's High School, Poona (aided). | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Ahmednagar High School (Government). | 13 | 5 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Byrámji Jijibhoy High School, Thána (Government) ... ... ... ... | 15 | 5 | 16 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Nadiad High School (Government) ... | 10 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | ... |
| E.—Cathedral High School (aided) ... | 3 | ... | 6 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad (Native State) ... ... ... ... | 12 | 6 | 10 | 4 | ... | 2 |
| Belgaum London Mission High School (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 5 | 31 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| Amraoti High School, Berár ... ... | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Broach High School (Government) ... | 9 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Poona Free Church Mission Institution (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Navsári Z. Madresa (inspected) ... ... .. .. | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| New English School, Dhárwár (unaided). | ... | ... | 16 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Navánagar High School (Native State)... | 5 | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| E.—Karáchi Grammar School (aided) ... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| Anglo-Vernacular School, Miraj (Native State) ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| E.—Poona Victoria High School (aided). | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Poona Native Institution (aided) ... | 7 | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| E.—Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla (aided) ... ... ... ... | 14 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | 4 |
| Akola High School (Berár) ... ... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| E.—Poona Convent School (aided) ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Bombay Private English School (unaided) ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | ... |

| Name of School. | Number sent up, 1881. | Number passed, 1881. | Number sent up, 1882. | Number passed, 1882. | Increase in number passed. | Decrease in number passed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | 12 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| E.—St. Mary's School, Poona (aided) ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Shikárpur High School (Government)... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Bombay Alfred High School (unaided) ... | 9 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Sholápur High School (Government) ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| E.—St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| E.—Pánchgani High School (aided) ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Karáchi Church Mission High School (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| New English School, Belgaum (unaided). | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| E.—Poona Scottish School (aided) ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| The Indian High School, Bombay (unaided) ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Indore English School (Holkar's State) . | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Hyderabad Church Mission High School (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Ahmedabad Private High School (unaided) ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Alfred High School, Cutch (Native State). | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| E.—John Connon High School, Bombay (aided) ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Gogo Mission School (unaided)... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bhor Anglo-Vernacular School (Native State) ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Jáhángir Motábhoy High School, Surat (unaided) ... ... ... .. | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Private tuition ... ... ... ... | 425 | 36 | 549 | 66 | 30 | ... |
| Total ... | 1,374 | 388 | 1,600 | 572 | 216 | 32 |

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians are marked E.

42. The comparative success of Government, Native State and private schools and of private tutors has been shown in the table first given ; and deducting the figures for private tuition, I find that the figures for the Bombay and Mofussil schools are :—

| | Number sent up in 1881. | Number passed in 1881. | Number sent up in 1882. | Number passed in 1882. | Increase in number passed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 Bombay ... ... ... | 379 | 126 | 372 | 174 | 48 |
| *52 Mofussil ... ... ... | 570 | 226 | 679 | 332 | 106 |
| Total ... | 949 | 352 | 1,051 | 506 | 154 |

*The detail of the Mofussil schools is as under :—

| | Number sent up in 1881. | Number passed in 1881. | Number sent up in 1882. | Number passed in 1882. | Increase in number passed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 in Marátha Districts ... ... | 188 | 73 | 205 | 121 | 48 |
| 8 in Southern Marátha Country ... | 124 | 61 | 176 | 63 | 2 |
| 16 in Gujarát ... ... ... | 206 | 71 | 237 | 112 | 41 |
| 6 in Sind ... ... ... ... | 38 | 16 | 46 | 30 | 14 |
| 3 in Berár and Indore ... ... | 14 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 1 |
| 52 Total ... | 570 | 226 | 679 | 332 | 106 |

The 16 Bombay schools consist of 1 Government school, 5 aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, 3 aided Mission schools, and 1 aided and 6 unaided schools under Native management. The 52 Mofussil schools consist of 18 Government schools, 13 schools in Native States and 21 private schools (7 aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, 7 Mission schools—six of them aided—and 7 schools under Native management, one of which is aided, while another is under Government inspection). Taking the 36 private schools by themselves, I find that 12 schools for Europeans and Eurasians passed 44 pupils in 1882 against 39 in 1881, while the 10 Mission schools passed 52 against 44, and the 14 schools under Native management passed 98 against 41.

## High Schools.

43. The returns show an increase of 5 schools and 569 scholars. Under Government schools there is an increase of 180 scholars, under Aided an increase of 5 schools and 296 scholars, and under Inspected schools an increase of 93 scholars.

Central Division.

44. The Central Division shows an increase of 3 schools and 197 scholars. The details are as under :—

| Name of School. | Number on Rolls. | | Fee-Receipts. | | Principal or Head Master. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1883. | 1882. | 1883. | |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| *Government.* | | | | | |
| Elphinstone ... ... | 905 | 923 | 34,474 9 0 | 37,033 8 0 | Mr. A. Barrett, B.A., up to 10th December and afterwards Mr. V. A. Modak, B.A., with Mr. J. A. Dalál, M.A., LL.B. as Vice-Principal. |
| Poona ... ... ... | 360 | 383 | 9,399 6 0 | 10,064 13 0 | Mr. V. A. Modak, B.A., up to 26th October 1882 and afterwards Mr. M. M. Kunte, B.A. |
| Sátára ... ... ... | 131 | 153 | 2,387 6 0 | 2,498 7 1 | Mr. V. N. Páthak, M.A. |
| Ratnágiri ... ... | 101 | 99 | 1,859 4 0 | 1,808 11 0 | Mr. N. V. Sathe, B.A. |
| Sholápur ... ... | 56 | 75 | 897 12 0 | 1,162 0 0 | Mr. R. G. Naik. |
| Thána ... ... ... | 95 | 108 | 2,350 0 0 | 2,552 8 0 | Mr. J. B. Modak, B.A. |
| Total ... | 1,648 | 1,741 | 51,368 5 0 | 55,119 15 1 | |
| *Aided.* | | | | | |
| 24 High Schools ... | 1,137 | 1,264 | ..... | ..... | |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | |
| 1 High School ... | 82 | 59 | ..... | ..... | |
| Grand Total ... | 2,867 | 3,064 | 51,368 5 0 | 55,119 15 1 | |

[1] After a successful career in the Elphinstone High School Mr. Barrett was appointed Professor of English in Elphinstone College, and Mr. Váman A'báji Modak, a Graduate of the Bombay University, was appointed Principal of the school. Government has been liberal in providing the extra establishment which was required in consequence of the steady increase in attendance that has now been going on for some years, and the school is generally in a highly prosperous condition. The same praise may be given to the schools at Poona and Sátára, and also to the Thána School and in a less degree to the Sholápur School. At Ratnágiri there has been some stagnation, but changes lately made in the staff will, it is believed, strengthen the position of the school.

The increase of 3 aided schools is due to the addition of the Native Institution and the Scottish School for European and Eurasian girls at Poona, and to the promotion of the St. Peter's School for girls at Mázgaon which now teaches up to Matriculation. The aided schools are made up of 18 European and Eurasian, 4 Mission and 2 Native institutions; and the net increase of 127 children is caused by an increase of 77 in the first and 116 in the third class, while there is a decrease of 66 in the Mission schools.

The results of the annual examinations under Anglo-Vernacular standards are tabulated as under :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | | Percentage of passed under all Heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Second Head. | | History and Geography. | English. | In all Heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82 |
| | | | | Vernacular. | Second Language. | | | | | |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elphinstone ... ... ... | IV. to VI. | 639 | 331 | 555 | 422 | 431 | 398 | 209 | 31 | 37 |
| Poona ... ... ... | Do. ... | 214 | 174 | ... | 193 | 174 | 183 | 131 | 61 | 27 |
| Sátára ... ... ... | Do. ... | 88 | 81 | ... | 69 | 75 | 61 | 51 | 58 | 28 |
| Ratnágiri ... ... ... | Do. ... | 55 | 46 | 4 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 20 | 36 | 52 |
| Sholápur ... ... ... | Do. ... | 38 | 32 | ... | 21 | 29 | 32 | 24 | 63 | 71 |
| Thána ... ... ... | Do. ... | 55 | 37 | ... | 42 | 39 | 33 | 18 | 33 | 44 |
| Total ... | ... | 1,089 | 701 | 559 | 778 | 784 | 743 | 453 | 41 | ... |
| Figures for 1881-82 ... | ... | 1,033 | 618 | 515 | 656 | 666 | 703 | 382 | ... | 36 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Robert Money Institution, Bombay ... ... ... | IV. to VI. | 87 | 38 | 25 | ... | 14 | 37 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| * General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... | Do. ... | 62 | 27 | 12 | ... | 23 | 23 | 11 | 18 | 18 |
| * Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... | Do. ... | 35 | 16 | 21 | ... | 18 | 15 | 6 | 17 | 17 |
| * Free Church Mission High School, Poona ... ... | Do. ... | 36 | 15 | 19 | ... | 17 | 24 | 7 | 19 | 19 |
| Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Fort High School, Bombay ... | Do. ... | 144 | 131 | ... | 124 | 129 | 118 | 99 | 69 | ... |
| Poona Native Institution ... | Do. ... | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 60 | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 379 | 242 | 91 | 138 | 213 | 230 | 142 | 37 | ... |
| Figures for 1881-82 ... | ... | 220 | 96 | 77 | ... | 72 | 99 | 34 | ... | 15 |

* Examined in 1881-82.

The Elphinstone High School showed an improvement in the University Examination, but the lower classes did not satisfy the College Professors who held the annual examination towards the close of 1882. Summing up the results, the Principal of the College, Mr. Wordsworth, writes :—

"Looking to the results in each subject as shown in the accompanying statistics furnished by the Acting Principal of the Elphinstone High School, it appears that there has been a depreciation of 6 per cent. in the number of boys passed in mathematics and history and geography and of 5 per cent. in English, while there has been an improvement over the results of 1881 in the vernacular by 3 per cent. and in classics by one per cent. On the whole there can be no doubt that the standard of efficiency has been lowered throughout the school."

The causes assigned for this falling off are the many unavoidable changes in the school staff and the overcrowding of boys who were admitted before the fresh establishment was sanctioned. The Poona High School also did well before the University, and the results of the annual examination were reported by the Principal of the Deccan College to be creditable to the teachers. The Sátára School did fairly in the Entrance Examination, and the Educational Inspector, General Waddington, pronounced the results of the annual examination to be most satisfactory in every way. The Ratnágiri High School passed 7 out of 10 candidates for Matriculation, and among the seven was a Mussalmán boy who passed in Sanskrit. Of the annual examination General Waddington writes in terms of qualified praise :—

"On the whole I am glad to be able to report that the school did better than in 1881-82, and that the Head Master, Mr. Sathé, appears to have exerted himself to improve its condition and efficiency."

The Sholápur School is but feebly represented at the University Examination, and the Inspector remarks on the annual examination that the state of the school is fairly satisfactory, but that more life and energy are required by all concerned. The Thána School passed a few boys in the University Examination, and the examination returns showed a slight improvement over those of the previous year.

With regard to aided schools for natives, Mr. Kirkham reports that the four Mission schools passed 26 boys in the University Examination against 27 in the previous year; while the two schools under native management raised their total from 11 to 14. On the annual examination of these schools the Inspector makes no remarks except of the schools belonging to the Pársi Benevolent Fund, which are said to have passed a good examination and to be still in the efficient state which has been favourably noticed in previous years.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians were again successful in the University examinations, the number of candidates who passed having risen from 37 to 41. The results obtained in the Inspector's examination were as under:—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | | Percentage of passed under all Heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Arithmetic. | English. | History and Geography. | Second Language. | Needlework. | In all Heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
| *E.—Scottish Education Society's John Connon High School, Fort ... ... | VI. to VIII. | 13 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 38 | 38 |
| *E.—Cathedral High School, Fort, Bombay... ... | Do. | 33 | 25 | 15 | 25 | 14 | ... | 7 | 21 | 21 |
| *E.—Convent School, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay ... | Do. | 11 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Convent School, Mázgaon, Bombay ... ... | Do. | 19 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| *St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Máhim, Bombay ... ... | VI. ... | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | .. | 3 | 43 | 43 |
| *E.—Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla ... | VI. to VIII. | 33 | 25 | 20 | 28 | 24 | 13 | 14 | 39 | 39 |
| *St. Xavier's School, Esplanade, Bombay ... ... | VI. ... | 24 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 17 | ... | 10 | 42 | 42 |
| E.—Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla ... | VI. to VII. | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 10 | 83 | 27 |
| E.—St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ... ... ... | VI. to VIII. | 64 | 54 | 57 | 37 | 57 | ... | 27 | 42 | 22 |
| *E.—Scottish Orphanage, Máhím, Bombay ... ... | Do. | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 64 | 64 |
| *E.—Convent School, Poona ... | VIII. ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| *E.—Victoria Girls' School, Poona ... ... | VI. to VIII. | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 63 | 63 |
| *E.—St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona ... ... | Do. | 17 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 47 | 47 |
| *E.—Bishop's High School, Poona ... .. | VI. to VIII. | 36 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 25 | ... | 14 | 39 | 39 |
| *E.—Church of England High School, Pánchgani ... | VI. ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| E.—St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon, Bombay ... ... | VI. to VIII. | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 75 | ... |
| E.—Scottish Girls' School, Poona ... ... | Do. | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | VI. to VIII. | 309 | 220 | 221 | 224 | 209 | 75 | 122 | 39 | ... |
| Figures for 1881-82 ... | ... | 311 | 211 | 201 | 219 | 193 | 66 | 99 | ... | 31 |

* Examined in 1881-82.

The St. Vincent's School at Poona presented boys up to the 5th standard only. Of St. Peter's Girls' School at Mázgaon, General Waddington writes in terms of high praise:—

"I notice with great pleasure the very great and marked improvement which has taken place in this school during the last few years. The order and discipline are perfect, and no one, even a casual visitor like myself, can fail to be struck by the happy and healthy tone of this school which is certainly doing very valuable work."

In the Scottish School at Poona the results were said to be poor under the higher standards; while St. Mary's Institution at Mázgaon is highly praised :—

"This Institution is in a thriving condition. The results of its examination speak for themselves. In the year 1880-81, though 77 boys were presented for examination, only 17 or 22 per cent. passed in all heads, while this year the number presented for examination was 64 and the number passed was 27 or 42 per cent."

With regard to the schools belonging to the Education Society at Byculla, General Waddington was very favourably impressed with the efficiency of the boys' school :—

"With the exception of a few boys under the IV. Standard, I am able to report most satisfactorily of the teaching throughout the school. The boys were bright and lively, answering readily and with great intelligence; each boy individually showing anxiety to please and satisfy the Examiner. The discipline of the school too was admirable, and the drill and military training which the boys receive have a marked effect on their manner and physique."

General Waddington adds that he especially approved of the uniform proficiency shown by all the classes, of the very careful pronunciation of English throughout, and of the excellent method in which Hindustáni is taught.

With the girls' school the Inspector was not so well pleased :—

"With the exception of the 5th and 2nd Standards, I was generally well satisfied with the progress made. But in these two classes, and indeed more or less throughout the school, I had reason to complain of the very low indistinct way in which the girls replied to the questions put to them. An absurd over-nervousness seemed to take possession of them, often degenerating into a sullen refusal to speak at all. They much wanted brightness and animation, and in these respects presented a marked contrast to the boys. I cannot say that the order and discipline were bad, but everything was done, and every order was obeyed in an indifferent apathetic manner, with no desire to please. I regret to find that no provision is made for drilling the girls, and I would strongly recommend their being all placed for an hour daily under the tuition of the drill master of the boys' school.

"The needle-work throughout the school was excellent."

North-East Division.

45. A new High School has been opened by the American Mission at Ahmednagar, and the three old schools show an increase in attendance :—

| | Number on Rolls. | | Fee-Receipts. | | Head Master. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-82. | |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| *Government.* | | | | | |
| Dhulia ... ... | 78 | 83 | 1,161 14 6 | 1,184 4 0 | Mr. M. V. Kane, B.A. |
| Ahmednagar ... | 93 | 109 | 2,020 10 6 | 2,107 4 0 | Mr. H. B. Keskar, B.A. |
| Násik ... ... | 86 | 96 | 1,559 15 6 | 1,678 0 0 | Mr. G. B. Hirpathak. |
| Total ... | 257 | 288 | 4,742 8 6 | 4,969 8 0 | |
| *Aided.* | | | | | |
| American Mission, Ahmednagar ... | ... | 56 | ..... | 412 11 0 | Reverend J. Smith. |
| Total ... | 257 | 344 | 4,742 8 6 | 5,382 3 0 | |
| | | | Increase ... | 639 10 6 | |

The examination-results under the High School standards are as under :—

| Name of School. | Standard. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | | | Percentage passed under all heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | English. | Sanitary Primer. | Passed under all heads. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dhulia High School ... | IV to VI. | 52 | 36 | ... | 41 | 37 | 36 | 9 | 25 | 36 | 48 |
| Ahmednagar do. ... | Do. | 59 | 31 | 2 | 34 | 36 | 40 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 25 |
| Násik do. ... | Do. | 69 | 28 | 3 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 14 | 17 | 28 | 24 |
| Total ... | ... | 180 | 95 | 5 | 117 | 112 | 116 | 41 | 57 | 26 | 31 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Mission High School, Ahmednagar... | IV to VI. | 17 | 6 | ... | 9 | 5 | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 11 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | 197 | 101 | 5 | 126 | 117 | 123 | 41 | 59 | 26 | 29 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... | ... | 170 | 103 | 125 | 84 | 92 | 84 | 36 | 45 | 26 | ... |

In the University examination Násik came first and Ahmednagar last, but before the Inspector Dhulia took the first and Násik the last place :—

"That Násik should stand first and last in the two examinations would at the first sight seem anomalous, but the classes examined by the Inspector failed only in Mathematics, History and Geography; in other subjects the results were highly satisfactory. Dhulia came out prominently in the Matriculation, passing 9 against 2 in the two previous years. Ahmednagar passed the same number this year as in 1881-82, but obtained a higher percentage at the Inspector's examination, being 25·4 against 16·6 in 1881-82. Thus the three high schools came out better on the whole than in 1881-82."

The Inspector gives especial praise to the Head Master and First Assistant at Ahmednagar, and they certainly appear to take great interest not only in the High School classes but also in the special classes for Drawing and Agriculture. They have also been successful in enlisting the sympathies of the public in support of their school, and several donations in aid of poor and deserving scholars were received during the year.

Northern Division. 46. The figures for the Northern Division are :—

| Name of School. | Number on Rolls. | | Fee-Receipts. | | Head Masters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | |
| *Government.* | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 303 | 313 | 3,548 15 0 | 4,385 9 6 | Mr. M. M. Kunte, B.A., up to October 1882, and afterwards Mr. K. T. Best, M.A. |
| Surat ... ... | 274 | 285 | 5,062 6 0 | 5,651 4 6 | Mr. Uttamram N. Methaji up to 3rd November 1882, afterwards Mr. V. A. Modak, B.A., and from 1st January 1883, Mr. Uttamram. |
| Broach ... ... | 135 | 136 | 2,546 15 0 | 3,018 1 0 | Mr. P. M. Dave. |
| Nadiád ... ... | 108 | 101 | 1,796 13 0 | 2,084 6 3 | Mr. Ibrahim Sayani, B.A., up to 24th November 1882, afterwards Mr. Dorabji E. Gimi, B.A., and from 15th December 1882 Mr. Ibrahim Sayani, B.A. |
| Total ... | 820 | 835 | 12,955 1 0 | 15,139 5 3 | |

| Name of School—*contd.* | Number on Rolls. | | Fee-Receipts. | | | | | | Head Master. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | | | 1882-83. | | | |
| | | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Mission High School, Surat ... ... | 136 | 162 | 2,075 | 8 | 0 | 2,469 | 4 | 9 | |
| Mission High School, Ahmedabad ... | 77 | 119 | 988 | 0 | 0 | 1,142 | 4 | 6 | |
| Total ... | 213 | 281 | 3,063 | 8 | 0 | 3,611 | 9 | 3 | |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájkot ... ... | 149 | 176 | 1,953 | 6 | 0 | 2,305 | 9 | 0 | Mr. D. E. Gimi, B.A., up to 15th November and from 16th November to 29th December, Mr. U. N. Methaji, and from 30th December 1882, Mr. D. E. Gimi again. |
| Bhávnagar ... ... | 144 | 155 | 647 | 11 | 6 | 1,160 | 9 | 6 | Mr. J. A. N. Unwala, B.A. |
| Junágad ... ... | 70 | 71 | 538 | 2 | 6 | 609 | 6 | 0 | Mr. D. M. Jagirdar, B.A. |
| Navánagar ... ... | 42 | 51 | 89 | 1 | 0 | 159 | 11 | 6 | Mr. D. V. Vyas, B.A. |
| Bhúj ... ... | 42 | 48 | 269 | 9 | 6 | 265 | 9 | 7 | |
| Sir Kavasji Jehangir Navsári ... | 72 | 115 | 417 | 8 | 0 | 442 | 8 | 0 | |
| Total ... | 519 | 616 | 3,915 | 6 | 6 | 4,943 | 5 | 7 | |
| Grand Total ... | 1,552 | 1,732 | 19,933 | 15 | 6 | 23,694 | 4 | 1 | |

These figures show that steady progress has been made during the year. The increase in fees is large for the increase in attendance, but this is due to the fact that the fees have been raised in Broach, Nadiád, Bhávnagar and Navánagar where the rates were below the average for other High Schools.

Of the Annual Examination Mr. Giles writes as under :—

"I examined all the High Schools, Government and Inspected, and have submitted reports to you on those in Government districts and in Káthiáwár. I need therefore offer no detailed remarks on them and will only note that progress has been general * * * * The two Aided High Schools at Surat and Ahmedabad were both orally examined and received the grant of the previous year. I was, however, highly satisfied with their condition, which shows a very marked change since they were first visited by me in 1875. The Surat School especially which passed no less than 13 boys in the Matriculation Examination, bids fair to be a formidable rival of the Government High School. The Inspected High School at Navsári was fully examined by me and a report forwarded to the Párs Panchayet Society. It is an improving institution, and was in a very creditable condition; the staff is a fairly good one, but the Head Master is under-paid, and consequently changes are frequent."

The examination results were as under:—

| Name of School. | Standard. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | | | Percentage passed under all Heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | English. | Sanitary Primer. | In all Heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat ... ... | IV. to VI. | 184 | 134 | 167 | 105 | 123 | 103 | 24 | 71 | 38 | 33 |
| Ahmedabad ... | Do. | 226 | 167 | 192 | 141 | 173 | 136 | 24 | 100 | 44 | 39 |
| Broach ... ... | Do. | 97 | 90 | 50 | 70 | 78 | 67 | 13 | 54 | 55 | 20 |
| Nadiád ... ... | Do. | 57 | 44 | 42 | 29 | 43 | 43 | 16 | 34 | 59 | 29 |
| Total ... | ... | 564 | 435 | 451 | 345 | 417 | 349 | 77 | 259 | 45 | 32 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat Mission. | IV. to VII. | 67 | 42 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 31 | ... | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Ahmedabad do. | Do. | 58 | 32 | 39 | 9 | 20 | 24 | ... | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Total ... | ... | 125 | 74 | 63 | 33 | 39 | 55 | ... | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhávnagar ... | III. to VII. | 107 | 100 | 103 | 57 | 90 | 80 | ... | 73 | 68 | 46 |
| Rájkot ... ... | IV. to VI. | 87 | 72 | 50 | 70 | 69 | 67 | 28 | 48 | 55 | 50 |
| Junágad ... ... | Do. | 46 | 41 | 45 | 46 | 34 | 36 | ... | 30 | 65 | 30 |
| Navánagar ... | Do. | 22 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 1 | 18 | 81 | 93 |
| Navsári Madresa... | Do. | 51 | 39 | 46 | ... | 37 | 32 | ... | 23 | 45 | 19 |
| Total ... | ... | 313 | 272 | 265 | 192 | 251 | 236 | 29 | 192 | 61 | 42 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | 1,002 | 781 | 779 | 570 | 707 | 640 | 106 | 459 | 45 | ... |
| Figures for 1881-82... | ... | 821 | 619 | 623 | 442 | 485 | 492 | 98 | 262 | ... | 31 |

Southern Division.

47. The figures for the High Schools in the Southern Division are as under:—

| Name of School. | Number on Rolls. | | Fee-Receipts. | | Head Master. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | |
| *Government.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Sardárs' School, Belgaum ... ... | 198 | 142 | 3,242 | 2,963 | Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf. |
| Dhárwár ... ... | 169 | 198 | 4,243 | 3,084 | Mr. K. B. Bal, B.A. |
| Kárwár ... ... | 69 | 70 | 1,518 | 1,307 | Mr. T. Costa. |
| Total ... | 436 | 410 | 9,003 | 7,354 | |
| *Aided.* | | | | | |
| Belgaum London Mission ... ... | 127 | 166 | 540 | 857 | |
| *Native State.* | | | | | |
| Rájárám School, Kolhápur ... ... | 303 | 322 | 4,010 | 4,128 | Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A. |
| Grand Total ... | 866 | 898 | 13,553 | 12,339 | |

The three Government schools have suffered from the competition of private schools: but the Dhárwár school would have completely recovered its former position had not the prejudices of the people been aroused by the admission of a couple of boys belonging to a low caste. In the University Examination Kolhápur came first, Kárwár second, Dhárwár third, and the two Belgaum schools last. The Middle-class School at Miraj was also represented at the Entrance Examination, and its success reflects credit on Mr. Atrê, a graduate whose services have been lent to the State by the British Government. In the Inspector's examination the results were as under :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | | Percentage passed under all Heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | 2nd Language | History and Geography. | English. | In all Heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum High School | IV. to VI. | 117 | 99 | 40 | 54 | 98 | 97 | 78 | 66 | 41 |
| Dhárwár do. | Do. | 83 | 62 | 30 | 35 | 67 | 57 | 38 | 45 | 49 |
| Kárwár do. | Do. | 51 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 38 | 34 | 26 | 50 | 59 |
| Total ... | ... | 251 | 199 | 91 | 109 | 203 | 188 | 142 | 56 | 36 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| London Mission High School, Belgaum ... | IV. to VI. | 94 | 55 | 70 | 19 | 73 | 62 | 30 | 31 | 29 |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájárám High School, Kolhápur ... ... | IV. to VI. | 86 | 66 | ... | 61 | 51 | 60 | 42 | 48 | 50 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | 431 | 320 | 161 | 189 | 327 | 310 | 214 | 49 | ... |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82... ... | ... | 365 | 246 | ... | 272 | 259 | 238 | 163 | ... | 44 |

Sind.

48. The return for Sind is as under :—

| Name of School. | Number on Rolls. | | Fee-Receipts. | | | | | | Head Master. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | | | 1882-83. | | | |
| *Government.* | | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | |
| Karáchi (Náráyan Jagannáth) ... ... ... | 139 | 136 | 1,944 | 0 | 0 | 2,516 | 8 | 0 | Mr. E. D. Taláti, B.A. |
| Hyderabad ... ... | 197 | 216 | 3,742 | 8 | 0 | 3,766 | 0 | 0 | Mr. D. K. Tarkhadkar, F.E.A. |
| Shikárpur ... ... | 104 | 155 | 1,140 | 12 | 0 | 2,189 | 8 | 0 | Mr. C. N. Contractor, B.A. |
| Total ... | 440 | 507 | 6,827 | 4 | 0 | 8,472 | 0 | 0 | |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Patrick's School, Karáchi ... ... | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Grammar School, Karáchi. | 23 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Convent do. ... | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Mission do. ... | 36 | 37 | | | | | | | |
| Do. do. Hyderabad. | 77 | 88 | | | | | | | |
| European and Eurasian, Manora ... ... | ... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | 150 | 156 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total ... | 590 | 663 | | | | | | | |

Mr. Hart-Davies mentions all the Head Masters in terms of high praise, but the school at Shikárpur has contributed most to the increase of the year. Additional accommodation is, however, urgently required before any of the three Government schools can reach their full development :—

"The foregoing table exhibits an increase of 73 boys over the previous year's figures. This is greatly, if not entirely, due to the efforts of Mr. Contractor, who has been successful in improving the state of the Shikárpur High School. The number of learners would have still increased had the present unsuitable and incommodious building been improved and enlarged, and the want in the teaching staff, as required for further development of the institution, been supplied. In Karáchi and Hyderabad with the present buildings we simply cannot admit any more boys. Additions are urgently needed and an increased staff of teachers, and there would then be no limit to the size of these schools which have achieved a permanent popularity among Sindhis. Of the Rs. 1,655 increase in fee-receipts Shikárpur shows an increase of Rs. 1,000 nearly."

In the University examination the number of boys passed from Sind rose from 18 to 31, and most of the increase is due to the able management of Messrs. Taláti and Tarkhadkar, the latter officer being well supported by Mr. R. K. Bhendé. In the annual examination the results were as under :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed in | | | | | | | Percentage passed under all heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | Second Language. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle-work. | All Heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | IV. to VI. | 63 | 57 | .. | 56 | 46 | 59 | .. | 38 | 60 | 69 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 142 | 105 | .. | 124 | 69 | 99 | .. | 55 | 38 | 59 |
| Shikárpur .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 88 | 81 | .. | 83 | 63 | 64 | .. | 51 | 57 | 38 |
| Total .. | .... | 293 | 243 | .. | 263 | 178 | 222 | .. | 144 | 49 | 59 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E.—St. Patrick's School, Karáchi .. .. .. | VI. to VII. | 8 | 8 | .. | 6 | 7 | 8 | .. | 6 | 75 | 75 |
| E.—Convent do. do. .. .. .. | VI. to VII. | 6 | 6 | .. | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 83 | 83 |
| E.—Grammar do. do.* .. .. .. | VI. to VIII. | 12 | 6 | .. | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 16 |
| Mission do. do.* .. .. .. | IV. to VI. | 28 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 21 | .. | 13 | 46 | 46 |
| Do. do. Hyderabad .. .. .. | IV. to VI. | 54 | 47 | 51 | 50 | 38 | 41 | .. | 27 | 50 | 78 |
| Total .. | .... | 108 | 88 | 74 | 87 | 80 | 84 | 12 | 53 | 49 | 60 |
| Grand Total .. | .... | 401 | 331 | 74 | 350 | 258 | 306 | 12 | 197 | 49 | .. |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 .. .. .. | .... | 367 | 305 | 59 | 331 | 299 | 295 | 12 | 220 | .. | 59 |

* Examined in 1881-82.

The falling off in the percentage of passed students is explained by Mr. Hart-Davies :—

"The decrease in the percentage of passed pupils at the High Schools is due to the fact that almost all the boys borne on the registers have been allowed to appear at the examination instead of excluding the untaught boys as has hitherto been the case. The Karáchi School shows a slight decrease, whereas the Hyderabad High School exhibits the falling off of 21 in the percentage. It is Shikárpur alone which has achieved better results this year than in the previous one by obtaining 20 per cent. more. The course of holding examinations simultaneously as adopted during the year under report is a fair one and ensures accurate comparison of the work done by the teachers. It is hoped that the temporary decrease in the percentage visible will conduce to a more permanent improvement. On the whole with the exception of some of the members of the teaching staff at Shikárpur I was satisfied with the high schools, and the examination reflected credit on the masters. I must again especially single out Messrs. Taláti, Tarkhadkar and Contractor for having done their work thoroughly well.

"The decrease in the percentage of aided schools is also due to the want of preparedness among the pupils presented at the examination : one of these schools, *viz.*, the European and Eurasian School at Manora, which has throughout the report been treated as a High School, could not present pupils beyond middle school standards, and consequently no results of its examinations could be entered in the foregoing table."

## Middle Class Schools.

49. The returns for the whole Presidency show an increase of 4 schools and of 951 scholars. Government institutions show a decrease of 9 schools but an increase of 299 scholars, Aided an increase of 13 schools and of 591 scholars, and Inspected an increase of 61 scholars.

The Aden School was examined by the Assistant to the Political Agent, and the examination results were generally satisfactory. But the attendance at both the English and Arabic schools has fallen off. The decrease in the English school is due to the unpopularity of a new Head Master, a Mussalmán undergraduate, who had to be removed after a trial of some months, and movements of the population explain the decrease in attendance at the Arabic schools. In consequence of the unpopularity of the Government English school under its new Head Master, a private school was opened in the town, and it has now been decided to reduce the expenditure on the Government English school and to use the saving thus effected in grants-in-aid which are to be allotted by a Committee under the supervision of the Political Agent.

Central Division.

50. The figures for the Central Division are :—

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Scholars. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | 2,124 | 2,239 | 115 | ... |
| 2nd Grade ... ... ... | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | 563 | 626 | 63 | ... |
| Total ... | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | 2,687 | 2,865 | 178 | ... |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | |
| Middle Class { Boys ... ... | 34 | 38 | 4 | ... | 4,065 | 4,373 | 308 | ... |
| Middle Class { Girls ... ... | 19 | 23 | 4 | ... | 1,351 | 1,467 | 116 | ... |
| Total ... | 53 | 61 | 8 | ... | 5,416 | 5,840 | 424 | ... |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | |
| Middle Class ... ... ... | 9 | 8 | ... | 1 | 524 | 416 | ... | 108 |
| Grand Total ... | 98 | 105 | 8 | 1 | 8,627 | 9,121 | 602 | 108 |

Among the schools on the Provincial Budget Fanasvádi shows the largest increase in attendance, Sátára coming next and Ratnágiri, Thána, Sholápur, the Poona Camp School, and Pandharpur all contributing something. In the other schools of this class there is a decrease. With regard to fee-receipts the nine independent schools have advanced from Rs. 26,463 to Rs. 27,813, while the lower Divisions of the High Schools have collected Rs. 8,382 against Rs. 7,582 in the previous year.

The increased attendance in 2nd Grade Schools is mainly due to Bombay and Poona. There is also an increase in Sholápur, but a slight decrease in Ratnágiri.

The Poona Native Institution has been transferred from the class of schools under inspection to the list of aided schools, and seven other schools have been brought upon the same list. These seven schools are the Scottish School for girls (Poona), Muncharji Kávasji Kutar's School in Khetvádi (Bombay), St. John's School Gaondowli (Sálsette), the Victoria School in the Fort (Bombay), the Baptist School for girls (Bombay), the Church Mission School Girgaum (Bombay), and the Zenana Mission Normal School for girls (Poona). The aided schools are classed by Mr. Kirkham as under :—

40 Schools connected with Missionary or Religious Bodies, *viz.*,
28 for Europeans or Eurasians or Anglo-Portuguese.
12 for Natives.
—
40

21 Schools not connected with Missionary bodies—
10 for Europeans and Eurasians or Anglo-Portuguese.
11 for Natives.
21

The examination results of the Government 1st Grade Schools are tabulated as under:—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | | Percentage passed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | 2nd Head. | | History and Geography. | English. | In all Heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
| | | | | Vernacular. | Second Language | | | | | |
| *Government 1st Grade Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona | I. to III. | 193 | 149 | 131 | ... | 101 | 122 | 69 | 35 | 31 |
| Sátára | Do. | 132 | 114 | 98 | ... | 92 | 98 | 62 | 47 | 37 |
| Ratnágiri | Do. | 94 | 83 | 76 | ... | 48 | 65 | 36 | 38 | 27 |
| Sholápur | Do. | 87 | 60 | 41 | ... | 50 | 53 | 28 | 32 | 69 |
| Thána | Do. | 111 | 44 | 72 | ... | 67 | 81 | 32 | 29 | 21 |
| Poona Camp. | Do. | 84 | 70 | 64 | ... | 56 | 81 | 47 | 56 | 48 |
| Pandharpur | I. to V. | 41 | 37 | 23 | 3 | 37 | 29 | 24 | 59 | 66 |
| Kalyán | Do. | 61 | 48 | 35 | 2 | 31 | 40 | 25 | 41 | 33 |
| Bársi | I. to III. | 18 | 18 | 14 | ... | 14 | 14 | 12 | 67 | 58 |
| Jagannáth Shankersett | Do. | 249 | 187 | 159 | ... | 120 | 118 | 72 | 29 | 36 |
| Fort Branch | Do. | 184 | 167 | 146 | ... | 128 | 146 | 96 | 52 | 54 |
| Gokaldás Tejpál | Do. | 172 | 166 | 111 | ... | 116 | 121 | 76 | 44 | 48 |
| Fanasvádi | Do. | 203 | 106 | 125 | ... | 79 | 97 | 42 | 21 | 45 |
| Chandanvádi | Do. | 156 | 126 | 120 | ... | 111 | 111 | 63 | 40 | 30 |
| Total | ..... | 1,785 | 1,375 | 1,215 | 5 | 1,050 | 1,176 | 684 | 38 | .. |
| Figures for 1881-82 | ..... | 1,588 | 1,283 | 989 | 13 | 977 | 981 | 640 | ... | 40 |

Mr. Kirkham remarks that the general result is fairly satisfactory though the percentages of passes in all subjects, except English and the Vernacular, are slightly lower than last year. With regard to individual schools the Inspector states that the Poona Camp School passed on the whole a very satisfactory examination, especially under the 3rd Standard; that Bársi presented only a small number of boys, but that the examination results were very satisfactory; that Pandharpur did well under Standards III. and IV., but showed some weakness under the lower standards; and that Kalyán did fairly under the first three but failed under the higher standards. Of the 5 schools in the City of Bombay Mr. Kirkham speaks very favourably:—

"They teach our Standards I. II. and III. with such efficiency that a large proportion of the scholars invariably pass in all heads of the examination, so much so that their passes would earn, if calculated on the scale of our grants-in-aid, money grants considerably in excess of their total cost to Government. The children in these five schools pay school-fees to the amount of nearly Rs. 25,000 a year. The total expenditure on the group from all sources is only Rs. 28,692, whilst the schools could easily earn double the amount of the difference according to the present scale of grants-in-aid."

The efficiency of these five schools is shown by the large number of boys who pass from them to the High Schools, the number for the year under report being 197, or 51 from the Fort Branch, 44 from the Gokuldás Tejpál, 45 from the Jagannath Shankersett, 37 from the Chandanvádi, and 20 from the Fanasvádi School.

For the 2nd Grade Schools the examination results were as under:—

| Name of District. | Number of Schools examined. | Standards. | Number of Scholars examined. | Number passed. Mathematics. | Vernacular. | History and Geography. | English. | In all Heads. | Percentage of passed under all heads. 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poona ... ... ... ... | 4 | I. to III. . | 110 | 83 | 82 | 61 | 69 | 52 | 47 | 40 |
| Sholápur ... ... .. ... | 1 | I. & II. ... | 17 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 53 | 42 |
| Sátára ... ... ... ... | 4 | I. to III. . | 67 | 51 | 54 | 46 | 29 | 26 | 39 | 35 |
| Ratnágiri .. ... .. ... | 1 | I. & II. ... | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 64 | 86 |
| Thána ... ... ... ... | 6 | I. to III. . | 123 | 88 | 79 | 76 | 71 | 61 | 50 | 46 |
| Bombay, Maráthi schools ... | 3 | I. & II. ... | 72 | 50 | 46 | 43 | 51 | 40 | 56 | 39 |
| Do. Gujaráti schools ... | 3 | I. ... | 76 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 42 | 30 | 39 | 22 |
| Total ... | 22 | ... | 476 | 339 | 330 | 285 | 285 | 225 | 47 | ... |
| Figures for 1881-82 ... | 22 | ... | 423 | 281 | 276 | 253 | 242 | 163 | ... | 38 |

On these results Mr. Kirkham writes :—

"It will be observed that except Sátára and Ratnágiri more boys were presented and passed in each of the remaining Collectorates this year than the last, and that the percentage of passes is also higher in each case. In Sátára the percentage of passes is higher, but the numbers examined and passed show a little falling off as compared with last year. Compared with its last year's results, Ratnágiri shows a falling off in all respects in the number examined, number passed and also in the percentage passed, but as compared with this year's results of other Collectorates, it shows the highest percentage of passes, namely, 64."

The examination returns for Aided schools under Anglo-vernacular standards are :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. Mathematics. | Vernacular and Classics. | History and Geography. | English. | In all Heads. | Needle Work. | Percentage passed under all Heads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Robert Money Institution ... ... ... | I. to III. . | 70 | 30 | ... | 24 | 43 | 10 | ... | 14 |
| *General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | 90 | 58 | .. | 42 | 56 | 24 | ... | 27 |
| *Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. | Do. ... | 51 | 39 | ... | 20 | 35 | 10 | ... | 20 |
| American Mission School, Byculla ... ... | I. to V.... | 20 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| *Adarji Kavasji's School, Dhobitaláo, Bombay. | I. & II.... | 24 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 22 | 63 |
| *Framji Nasirwanji's School, Khetvádi, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | I. to III. . | 88 | 64 | 53 | 60 | 56 | 29 | ... | 33 |
| *Free Church Mission School, Poona ... ... | Do. ... | 69 | 36 | 26 | 25 | 45 | 18 | ... | 26 |
| *Free Church Mission School, Alibág ... ... | I. to V. ... | 30 | 26 | 24 | 20 | 22 | 15 | 1 | 50 |
| Israelite Benevolent Society's School, Israel Mohola, Bombay... ... ... ... ... | I. to III. . | 24 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 13 | ... | 54 |
| Sir Kavasji Jehangirji Readymoney Girls' School, Khetvádi, Bombay ... ... ... | I. & II. ... | 29 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 17 |
| All Saints' S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Dápoli, Ratnágiri Collectorate... ... ... | Do. ... | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 14 |
| S. P. G. Mission School, Dápoli ... ... ... | I. to IV.. | 35 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 17 | 8 | ... | 23 |
| Mission Orphanage and Christian Boys' School, Panch Howd, Poona ... ... ... ... | II. ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 50 |
| St. John's School, Gaondowli, Thána ... ... | I. ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Zenana Mission Girls' School, Civil Lines Poona. | I. ... | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| Párai Benevolent Society's School, Fort, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | I. to III. . | 190 | 141 | 142 | 130 | 164 | 86 | ... | 45 |
| Honourable Rastamji Jamsetji Jijibhai's School | I. ... | 49 | 45 | 25 | 31 | 47 | 18 | ... | 37 |
| Poona Native Institution ... ... ... ... | I. to III. . | 47 | 42 | 38 | 36 | 41 | 29 | ... | 62 |
| Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum, Bombay ... ... ... ... | I. & II.... | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 22 |
| Mancherji Kavasji Kutár's School, Khetvádi, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... .. | I. ... | 12 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 | ... | 17 |
| Victoria School, Fort, Bombay ... ... ... | I. to III. . | 20 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 5 | ... | 25 |
| Total .. | ... | 875 | 591 | 433 | 481 | 633 | 294 | 56 | 33 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... | ... | 496 | 322 | 181 | 255 | 330 | 153 | 39 | 30 |

* Examined in 1881-82.

Some of these schools have been noticed under High Schools; but I omitted the Poona Native Institution, of which General Waddington reported badly, the results in the higher standards being poor and the teaching staff inefficient. The Israelite Benevolent Society has obtained from Government a fixed grant which is not to exceed one-third of the expenses or Rs. 130 per mensem, and the Society has made a good beginning. Of the Zenana Mission School in Poona, Mr. Kirkham writes as under :—

"The Zenana Mission Normal Anglo-Vernacular School, Civil Lines, Poona, is under the supervision of Miss Bernard. The teaching staff consists of 2 Eurasian teachers and 2 Pandits. The attendance in June last, when General Waddington examined the school, was 40, of whom 23 were boarders and the rest day-scholars. About half the children cook and do other household work, the younger ones being under the supervision of Miss Bernard and one Eurasian teacher. Miss Bernard also trains 8 of the elder girls as teachers, giving them lessons daily, and these Normal scholars also help in teaching the lower classes. They are intended to be teachers, and are found useful in taking the place of teachers in the day school when any of the latter are absent. Three teachers have already been sent out, two of them have married, and one teaches in the Sadashiv Peth School. This being a new school the standard of instruction is as yet low and the results poor. Out of 5 girls presented under Standard I, only one passed under all heads."

The examination returns for European and Eurasian schools are :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | Needle-work. | Percentage passed under all heads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | English. | History and Geography. | Second Language, Translation and Grammar. | In all Heads. | | |
| *E.—Scottish Education Society's John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay. | I. to V. | 26 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 54 |
| *E.—Cathedral High School, Fort, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | Do. | 97 | 89 | 66 | 86 | 68 | 60 | 29 | 62 |
| *E.—Convent School, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | Do. | 31 | 15 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 26 |
| *Convent School, Mázgaon, Bombay . | I. to III. & V. | 37 | 20 | 17 | 29 | 17 | 7 | 30 | 19 |
| *St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Máhim ... ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 94 | 88 | 77 | 87 | 42 | 65 | ... | 69 |
| *E.—Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla ... ... ... | I. to V. | 91 | 86 | 77 | 83 | 51 | 61 | 40 | 67 |
| *St. Xavier's School, Esplanade, Bombay ... ... ... ... .. | Do. | 459 | 380 | 257 | 362 | 220 | 179 | ... | 39 |
| *E.—St. Peter's Boys' School, Mázgaon, Bombay ... ... ... ... | I. to VII. | 20 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 7 | ... | 35 |
| E.—Methodist Episcopal School, Mázgaon ... ... ... ... ... ... | I. to VI. | 39 | 26 | 15 | 31 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 18 |
| *E.—Convent School, Poona ... ... | I. to V. | 106 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 59 | 79 | 103 | 75 |
| *E.—Victoria Girls' School, Poona ... | Do. | 39 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 24 | 36 |
| *E.—St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona ... | Do. | 47 | 34 | 40 | 47 | 21 | 21 | 39 | 45 |
| *E.—Bishop's High School, Poona ... | Do. | 50 | 30 | 41 | 44 | 31 | 20 | ... | 40 |
| *E.—Church of England High School, Pánchgani ... ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 17 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 47 |
| *St. Stanislaus' School, Bándra ... | Do. | 144 | 138 | 118 | 140 | 60 | 108 | ... | 75 |
| *St. Joseph's Native Female Orphanage, Bándra, Bombay ... ... | Do. | 155 | 107 | 89 | 133 | 44 | 51 | 127 | 33 |
| *St. Ann's School, Poona ... ... | I. to III. | 18 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 39 |
| *E.—S. P. G. Railway Company's School at Lonávli ... ... ... ... | Do. | 38 | 10 | 28 | 37 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 26 |
| *E.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's School at Parel ... ... .. | I. to II. | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 92 |
| E.—St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ... | I. to V. | 248 | 230 | 216 | 221 | 133 | 170 | ... | 69 |
| *E.—Scottish Orphanage, Máhim, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | Do. | 69 | 68 | 49 | 56 | 47 | 35 | 35 | 51 |
| St. Vincent's School, Poona .. | Do. | 122 | 120 | 107 | 117 | 55 | 88 | ... | 72 |
| E.—Education Society's High School, Byculla, Bombay ... ... ... | Do. | 107 | 94 | 100 | 87 | 83 | 87 | ... | 81 |
| E.—Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, Bombay ... ... ... | Do. | 91 | 81 | 83 | 56 | 86 | 64 | 91 | 70 |
| E.—Indo-British Boys' School, Sonápur, Bombay ... ... ... .. | I. to VII. | 43 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 26 | 24 | ... | 56 |
| *E.—Indo-British Girls' School, Sonápur, Bombay ... ... ... ... | I. to VI. | 36 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 26 | 32 | 36 | 88 |
| E.—St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon ... | I. to V. | 44 | 38 | 41 | 44 | 28 | 35 | 37 | 80 |

* Examined in 1881-82.

| Name of School—*continued.* | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | Needle-work. | Percentage passed under all heads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | English. | History and Geography. | Second Language, Translation, and Grammar. | In all heads. | | |
| E.—Mrs. Thomas' School, Khetvádi, Bombay ... ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 13 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 38 |
| St. Joseph's Girls' School, Cavel, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | I. to V. | 73 | 46 | 52 | 68 | 43 | 36 | 66 | 49 |
| Maria Christiana Viegas School, Lower Máhim, Bombay ... ... ... | I. & II. | 16 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 69 |
| E.—Pensioners' School, Poona ... ... | I. to VI. | 33 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 33 |
| E.—Conference School, Poona ... ... | I. to VII. | 23 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 22 |
| E.—G. I. P. Railway Company's School, Sholápur ... ... ... ... | I. and II. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 89 |
| E.—Scottish Girls' School, Poona ... ... | I. to V. | 9 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| E.—Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaon ... ... ... | to VII. | 34 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 19 | 16 | 30 | 47 |
| E.—Baptists' Day School, Falkland Road, Bombay... ... ... ... ... | I. & II. | 11 | 5 | 9 | 9 | ... | 2 | 7 | 18 |
| Total ... | ..... | 2,502 | 2,061 | 1,853 | 2,153 | 1,295 | 1,365 | 822 | 54 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... | ..... | 2,488 | 2,082 | 1,762 | 2,136 | 1,258 | 1,268 | 834 | 50 |

The Byculla schools have been noticed above. The Railway schools at Parel, Sholápur and Lonávli are favourably noticed by General Waddington. Of other schools the Inspector writes :—

"The results of the examination of the Ancillary portion of the St. Vincent High School, Poona, under Standards I. to V. were on the whole good, the pronunciation of some boys under Standards I. IV. and V. being defective, composition and recitation under Standard V. indifferent, and history and geography under Standard IV. bad. As to the Ancillary portion of St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon, General Waddington's remarks concerning the higher classes quoted under High Schools proper hold equally good. The attendance at the Scottish Girls' High School, Poona, is very low. The Ancillary classes presented for examination only a total of 9 pupils under Standards I. II. III. and V., there being no class learning under Standard IV., and succeeded in passing only one girl under all heads of Standard I. The result of examination of this school cannot therefore be reported as satisfactory. St. Mary's Institution, as is evident from the results, continues as prosperous as ever, the grammar, however, being somewhat defective and history somewhat weak under Standard IV. only. The Maria Christiana Viegas Girls' School, Lower Máhim, Bombay, was regularly examined this year, but was granted under Rule 18 Part I. the average grant of Rs. 456-13-4 for the last three examinations in lieu of the grant of Rs. 254-8-0 earned this year, owing to the prevalence of malarious fever in the district."

Most of the schools under inspection will be noticed in the paragraphs relating to Native States. Of the three schools in British districts, one does not appear to have been visited by the Inspector, and the examination results for the other two were good :—

| Collectorate. | Number of Schools examined. | Standard. | Number examined. | Number Passed. | | | | | Percentage passed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular or Classics. | History and Geography. | English. | All Heads. | |
| Bombay ... ... | 2 | I. to III. | 66 | 63 | 50 | 43 | 44 | 34 | 52 |

North East-Division.

51. The returns for the North-East Division are :—

| | Number of Schools. | | Number of Scholars. | | Scholars. | Schools. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Increase. |
| Anglo-Vernacular Division of the Dhulia High School ... ... | 1 | 1 | 87 | 110 | ... | 23 |
| Anglo-Vernacular Division of the Násik High School ... ... | 1 | 1 | 145 | 150 | ... | 5 |
| Ahmednagar 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ... ... | 1 | 1 | 155 | 158 | ... | 3 |
| Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ... ... ... ... | 13 | 20 | 386 | 566 | 7 | 180 |
| Aided. | | | | | | |
| Middle Schools ... ... ... | 4 | 7 | 217 | 292 | 3 | 75 |
| Total ... | 20 | 30 | 990 | 1,276 | 10 | 286 |

The fee-receipts of the Government 1st Grade schools have risen from Rs. 3,993 to Rs. 4,469, Násik contributing most of the increase. The examination returns for all schools were as under :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number Passed. | | | | | | | Percentage passed under all heads. | Percentage passed in previous year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | Second Language or Writing. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle Work. | In all heads. | | |
| Government. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *1st Grade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Division, Dhulia ... ... | I.—III. | 77 | 71 | 72 | ... | 51 | 48 | ... | 38 | 49 | 59 |
| Do. Násik ... ... | I.—III. | 116 | 101 | 83 | ... | 87 | 75 | ... | 56 | 48 | 47 |
| Ahmednagar 1st Grade School ... | I.—III. | 138 | 118 | 89 | ... | 102 | 93 | ... | 60 | 43 | 42 |
| Total ... | ... | 331 | 290 | 244 | ... | 240 | 216 | ... | 154 | 46 | 49 |
| *2nd Grade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khándesh (13 Schools) ... ... | I.—III. | 213 | 137 | 163 | ... | 123 | 121 | ... | 86 | 40 | 40 |
| Ahmednagar (3 Schools) ... ... | I.—III. | 64 | 38 | 46 | ... | 36 | 46 | ... | 30 | 46 | 45 |
| Násik (4 Schools) ... ... | I.—III. | 81 | 68 | 54 | ... | 47 | 55 | ... | 36 | 44 | 47 |
| Total ... | ... | 358 | 243 | 263 | ... | 206 | 222 | ... | 152 | 42 | 41 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E.—G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri ... ... ... ... | I.—V. | 19 | 9 | ... | 13 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 42 |
| E.—St. Joseph's English-teaching School, Igatpuri ... ... | I.—V. | 39 | 32 | ... | 27 | 20 | 31 | ... | 17 | 43 | 56 |
| E.—Methodist Church Day School, Igatpuri ... ... ... | I.—V. | 25 | 23 | ... | 21 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 60 | 46 |
| E.—G. I. P. Railway School, Bhosával ... ... ... ... | I.—IV. | 20 | 11 | ... | 16 | 9 | 12 | ... | 8 | 40 | 19 |
| Church Missionary Society's English-teaching School, Manmád ... | I. | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 100 | ... |
| Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Manmád ... ... | I.—II. | 12 | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 8 | ... | 2 | 16 | . |
| S. P. G. Mission Anglo-vernacular School, Camp Nagar ... ... | I. | 7 | 1 | 6 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 14 | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 125 | 81 | 10 | 80 | 64 | 93 | 22 | 49 | 40 | 41 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | 814 | 614 | 517 | 80 | 510 | 531 | 22 | 355 | 43 | ... |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 .. | ... | 601 | 485 | 373 | 75 | 421 | 424 | 28 | 276 | ... | 45 |

For the Government 1st Grade schools the results were nearly as good as those obtained in the previous year. In the case of Násik the efficiency of the classes is the more creditable to the teachers as the accommodation provided is inadequate for the number of students. Ahmednagar is still behind the other schools, but the Head Master, Mr. Sabdey, is commended by the Inspector for planting a garden in front of his school and for making his classes generally more attractive to his pupils.

New Second Grade Schools have been opened at Shirpur, Amalner, Bhadgaon and Nandurbár in Khándesh, Vinchur in Násik, and Nevása and Akola in Ahmednagar. The Inspector reports that 15 of his 20 schools are self-supporting, and that the Municipalities of Yeola and Bhusával respectively pay Rs. 75 and 85 per mensem for the establishment of higher classes in English. It is, however, to be noted that the other 5 schools also ought to be self-supporting, and that the Municipalities while contributing to English education give little or nothing for their primary schools which are a heavy burden upon the district funds.

The names of the three new aided schools have been given in the preceding table. As regards the other schools the Inspector speaks favourably of the Methodist and Roman Catholic schools at Igatpuri, but has made certain recommendations for the consideration of the managers of the Railway schools at Bhusával and Igatpuri.

Northern Division.

52. In the Northern Division the returns are:—

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Scholars. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... | 13 | 14 | 1 | ... | 1,549 | 1,700 | 151 | ... |
| 2nd Grade ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | 18 |
| Total ... | 14 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1,567 | 1,700 | 151 | 18 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | 380 | 544 | 164 | ... |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade. British Districts. | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 182 | 45 | ... | 137 |
| 1st Grade. Native States. | 14 | 15 | 1 | ... | 1,398 | 1,531 | 133 | ... |
| 2nd Grade. Native States | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 96 | 132 | 36 | ... |
| Total ... | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1,676 | 1,708 | 169 | 137 |
| Grand Total ... | 39 | 41 | 4 | 2 | 3,623 | 3,952 | 484 | 155 |

The change under Government schools is due to the promotion of the school at Godhavi. The Jahangir Motabhai School at Surat has been transferred from the class of schools under inspection to the list of Aided schools, a new school for Europeans and Eurasians has been opened at Ahmedabad, and a new 1st Grade school has been opened at Dhrángadra in Káthiáwár.

The fee-receipts of the schools on the Provincial Budget have risen from Rs. 8,573 to 10,189.

The examination returns are as under :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number Passed. | | | | | | | Percentage passed under all heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | Second Language. | History and Geography. | English. | Sanitary Primer. | In all Heads. | 1881-83. | 1881-82. |
| **Government.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *1st Grade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulsár ... ... ... .. | I. to V. | 94 | 90 | 89 | ... | 84 | 81 | 3 | 72 | 76 | 62 |
| Navsári ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 59 | 59 | 55 | ... | 46 | 51 | ... | 40 | 67 | 58 |
| Anklesvar ... ... ... | I. to V. | 39 | 29 | 23 | 11 | 30 | 27 | ... | 22 | 56 | 70 |
| Kaira ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 29 | 18 | 16 | ... | 6 | 12 | ... | 5 | 17 | 58 |
| Viramgám ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 41 | 38 | 34 | ... | 31 | 29 | ... | 24 | 58 | 68 |
| Camp Deesa ... ... ... | I. to III. | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 13 | ... | 13 | 86 | 47 |
| Branch School, Surat ... ... | I. to III. | 252 | 216 | 207 | ... | 216 | 207 | ... | 159 | 63 | 64 |
| Ahmedabad Branch, No. 1 ... | I. to III. | 109 | 103 | 109 | ... | 101 | 102 | ... | 94 | 86 | 85 |
| Do. do. No. 2 ... | I. to III. | 108 | 105 | 107 | ... | 100 | 99 | ... | 90 | 83 | 62 |
| Dholka... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 25 | 24 | 25 | ... | 23 | 25 | ... | 23 | 92 | 94 |
| Broach ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 152 | 99 | 126 | ... | 134 | 139 | ... | 82 | 53 | 64 |
| Nadiád... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 140 | 130 | 133 | ... | 118 | 113 | ... | 99 | 70 | 80 |
| Ránder... ... ... ... | I. to V. | 43 | 42 | 26 | ... | 36 | 38 | ... | 24 | 55 | ... |
| Godhávi ... ... ... | I. to III. | 15 | 14 | 13 | ... | 10 | 12 | ... | 10 | 66 | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 1,121 | 982 | 978 | 11 | 950 | 948 | 3 | 757 | 67 | 67 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parsi Pánchayat English School, Surat ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 82 | 70 | 69 | 15 | 70 | 69 | .... | 50 | 60 | 69 |
| Surat Mission ... ... ... | I. to III. | 88 | 66 | 60 | ... | 67 | 52 | ... | 36 | 40 | 40 |
| Ahmedabad Mission ... ... | I. to III. | 80 | 65 | 46 | ... | 35 | 51 | ... | 26 | 32 | 32 |
| Jahangirji School, Surat ... ... | I. to III. | 56 | 36 | 34 | ... | 25 | 42 | ... | 18 | 32 | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 306 | 237 | 209 | 15 | 197 | 214 | ... | 130 | 42 | 47 |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Dákor ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 26 | 22 | 14 | ... | 12 | 9 | ... | 6 | 23 | 23 |
| Rájkot ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 176 | 172 | 152 | ... | 153 | 145 | ... | 119 | 67 | 67 |
| Junágád ... ... ... | I. to III. | 136 | 126 | 123 | ... | 130 | 122 | ... | 107 | 78 | 86 |
| Navánagar ... ... ... | I. to III. | 84 | 79 | 69 | ... | 69 | 70 | ... | 57 | 67 | 71 |
| Bhávnagar ... ... ... | I. to II. | 220 | 205 | 188 | ... | 164 | 165 | ... | 134 | 60 | 32 |
| Wadhwán City... ... ... | I. to IV. | 41 | 37 | 33 | 5 | 36 | 38 | ... | 28 | 68 | 66 |
| Limbdi ... ... ... | I. to III. | 48 | 48 | 43 | ... | 48 | 43 | ... | 39 | 81 | 80 |
| Gondal ... ... ... | I. to III. | 56 | 53 | 42 | ... | 49 | 46 | ... | 37 | 66 | 86 |
| Pálanpur ... ... ... | I. to V. | 43 | 38 | 37 | 3 | 33 | 33 | ... | 30 | 69 | 59 |
| Rádhanpur ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 1 | 25 | 24 | ... | 22 | 84 | 60 |
| Morvi... ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 51 | 46 | 48 | ... | 44 | 38 | ... | 34 | 66 | 70 |
| Mahuva ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 34 | 31 | 33 | ... | 31 | 33 | .. | 28 | 82 | 44 |
| Vala ... .. ... ... | I. to III. | 17 | 15 | 12 | ... | 16 | 12 | ... | 10 | 58 | 84 |
| Dhrangadhra ... ... ... | I. to III. | 9 | 6 | 6 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | 4 | 44 | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 941 | 882 | 812 | 9 | 802 | 775 | ... | 649 | 68 | 63 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | 2,368 | 2,101 | 1,999 | 35 | 1,949 | 1,937 | 3 | 1,536 | 64 | ... |
| Figures for 1881-82 ... | ... | 1,941 | 1,685 | 1,594 | 28 | 1,571 | 1,548 | ... | 1,231 | ... | 62 |

* Examined in 1881-82.

The examination returns for the new European and Eurasian school are as under :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | Needle-Work. | Percentage passed under all Heads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | English. | Writing. | History and Geography. | In all Heads. | | |
| Irish Presbyterian Mission European and Eurasian School, Ahmedabad ... | I. to IV. .. | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 42 |

The examination returns for 2nd Grade schools are :—

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number passed. | | | | | Percentage of passed under all Heads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | History and Geography. | English. | Passed under all Heads. | |
| INSPECTED. | | | | | | | | |
| Rewa Kántha— | | | | | | | | |
| Nándod ... ... ... ... | I. and II. ... | 16 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 18 |
| Lúnávada ... ... ... ... | I. and II. ... | 11 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 27 |
| Káthiáwár— | | | | | | | | |
| Wadhwán Camp ... ... ... | I. to III. ... | 19 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 47 |
| Songad ... ... ... ... | I. to III. ... | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| Mahi Kántha— | | | | | | | | |
| Sadra ... ... ... ... | Not examined according to Standards. | | | | | | | |
| Surat Agency— | | | | | | | | |
| Dharampor ... ... ... ... | I. to IV.... ... | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 61 |
| Total ... | ..... | 74 | 60 | 69 | 56 | 41 | 31 | 40 |
| Figures for 1881-82 ... | ..... | 58 | 48 | 41 | 39 | 43 | 32 | 55 |

The Inspector reports that nearly all his middle class schools are in a thriving condition :—

"Among the best are the Branch Schools of Surat and Ahmedabad, the Bulsár, Navsári, Dholka and Viramgám schools. The Kaira school has been for some time steadily declining, and I have little expectation that it will ever recover the position it once held. On the other hand, the schools at Ránder and Ankleshvar are rising institutions. Branch School No. 2, Ahmedabad, has much improved and almost recovered the position it used to occupy as a thoroughly efficient feeder to the High School. In Native States the Bhávnagar Branch School is most popular and is overflowing with boys. The fees were doubled last year, and again doubled from the beginning of 1883-84; yet I anticipate no reduction in numbers. The Gondal school was as usual in very good order, and the Morvi and Limbdi schools were also flourishing. The Wadhwán City School was perhaps weaker than in previous years in point of efficiency though not in numbers. The Wadhwán Camp 2nd Grade School was doing well, but the Songad school of the same grade was in a very weak condition. The private Anglo-Vernacular School at Dhrángadhra was brought under the Fund and was reorganized in accordance with the suggestions of the Deputy Inspector, Káthiáwár, it being placed under two matriculated men, the Head Master and his Assistant, on increased salaries. This year it was examined only in the 1st Standard by the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Jhálávád Pránt. The private Anglo-Vernacular School at Vala was doing fairly, having passed 10 scholars out of 17 under Standards I. to III. in the examination held by the Sub-Deputy Inspector, Gohelvád. The 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Deesa Camp, Pálanpur and Rádhanpur were examined by the Deputy Inspector Ráo Sáheb Javachram Satvachram Hora; all of these were found in a satisfactory state, the percentages of the numbers passed to those presented being respectively 86, 69, and 84."

Southern Division.

53. In the Southern Division the figures are :—

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Scholars. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 470 | 476 | 6 | ... |
| 2nd Grade ... ... ... | 42 | 26 | ... | 16 | 987 | 740 | ... | 247 |
| Total ... | 48 | 32 | ... | 16 | 1,457 | 1,216 | 6 | 247 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade (Boys') ... ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 335 | 299 | ... | 36 |
| Do. (Girls') ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 29 | 20 | ... | 9 |
| Total ... | 6 | 6 | ... | .. | 364 | 319 | ... | 45 |
| *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 408 | 480 | 72 | ... |
| 2nd Grade ... ... ... | 11 | 12 | 1 | ... | 274 | 339 | 65 | ... |
| Total ... | 16 | 17 | 1 | ... | 682 | 819 | 137 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 70 | 55 | 1 | 16 | 2,503 | 2,354 | 143 | 292 |

The fee-receipts of the 1st grade schools (Government) have fallen from Rs. 3,563 to Rs. 2,664.

2nd Grade classes have been opened at Mangalvedhá (Sángli) and Bádámi (Kaladgi), but 17 English classes have been closed in British districts owing to the discontinuance of the subscriptions which were promised for their maintenance. These 17 classes were at Bágevádi, Yamkanmardi, Sampgaon, Murgod, Hukeri, Ainapur and Magatkhán Hubli in Belgaum, and at Uppinbetgeri, Garage, Morab, Ron, Mundargi, Ingalgi, Dhundshi, Hángal, Kalghatgi and Bankápur in Dhárwár.

The examination returns are as under :—

*For Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

| Name of School. | Standards. | Number examined. | Number Passed. | | | | | Percentage of passed under all heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular or 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | English. | In all heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
| **Government.** | | | | | | | | | |
| *First Grade.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum ... ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 77 | 73 | 71 | 64 | 66 | 55 | 71 | 59 |
| Dhárwár ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | 90 | 83 | 80 | 64 | 58 | 53 | 58 | 48 |
| Kárwár ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | 38 | 37 | 33 | 35 | 30 | 26 | 68 | 50 |
| Kaládgi ... ... ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 53 | 47 | 49 | 41 | 48 | 35 | 66 | 66 |
| Hubli ... ... ... ... ... | I. to V. | 80 | 61 | 63 | 63 | 65 | 45 | 56 | 60 |
| Kumta ... ... ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 26 | 17 | 22 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 42 | 37 |
| Total .. | ... | 364 | 318 | 318 | 283 | 284 | 225 | 61 | 60 |
| *Second Grade.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Belgaum District ... ... ... | I. to III. | 238 | 182 | 185 | 170 | 166 | 136 | 57 | 55 |
| 8 Dhárwár do. ... ... ... | Do. ... | 168 | 118 | 130 | 129 | 130 | 101 | 60 | 52 |
| 5 Kaládgi do. ... ... ... | Do. ... | 102 | 73 | 85 | 72 | 71 | 52 | 50 | 48 |
| 5 Kánara do. ... ... ... | Do. ... | 64 | 41 | 45 | 48 | 44 | 30 | 46 | 50 |
| Total ... | ... | 572 | 414 | 445 | 419 | 411 | 319 | 55 | 52 |
| **Aided Schools.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum London Mission School ... | I. to III. | 110 | 94 | 88 | 80 | 72 | 59 | 53 | 39 |
| *Dhárwár German Mission School ... | I. to VI. | 56 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 29 | 21 | 37 | 37 |
| Total ... | ... | 166 | 134 | 127 | 118 | 101 | 80 | 48 | 38 |
| **Inspected.** | | | | | | | | | |
| *First Grade.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Miraj ... ... ... ... ... | I. to VI. | 114 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 92 | 81 | 71 | 63 |
| Sángli ... ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | 98 | 89 | 77 | 77 | 71 | 54 | 55 | 54 |
| Jamkhandi ... ... ... ... | I. to IV. | 54 | 32 | 44 | 35 | 33 | 22 | 40 | 41 |
| Mudhol ... ... ... ... ... | I. to V. | 54 | 44 | 45 | 49 | 37 | 31 | 50 | 51 |
| Kolhápur ... ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 123 | 115 | 98 | 101 | 106 | 84 | 68 | 48 |
| Total ... | ... | 443 | 382 | 363 | 361 | 339 | 272 | 61 | 53 |
| *Second Grade.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolhápur State ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 102 | 85 | 82 | 87 | 79 | 61 | 59 | 56 |
| Sángli do. ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | 47 | 32 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 36 | 30 |
| Savanur do. ... ... ... ... | I. and II. | 23 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 8 | 34 | 70 |
| Lakshmeshvar ... ... ... ... | Do. ... | 34 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 85 | 100 |
| Total ... | ... | 206 | 157 | 154 | 155 | 152 | 115 | 55 | 54 |
| Grand Total ... | ... | 1,701 | 1,405 | 1,407 | 1,336 | 1,287 | 1,011 | 59 | ... |
| Figures for 1881-1882 ... | ... | 1,781 | 1,366 | 1,427 | 1,295 | 1,252 | 937 | ... | 52 |

* Examined in 1881-82.

*For European and Eurasian Schools.*

| Names of Schools. | Standards. | Number of Scholars examined. | Number passed in each subject. | | | | | | | Percentage of passed under all heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | English (Reading). | Writing | History and Geography. | Second Language. | Needle work. | Passed in all heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82 |
| Belgaum St. Mary's (mixed) School ... ... ... ... | I. to VI. | 28 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 25 | 4 | 11 | 20 | 71 | 78 |
| Belgaum Roman Catholic Convent, Boys' ... ... ... | I. III and IV. | 23 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 2 | ... | ... | 10 | 43 | 50 |
| Ditto ditto Girls' ... | I. and II. | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 50 | 16 |
| *Dhárwár Girls' ... ... ... | I. to III. | 17 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 10 | ... | 9 | 14 | 82 | 82 |
| Total ... | ... | 76 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 37 | 4 | 26 | 48 | 63 | ... |

* Examined in 1881-82.

"In percentage of passed students at the Annual Examinations, Belgaum 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School (which did very well in the High School admission examination) comes first and Kumta last. Kárwár First Grade School, which stood 4th last year, comes 2nd this year. Next to it come Kaládgi and Dhárwár. The Hubli First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, though it comes last but one this year, is improving year by year under Mr. Bhátkandé and his assistants. In State schools, Miraj School comes first, and Jamkhandi last. Kolhápur and Sángli come 2nd and 3rd, Mudhol comes last but one. The attendance in the Jamkhandi School has much increased lately. The Sángli English School, which has greatly improved under the present Head Master, Mr. Karmarkar, F.E.A., has a 7th Standard class, and some boys will, the Master says, be sent for the Matriculation next year. The attendance in the Kumta School has much fallen, on account of a private English school lately opened there. The Head Master is told that his teaching staff will be reduced, if the attendance is not improved."

Of the 2nd Grade Schools Mr. Russell writes as under :—

"In percentage of passed students, the Dhárwár District comes first, as last year, and Belgaum 2nd, Kaládgi and Kánara come 3rd and 4th. This year there are three 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Gadag, Kittur, and Athni) with more than fifty boys on the rolls against only two (Gadag and Kittur) of last year. The schools at Bágalkot (Kaládgi), Háveri (Dhárwár), Ankola, Halyál, and Sirsi (Kánara) and Nipáni (Belgaum) have also about thirty boys on the rolls. All these schools have improved very much in quality and quantity. Some temporary schools which were opened, as an experiment, were closed during the year under report, for want of popular contributions. All the existing English classes are supported either by fees or popular or municipal contributions. Of the existing 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, four have matriculate Head Masters; and the remaining schools have competent passed men. * * Of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in States, those at Sháhápur and Laxmeshwar are the best. The Laxmeshvar school, as usual, produced nearly cent per cent examination results. Both these schools have matriculate teachers."

54. Under Middle Class Schools Sind shows the following figures :—

| | Schools. | | Scholars. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| *Government.* | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 670 | 680 | 10 | ... |
| 2nd Grade... ... ... ... | 8 | 8 | 351 | 372 | 21 | ... |
| Total ... | 13 | 13 | 1,021 | 1,052 | 31 | ... |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | |
| 1st Grade { Boys ... ... | 7 | 7 | 501 | 482 | ... | 19 |
| { Girls ... ... | 1 | 1 | 123 | 123 | ... | ... |
| 2nd Grade ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 127 | 119 | ... | 8 |
| Total ... | 11 | 11 | 751 | 724 | ... | 27 |
| *Unaided.* | | | | | | |
| 2nd Grade ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 26 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 25 | 25 | 1,798 | 1,802 | 31 | 27 |

The Government schools at Karáchi, Sukkur and Jacobabad contribute to the increase, but there was a large falling off at Shikárpur and a slight decrease at Tátta and Hyderabad, and the fee-receipts of the 1st Grade Schools have fallen from Rs. 6,253 to Rs. 6,153. The decrease under Aided schools is due to a falling off in the attendance at St. Patrick's School and the Mission School in Karáchi. The European and Indo-European School at Sukkur has been closed, but a similar school has been opened at Hyderabad.

The examination results are satisfactory:—

| Name of School. | Standard. | Number examined. | Number Passed. | | | | | | | Percentage of passed under all Heads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mathematics. | Vernacular or Writing | Second Language. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle Work. | In all Heads. | 1882-83. | 1881-82. |
| **1st Grade.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi ... ... ... | I. to III. | 123 | 113 | 111 | ... | 116 | 114 | ... | 87 | 70 | 69 |
| Tátta ... ... ... ... | I. to V. | 57 | 52 | 37 | 18 | 48 | 45 | ... | 33 | 57 | 70 |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... | I. to III. | 99 | 97 | 91 | ... | 88 | 69 | ... | 58 | 58 | 73 |
| Shikárpur ... ... ... | Do. ... | 139 | 116 | 129 | ... | 111 | 120 | ... | 90 | 64 | 68 |
| Sukkur ... .. ... | I. to IV. | 127 | 125 | 109 | 17 | 111 | 120 | ... | 105 | 82 | 73 |
| Total ... | ... | 545 | 503 | 477 | 35 | 474 | 468 | ... | 373 | 68 | 71 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Patrick's School, Karáchi. | I to V. | 117 | 116 | 107 | ... | 75 | 111 | ... | 98 | 83 | 84 |
| Grammar do. do. ... | Do. ... | 51 | 47 | 50 | ... | 28 | 45 | 19 | 38 | 74 | 72 |
| European and Eurasian School, Manora ... ... | II. to V. | 7 | 4 | 6 | ... | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 93 |
| St. Joseph's School, Hyderabad ... ... ... ... | I. to III. | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | 10 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 100 | 100 |
| European and Eurasian School, Sukkur ... ... | Do. ... | 9 | 7 | 9 | ... | 3 | 8 | ... | 6 | 66 | 66 |
| Convent School, Karáchi ... | I. to V. | 87 | 86 | 87 | ... | 55 | 84 | 87 | 74 | 85 | 90 |
| Mission do. do. ... | I. to III. | 67 | 45 | 61 | ... | 46 | 40 | ... | 23 | 34 | 32 |
| Do. do. Hyderabad. | Do. ... | 66 | 66 | 62 | ... | 65 | 54 | ... | 50 | 75 | 65 |
| Total ... | ... | 419 | 386 | 397 | ... | 286 | 364 | 113 | 306 | 73 | 73 |
| Total, 1st Grade ... | ... | 964 | 889 | 874 | 35 | 760 | 832 | 113 | 679 | 70 | 72 |
| **2nd Grade.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi Collectorate ... | I. to IV. | 70 | 59 | 61 | ... | 42 | 49 | ... | 31 | 44 | 63 |
| Hyderabad do. ... | I. to III. | 46 | 43 | 43 | ... | 44 | 42 | ... | 42 | 91 | 93 |
| Shikárpur do. ... | I. to IV. | 127 | 119 | 92 | 10 | 97 | 107 | ... | 78 | 61 | 49 |
| Thar and Párkar District ... | I. to III. | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | 5 | 6 | ... | 5 | 83 | 92 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... | Do. ... | 29 | 27 | 29 | ... | 26 | 29 | ... | 23 | 79 | 60 |
| Total ... | ... | 278 | 254 | 231 | 10 | 214 | 233 | ... | 179 | 64 | 61 |
| *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi Collectorate ... | I. to III. | 19 | 13 | 17 | ... | 15 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 57 | 57 |
| Hyderabad do. ... | I. and II. | 87 | 84 | 77 | ... | 81 | 83 | ... | 67 | 77 | 78 |
| Total ... | ... | 106 | 97 | 94 | ... | 96 | 98 | 5 | 78 | 73 | 93 |
| *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... | I. and II. | 15 | 15 | 8 | ... | 9 | 13 | ... | 5 | 33 | ... |
| Total, 2nd Grade ... | ... | 399 | 366 | 333 | 10 | 319 | 344 | 5 | 262 | 65 | 67 |
| Grand Total, Middle Class Schools ... ... ... | ... | 1,363 | 1,255 | 1,207 | 45 | 1,079 | 1,176 | 118 | 941 | 69 | ... |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... ... | ... | 1,290 | 1,161 | 1,198 | 36 | 978 | 1,059 | 102 | 904 | ... | 71 |

"The above table will show that the number examined this year in the First Grade Government schools is increased by 50 over that of the previous year, but the percentage passed in all heads shows a slight falling off at the Tátta, Hyderabad and Shikárpur schools, the Karáchi Náráyan Jagonath School giving an increase of 1 per cent and the Sukkur 9 per cent. The details available in my office show that the latter two institutions have been improved in attendance also. The highest classes taught at the Sukkur and Tátta schools

have this year too shown good results in the percentage of passed pupils. In short, I may specially remark that the Sukkur School in almost every instance shows improvement on last year. Mr. Wasanmal Jeramdas Mansukhani, Head Master of the Sukkur 1st Grade School, has displayed commendable zeal in bringing up the institution to the present flourishing state.

"The Shikárpur and Frontier Upper Sind 2nd Grade Schools also show a great improvement in percentage of passed pupils, but there has been a falling off in the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts, the cause of which has already been explained under High Schools."

## The Study of English and Optional Languages, &c.

55. The figures for the Institutions connected with Government show a large increase in the number of students learning English :—

| Number of Institutions. | | Grade of School. | Number learning English. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-82. | 1882-83. | | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | | |
| 9 | 9 | Colleges ... ... ... ... | 1,045 | 1,196 | 151 | ... |
| 50 | 53 | High Schools ... ... ... | 6,054 | 6,602 | 548 | ... |
| 118 | 127 | 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ... ... ... | 13,110 | 13,804 | 694 | ... |
| 113 | 104 | 2nd Grade do. ... ... | 2,992 | 3,137 | 145 | ... |
| 28 | 34 | Female Schools ... ... ... | 1,581 | 1,709 | 128 | ... |
| 8 | 9 | Special and Technical Schools... | 397 | 232 | ... | 165 |
| 1 | 1 | Normal Schools ... ... ... | 46 | 52 | 6 | ... |
| 327 | 337 | Total ... | 25,225 | 26,732 | 1,507 | 165 |

The figures for voluntary languages are :—

| Languages. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanscrit ... ... ... | 3,522 | 3,882 | 360 | ..... |
| Latin ... ... ... | 985 | 822 | ..... | 163 |
| Persian ... ... ... | 1,922 | 2,162 | 240 | ..... |
| Hebrew ... ... ... | 29 | 267 | 238 | ..... |
| Greek ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| French ... ... ... | 120 | 15 | ..... | 105 |
| Arabic ... ... ... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| Total ... | 6,579 | 7,155 | 844 | 268 |

56. The usual table regarding the social position of students in Government Institutions of the higher class is given below :—

| | Sons of persons of property. | Sons of professional persons. | Sons of Merchants. | Sons of Contractors. | Sons of Government Officials. | Sons of Pensioners. | Sons of Officials under Native States. | Sons of Private Clerks. | Sons of Village Officers. | Sons of Petty Tradesmen. | Sons of Priests. | Sons of Shroffs, Brokers and Moneylenders. | Sons of Artisans and Servants. | Sons of Cultivators. | Sons of Beggars. | Sons of Day-labourers. | Sons of Soldiers. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Colleges .. .. ... .. | 59 | 88 | 82 | 19 | 303 | 68 | 58 | 46 | 2 | 44 | 28 | 40 | 4 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 865 |
| High Schools .. .. .. | 508 | 210 | 267 | 83 | 991 | 245 | 114 | 374 | 98 | 163 | 183 | 175 | 59 | 95 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 178 | 3,781 |
| 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools .. .. ... ... | 494 | 245 | 337 | 109 | 1,167 | 207 | 136 | 621 | 155 | 606 | 305 | 267 | 236 | 292 | 75 | 49 | 33 | 179 | 5,513 |
| Total .. | 1,061 | 543 | 686 | 211 | 2,461 | 520 | 308 | 1,041 | 255 | 813 | 516 | 482 | 299 | 402 | 91 | 66 | 44 | 366 | 10,159 |

## Vernacular Schools (Boys').

57. The number of Vernacular Schools for boys at the end of the year was 5,396 with 338,491 scholars against 5,012 schools with 312,771 scholars in 1881-82.

The details for March 1883 are :—

| | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Increase of | | Decrease of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| Government ... ... ... | 3,789 | 247,781 | 186 | 16,509 | ... | ... |
| Aided... ... ... ... | 237 | 12,220 | 91 | 2,656 | ... | ... |
| Inspected ... ... ... | 1,342 | 77,100 | 109 | 6,650 | ... | ... |
| Police and Jail Schools ... | 28 | 1,390 | ... | ... | 2 | 95 |

The increase is divided between the several Divisions as under :—

| | Schools. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | Increase. |
| Central Division ... ... ... | 72 | 4,937 |
| North-East do. ... ... ... | 114 | 2,795 |
| Northern do. ... ... ... | 119 | 6,953 |
| Southern do. ... ... ... | 74 | 10,255 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1,161 |
| Total ... | 384 | 26,101 |
| Deduct decrease in Aden ... ... | ... | 381 |
| Net Increase ... | 384 | 25,720 |

Cess Schools.

58. A statement* regarding Cess Schools will be found in Appendix G. The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 1,52,491 to Rs. 1,71,266 and there is an increase of 190 schools and 18,928 scholars. This result is of course partly due to the prosperous state of the country and to the increasing desire of the people for education. But credit must also be given to the Local Fund Committees and to the Inspectors and their subordinates for the success with which their efforts have been rewarded. Remarks by the Presidents of the District Committees will be found in Appendix G.

The number of scholars in the Cess Schools with the proportion which children of Cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls is shown below :—

| | 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. | | | Vernacular Schools. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number on Rolls. | Cess-payers. | Proportion per cent. | Total number on Rolls. | Cess-payers. | Proportion per cent. |
| Central Division. ... ... ... | 626 | 198 | 32 | 66,578 | 42,278 | 64 |
| North-East do. ... ... ... | 566 | 197 | 34 | 47,811 | 27,962 | 58 |
| Northern do. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 67,856 | 45,846 | 67 |
| Southern do. ... ... ... | 740 | 519 | 70 | 62,444 | 38,656 | 61 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... ... | 372 | 68 | 18 | 15,961 | 3,507 | 21 |
| Total ... | 2,304 | 982 | 42 | 260,650 | 158,250 | 60 |
| Total for 1881-82... | 2,287 | 1,068 | 46 | 241,836 | 148,346 | 61 |

* The Municipal Schools in the Island of Bombay are included, also the 2nd Grade Schools already counted under Middle Class Schools.

The returns for different castes are given later on, and it will be seen from those returns that the number of Kunbis or "Cultivators," as distinguished from labourers, &c., is 66,446 or 5,304 more than shown in the report for 1881-82.

The occupations of the parents of children attending schools on the Local Cess Budgets are shown in the following table :—

| | 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. | | | | | Vernacular Schools. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number on Rolls. | Sons and relations of people classed as | | | | Total number on Rolls. | Sons and relations of people classed as | | | |
| | | Agricultural. | Partly Agricultural. | Non-Agricultural. | Total. | | Agricultural. | Partly Agricultural. | Non-Agricultural. | Total. |
| Central Division ... ... | 626 | 36 | 202 | 393 | 626 | 63,862 | 16,930 | 19,100 | 27,832 | 63,862 |
| North-East do. ... ... | 566 | 24 | 173 | 3 6 | 566 | 46,346 | 12,854 | 14,210 | 19,282 | 46,346 |
| Northern do. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63,253 | 26,669 | 10,813 | 25,771 | 63,253 |
| Southern do. ... ... | 740 | 126 | 229 | 385 | 740 | 59,756 | 23,948 | 11,919 | 23,889 | 59,756 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 372 | 1 | 54 | 317 | 372 | 14,806 | 1,638 | 1,909 | 11,259 | 14,806 |
| Total... | 2,304 | 182 | 658 | 1,464 | 2,304 | 248,023 | 82,039 | 57,951 | 108,033 | 248,023 |
| Total for 1881-82 ... | 2,287 | 254 | 575 | 1,458 | 2,287 | 230,540 | 79,071 | 51,505 | 99,964 | 230,540 |

Municipal Grants.

59. The total receipts from Municipalities have risen from Rs. 82,342 to Rs. 96,467, but a large portion of this sum has been shown to be given for English schools, and with the exception of the 4 Municipalities named in para. 61 of the report for 1881-82, the town population shows little inclination to contribute towards the support of Primary Schools. Reference to the tables given in Appendix H. will show how largely the towns draw upon the District Funds ; and now that the rural population is beginning to show some interest in education, additional means must be provided for the extension of schools and even for the maintenance of those which have already been started and are now in process of growth and development.

Central Division.

60. The figures for the Central Division are :—

| | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Schools. | Scholars. |
| Government ... ... ... | 1,097 | 64,440 | 64 | 4,134 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 65 | 4,982 | 4 | 337 |
| Inspected ... ... ... ... | 158 | 7,206 | 4 | 466 |
| Total ... | 1,320 | 76,628 | 72 | 4,937 |

Sátára contributes much to the increase, but all the zillas contribute something and the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 57,770 to Rs. 62,493. Much more, however, could be done if funds were available for the extension of primary education ; and Mr. Kirkham reports that a large number of applications for new schools had to be rejected.

"The number of applications for new schools is again greater than last year, no less than 191 having been received as under :—

| | Number of applications received. |
|---|---|
| Poona ... ... ... ... ... | 71 |
| Sholápur ... ... ... ... ... | 33 |
| Sátára ... ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Ratnágiri ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Thána ... ... ... ... ... | 43 |
| Kolába ... ... ... ... ... | 23 |
| | 191 |

"Only 62 of these demands could be complied with on account of want of funds, *viz.* 14 in Poona, 11 in Sholápur, 17 in Sátára, 3 in Ratnágiri, 14 in Thána, and 3 in Kolába. But few of these were complied with by providing additional funds in the Budget: the compliances were usually merely transfers of schools in a decaying condition. Applications for new schools are every year received in increasing numbers. The probable wants of the Division according to the careful estimates of my Deputies amount to about 234 more schools, *viz.* 60 in Poona, 35 in Sholápur, 44 in Sátára, 25 in Ratnágiri, 40 in Thána, and 30 in Kolába. It is obviously a matter for regret that so few of the requests received in this office can be met and that 'want of funds' should so continuously restrict the growth of primary education."

The examination results are :—

| Name of Collectorate. | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Scholars examined. | Number passed in all heads. | | | | | | | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | Total. | |
| Poona ... ... ... ... ... | 243 | 7,391 | 1,414 | 941 | 680 | 271 | 98 | 24 | 3,428 | 46 |
| Sholápur ... ... ... ... | 165 | 3,933 | 960 | 624 | 421 | 170 | 49 | 2 | 2,226 | 56 |
| Sátára ... ... ... ... ... | 226 | 8,149 | 1,433 | 935 | 731 | 423 | 209 | 81 | 3,812 | 47 |
| Ratnágiri ... ... ... ... | 131 | 7,260 | 1,387 | 900 | 681 | 418 | 248 | 11 | 3,645 | 50 |
| Thána ... ... ... ... ... | 152 | 4,760 | 1,077 | 677 | 365 | 189 | 81 | 8 | 2,397 | 50 |
| Kolába ... ... ... ... | 74 | 2,931 | 492 | 393 | 261 | 153 | 111 | 4 | 1,414 | 48 |
| Bombay. Maráthi Schools ... | 22 | 1,810 | 249 | 245 | 107 | 134 | 18 | ... | 753 | 42 |
| Bombay. Gujaráti Schools ... | 14 | 1,413 | 245 | 202 | 149 | 65 | ... | ... | 661 | 47 |
| Total ... | 1,027 | 37,647 | 7,257 | 4,917 | 3,395 | 1,823 | 814 | 130 | 18,336 | 49 |
| Figures for 1881-82 ... ... ... | 991 | 33,395 | 6,755 | 4,280 | 2,887 | 1,444 | 598 | 106 | 16,070 | 48 |

The Inspector adds that these results show a gradual improvement over previous years as will be seen from the following figures :—

| Year. | Total number examined. | Total number passed. | Percentage passed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878-79 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,229 | 11,545 | 41 |
| 1879-80 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27,930 | 11,221 | 40 |
| 1880-81 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29,542 | 13,540 | 46 |
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33,395 | 16,070 | 48 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,647 | 18,336 | 49 |

The Aided Schools of the Division consist of 18 Mission Schools and 47 Schools under native managers (including 38 Indigenous Schools).

The examination return for the Aided schools and for schools under Inspection are as under :—

| | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Boys examined. | Number passed in all Heads. | | | | | | | Percentage passed under Standards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | Total. | |
| Aided Schools ... ... | 61 | 2,426 | 415 | 249 | 146 | 85 | 10 | ... | 905 | 37 |
| Inspected Schools ... ... | 144 | 3,530 | 749 | 477 | 323 | 178 | 58 | 5 | 1,790 | 50 |

North-East Division.

61. In the North-East Division the figures are :—

| | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Of Schools. | Of Scholars. |
| Government ... ... ... ... | 852 | 45,741 | 64 | 1,950 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... ... | 63 | 1,340 | 50 | 821 |
| Police ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 139 | ... | 24 |
| Total ... | 918 | 47,220 | 114 | 2,795 |

The fee-receipts of Local Cess schools have risen from Rs. 28,365 to Rs. 30,832, and I fully concur with Mr. Patwardhan on the necessity of collecting more from the towns which at present live upon the villages :—

"No re-admission fee was levied during the year, and its suspension does not appear to have brought on any loss of income. The Collector of Ahmednagar recommends its total abolition. He says that its suspension for three years has not tended to reduce the attendance of scholars, and it is undeniably vexatious and unpopular in its working. I agree with the Collector so far as village schools are concerned. But I do not see why the re-admission fee should be abolished in town schools. A great majority of the town people do not pay any cess, and it is desirable that they should be made to contribute as much as possible towards the support of their schools in the shape of entrance and re-admission fees and of monthly fees at increased rates. Mahomedan boys, as a rule, are now admitted at half the rates throughout the Division, and this concession has tended considerably to increase their attendance."

The increase of the year would have been larger if funds had been available for expenditure. As it is, many applications for new schools had to be refused, *viz.* 12 in Khándesh, 29 in Ahmednagar, and 46 in Násik. The same want of money prevents the improvement of the old schools, especially of the smaller schools, for the Inspector writes as follows :—

"During the year, arithmeticons, form and colour boxes and wall-pictures were supplied to most of the important schools in the Division, and if funds would permit smaller schools also would be supplied with them hereafter."

Of the School Committees Mr. Patwardhan writes in a hopeful strain :—

"The Deputy Educational Inspectors, Khándesh and Násik, complain against these bodies as apathetic and obstructive. But I have noticed instances of School Committees being very useful in collecting subscriptions for school buildings and in supervising their construction when carried on by civil agency. When some of the members have children attending the school they often exert themselves in securing the co-operation of the people and improving the attendance. On the whole, I have no hesitation in saying that they have been of some use and will after a time be doing valuable service to the cause of education."

Mr. Patwardhan reports that the number of free schools or classes has increased from 12 to 28, while the attendance has risen from 463 to 868. There are also 143 low-caste children in the ordinary day schools, and progress is reported throughout the Division :—

"Every effort has been made to induce low-caste children to attend schools, and they, to their credit, have shown promptness beyond expectation. The Mahárs of Chopda have agreed to give Rs. 200 in cash and Rs. 50 in labour and materials for building a school-house for the use of their children. The Mahárs of Amalgaon have given a spacious chávdi for the accommodation of their school. The 56 Mission Vernacular Boys' schools mentioned in paragraph 46 are attended by 972 children of whom 353 are native converts (mostly low-castes), 411 low castes and 208 other castes. Thus the total number of low-caste children under instruction at the end of the year was 1,775."

The increase of 50 aided schools is due to the inclusion of 2 indigenous and 48 Mission schools. Of the Mission schools 27 belong to the S. P. G. at Ahmednagar, 15 to the American Mission at the same place, and 6 to the C. M. S. at Násik. Nearly all of these schools at present take grants under Part III. of the rules, but Part I. is of course open to them as soon as they choose to claim it.

The examination results under the Vernacular standards were as under :—

| Collectorate. | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Boys examined. | Number passed under each Standard. | | | | | | Total passed under Standards. | Percentage passed under Standards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | | |
| *Government Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khándesh ... ... | 348 | 9,385 | 2,381 | 1,316 | 739 | 356 | 125 | 47 | 4,964 | 52 |
| Ahmednagar .. ... | 229 | 5,607 | 1,100 | 736 | 448 | 199 | 57 | 13 | 2,553 | 45 |
| Násik ... ... ... | 242 | 6,563 | 1,345 | 866 | 525 | 264 | 106 | 16 | 3,122 | 47 |
| Police Schools... ... | 3 | 61 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | 18 | 29 |
| Total ... | 822 | 21,616 | 4,838 | 2,919 | 1,721 | 824 | 288 | 76 | 10,657 | 35 |
| Aided Schools... ... | 61 | 632 | 92 | 32 | 22 | 6 | 3 | ... | 155 | 24 |
| Grand Total ... | 883 | 22,248 | 4,930 | 2,951 | 1,743 | 830 | 291 | 76 | 10,812 | 48 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... | 776 | 19,824 | 4,464 | 2,265 | 1,429 | 667 | 274 | 78 | 9,177 | 46 |

Northern Division.

62. The return for the Northern Division is :—

| | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Schools. Increase. | Scholars. Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government ... ... ... ... | 896 | 63,642 | 35 | 2,357 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 2,398 | 12 | 831 |
| Inspected ... ... ... ... ... | 886 | 52,479 | 72 | 3,765 |
| Total ... | 1,813 | 118,519 | 119 | 6,953 |

The examination results of the year are as under :—

| | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Boys examined. | Number passed under each Standard. | | | | | | Total passed under Standards. | Percentage passed under Standards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | | |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat Northern Division ... ... ... | 148 | 5,287 | 1,246 | 1,016 | 577 | 345 | 140 | 61 | 3,385 | 64 |
| Surat Southern Division ... ... ... | 110 | 3,739 | 829 | 586 | 323 | 255 | 119 | 40 | 2,152 | 57 |
| Broach ... ... ... | 212 | 6,642 | 1,575 | 1,243 | 648 | 422 | 231 | 76 | 4,195 | 63 |
| Ahmedabad ... ... | 162 | 8,025 | 1,693 | 1,243 | 768 | 568 | 174 | 141 | 4,587 | 57 |
| Kaira ... ... ... | 194 | 9,510 | 2,158 | 1,297 | 734 | 632 | 293 | 164 | 5,278 | 55 |
| Panch Mahâls... ... | 62 | 2,029 | 525 | 268 | 102 | 81 | 40 | 17 | 1,033 | 50 |
| Camp Baroda ... ... | 1 | 80 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | 16 |
| | 893 | 35,312 | 8,030 | 5,657 | 3,156 | 2,304 | 997 | 499 | 20,643 | 58 |
| Aided Schools... ... | 30 | 1,086 | 286 | 132 | 73 | 60 | 6 | ... | 557 | 51 |
| Inspected Schools ... | 763 | 28,740 | 7,946 | 4,835 | 3,097 | 1,816 | 742 | 246 | 18,682 | 65 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,686 | 65,138 | 16,262 | 10,624 | 6,326 | 4,180 | 1,745 | 745 | 39,882 | 61 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... | 1,579 | 60,673 | 14,926 | 8,885 | 5,396 | 3,401 | 1,414 | 520 | 34,542 | 56 |

Remarks on the schools under inspection—*i. e.* on schools in Native States—are given further on. With regard to British Districts, the fee-receipts credited to the Local Funds have risen from Rs. 31,752 to Rs. 33,338, and the Inspector reports an increase of schools and scholars in all the five zillas :—

"The increase of schools is not due to any additional grant received from Local or Provincial Funds but to a more economical use of the money at our disposal and to several classes formerly opened in adjoining villages under large schools having been raised to the status of separate schools. The increase in numbers is owing to the increasing interest taken by all District and Educational Officers as well as by the generality of the people in different localities. If more funds were available, additional schools might be established with advantage to the people. It is worthy of note that of the 5 zillas Ahmedabad and Kaira have shown the best results in the highest Vernacular Standard Examination. In order to show the comparative efficiency of the 5 zillas, I beg to subjoin a small table showing the number on the Rolls, the percentage examined, and the percentage passed to those examined :—

| Name of Zilla. | Number on Rolls. | Percentage of number presented to number on rolls. | Percentage of number passed to presented. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surat Northern Division ... .. | 9,099 | 54 | 64 |
| Surat Southern Division ... ... | 6,801 | 54 | 57 |
| Broach ... ... ... ... | 11,636 | 53 | 62 |
| Kaira ... ... ... ... | 15,828 | 58 | 55 |
| Ahmedabad ... ... ... | 12,721 | 60 | 57 |
| Panch Mahâls ... ... ... | 3,831 | 51 | 50 |

"From this table it would appear that Kaira and Ahmedabad presented the largest number of those on the Rolls, while Surat Northern and Southern Divisions and Broach were nearly equal in their percentage. On the other hand, Surat Northern comes out highest in efficiency and Broach is close upon it, while Surat Southern, Ahmedabad and Kaira are nearly equal. In every respect the Panch Mahâls come last owing to the physical disadvantages of the district."

Southern Division.

63. The Southern Division again shows a large increase :—

| | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. |
| Government ... ... ... | 730 | 742 | 12 | 52,653 | 60,136 | 7,483 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 11 | 43 | 32 | 824 | 1,380 | 556 |
| Inspected ... ... ... ... | 268 | 298 | 30 | 15,090 | 17,306 | 2,216 |
| Total ... | 1,009 | 1,083 | 74 | 68,567 | 78,822 | 10,255 |

Dhárwár again contributes largely to this increase, but North Kánara has done well and the other two zillas have made some progress. The fee-receipts for the 4 zillas have risen from Rs. 29,469 to Rs. 39,586.

Schools for boys of low caste have been established at Chikodi and Nej (Belgaum) and Ankola (Kánara); and two new classes have been opened in the Belgaum Zilla. The Kánarese school at Haliyál is said to be attended by sixty Mahár boys, and the special schools at Dhárwár and Hubli have an attendance of 132 and 83 boys of low caste, while a few girls have passed under Standards I. and II.

A complaint is made of the apathy shown by the School Committees in the Navalgund Táluka, but elsewhere the Committees generally show an increasing interest in their schools :—

"The work of the School Committees is this year in many cases satisfactory. Annual and special repairs to school houses are, now, generally done through these Committees under the superintendence of the Mámlatdárs. In the Dhárwár District the School Committee at Holi Manur (Ron) are building a school-house (in native style) at their own expense and the building will be ready shortly".

"This year also handsome contributions were raised by several villages in the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi Districts for prize distributions at the annual examinations of their schools by Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors. Some of the large popular meetings were presided over by Collectors and Assistant Collectors. I am glad to say that this year popular contributions were raised and large meetings were held for prize distributions at Sirsi and Ankola."

The examination returns were as under :—

| | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Boys examined. | Number passed under each Standard. | | | | | | Total passed under Standards. | Percentage passed under Standards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | | |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum District ... | 220 | 7,699 | 1,622 | 1,110 | 882 | 520 | 170 | 31 | 4,335 | 56 |
| Dhárwár do. ... | 321 | 11,764 | 3,162 | 2,155 | 1,172 | 674 | 311 | 85 | 7,559 | 64 |
| Kaládgi do. ... | 147 | 4,555 | 1,279 | 531 | 307 | 161 | 58 | 10 | 2,346 | 51 |
| Kánara do. ... | 106 | 2,898 | 796 | 421 | 185 | 93 | 29 | 4 | 1,528 | 52 |
| Total ... | 794 | 26,916 | 6,859 | 4,217 | 2,546 | 1,448 | 568 | 130 | 15,768 | 58 |
| Aided Schools... ... | 19 | 525 | 150 | 73 | 35 | 23 | 16 | ... | 297 | 56 |
| Inspected Schools ... | 227 | 6,878 | 1,698 | 969 | 604 | 360 | 144 | 8 | 3,783 | 55 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,040 | 34,319 | 8,707 | 5,259 | 3,185 | 1,831 | 728 | 138 | 19,848 | 57 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... | 945 | 29,264 | 7,035 | 4,321 | 2,683 | 1,395 | 513 | 122 | 16,069 | 54 |

"In percentage of passed students at the Deputy's annual examinations Dhárwár District comes first and Kaládgi last. Belgaum and Kánara come second and third. This year there are two very large Vernacular Schools (Haliyál and Hubli) against only one last

year. The Haliyál School has considerably improved under Mr. Hanchinal, who deserves great credit. Five years ago, when he took charge of the school, there were only 80 boys on the rolls, the number now is nearly 400, including 60 Mahárs and 50 English learners. The Master says that 170 sons of labourers attend his school. He has got up a small gymnasium there. His pay is only Rs. 40 per mensem. It should be Rs. 50 at least by the aid of the Municipality. The largest school in the Southern Division at Hubli (Dhárwár) has, this year, 460 boys on the rolls against 360 in 1881-82. I quote the following from the Dhárwár Deputy Inspector—'The schools in the Hubli, Gadag and Bánkápur Tálukas are the best; those in Ron, Karajgi, Hangal, and Kalghátgi Tálukas can be grouped in the second class, while those in Navalgund and Kod Tálukas come in the last class. Out of 340 Cess Schools, 85 are excellent; 136 good; 89 fair; and 30 bad. A few schools, though situate on the furthest frontier of the zilla, have produced results that will please anybody. The Herur School (Gadag) may be cited as an illustration. Here a 'Bedar' master, a lad of scarcely 19, has made his village school in this small village of 550 souls, a very efficient one. He has collected 75 boys in his school, and the examination results were highly satisfactory, every boy getting cent per cent of marks allotted to each subject.'

"*State Schools.*—Mr. Rodda says, 'I have again the pleasure of reporting that the schools in the Lakhmeshvar State have maintained a degree of efficiency scarcely to be found in any schools under my charge. I have in the Dhárwár Sub-Division proper a number of schools, which have produced cent per cent examination results and the schools in this State stand on a footing a little higher than the best of these'."

Sind.

64. The figures for Sind are as under:—

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Scholars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. |
| Government ... ... ... | 212 | 222 | 10 | ... | 13,950 | 14,839 | 889 |
| Aided ... ... ... | 42 | 35 | ... | 7 | 2,009 | 2,120 | 111 |
| Inspected ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 161 | 161 |
| Total ... | 254 | 259 | 12 | 7 | 15,959 | 17,120 | 1,161 |

The fee-receipts credited to the District Funds have fallen from Rs. 5,133 to Rs. 5,016, but the schools in towns are flourishing. In the villages the schools are less popular and the fees do not increase in proportion to the number of new schools which are opened. The decrease in the number of aided (indigenous) schools is unfortunate, but it is satisfactory to note that the number of children has increased. On the work of the year Mr. Hart-Davies remarks as under:—

"There has been a long correspondence regarding the transfer of primary boys' schools within municipal limits to the Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Sukkur Municipalities. Although the correspondence has been going on since last year, no decision has as yet been arrived at by the Collectors and Presidents of the Municipalities.

"I had a personal talk with Khán Bahádur Kadirdád Khán, Deputy Collector, Upper Sind Frontier, for the transference of the Jacobabad primary boys' schools to the Municipality of that place. He showed me at first hopes for taking over the schools, but he now informs me that the financial state of the Municipality cannot permit such a step being taken. I trust the matter will now soon be decided; in the meanwhile, considering the prospect of having to hand over to the Municipal bodies a considerable amount of Local Funds I am careful not to increase the expenditure within the Municipal limits.

"Arithmeticons, colour charts, form-boxes and wall pictures of animals and birds have been supplied to a few of our schools. They will keep the beginners happy at school and their use will in course of time work improvement in the system of teaching in the schools. There are a few applications for the establishment of schools amongst which one is from the Panjábi community at Sukkur. They have opened a school for the benefit of their children and got a teacher from the Panjáb * * * * and they have applied to me to provide them with a suitable house for the object and to give them some pecuniary aid towards the maintenance of the school. * *

"*School Committees.*—Forty-three institutions of this kind were formed during the year under report against 18 shown in the previous year's report. I think they have exhibited greater interest in the schools than they did before owing to the energetic efforts of the Revenue officers, but there is still great room for improvement in this respect."

The examination results of the year are satisfactory :—

| | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Boys examined. | Number passed under each Standard. | | | | | | Total passed under Standards. | Percentage of passed under Standards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | | |
| *Government Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi ... ... ... | 41 | 1,741 | 417 | 248 | 214 | 147 | 38 | 24 | 1,088 | 62 |
| Hyderabad ... ... | 65 | 2,224 | 507 | 445 | 339 | 256 | 96 | 59 | 1,702 | 76 |
| Shikárpur ... ... | 87 | 3,994 | 955 | 733 | 608 | 448 | 217 | 66 | 3,027 | 75 |
| Thar and Párkar ... ... | 10 | 532 | 106 | 54 | 61 | 50 | 23 | 40 | 334 | 62 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... | 13 | 246 | 79 | 46 | 22 | 24 | 5 | ... | 176 | 71 |
| Total ... | 216 | 8,737 | 2,064 | 1,526 | 1,244 | 925 | 379 | 189 | 6,327 | 72 |
| Aided Schools ... ... | 33 | 1,355 | 307 | 193 | 107 | 127 | 11 | 9 | 754 | 55 |
| Grand Total ... | 249 | 10,092 | 2,371 | 1,719 | 1,351 | 1,052 | 390 | 198 | 7,081 | 70 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 | 232 | 9,297 | 2,251 | 1,638 | 1,243 | 836 | 318 | 203 | 6,489 | 69 |

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

65. The night schools have been included above under Vernacular schools for boys. There are now 176 schools with 4,826 scholars, the result of the year being an increase of 42 schools and 907 scholars.

In the Central Division—

"the number of these schools has risen from 7 to 13, and that of scholars from 306 to 456, showing an increase of six schools and 150 scholars, due mainly to increases in Sátára and Poona. Sholápur and Thána show a decrease of 24 scholars. It would appear that it is only in the districts of Sátára, Poona and Bombay that these schools are wanted * * * *. The two schools in Poona were opened at the special request of labourers at Ghorpadi and Pimpri, who subscribed their expenses amongst themselves. The old night school at Junnar has made good progress and a specially good Modi hand is said to characterize its scholars. Sátára shows an increase of 4 schools and 139 scholars and at the same time an improvement in the attendance of its old schools. Night scholars in this zilla are of the right class, viz., cultivators, cowherds and some artisans who cannot attend the day schools. They acquire in this way ability to read and write Modi and to cast simple accounts and they also read through the first two books of our Maráthi series in Balbodha. This much is certainly worth having and the Deputy is justly proud of the success of Sátára in this direction. In Thána night schools are backward. There is only one at Kurla. There are however two private night schools at Thána and Murbád respectively, which are proposing to convert themselves into Government schools."

Mr. Patwardhan reports that the number of schools in the North-East Division has risen from 34 to 45 and the attendance from 1,121 to 1,327. But he does not give a very encouraging account of some of the schools. The schools at Erandol and Thalner were found to be badly managed, and of the other schools in Khándesh Mr. Patwardhan says :—

"I visited a number of night schools and found only two doing really good work. They are at Dhulia and Bhusával. The former is a Hindustáni school attended by 50 pupils. The night school at Párola is also reported to be in a good state."

Of the other zillas the account is a little more favourable :—

"Násik contains a large number of night schools, but most of them are wholly or partly attended by ex-students of the day schools. The schools at Yeola, Andarsal, Karanjgaum and Nampore are in a satisfactory state, but the rest are not in a fair state of efficiency. Ahmednagar shows no increase. The schools at Shrigonda, Bhingár and Belapore are reported to be in a satisfactory state. The school at Nagar is a Hindustani school and is in a fair state of efficiency. The school at Kharda which was reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition has been placed under a new master. The object of night schools is to teach simple reading and writing and the four elementary rules of arithmetic to adults and boys who are occupied during the day and unable to find time for instruction except in the evening. But at present this object appears to have been lost sight of. Out of 45 night schools in the Division, very few in my opinion can boast of having attained it. If a rule be laid down that ex-students of day schools should not be admitted into night schools as free students, it will soon set matters right."

The Northern Division shows 33 schools with 591 scholars for British districts and 40 schools with 817 scholars for Native States, the increase being 6 schools with 40 scholars for the zillas and 15 schools with 416 scholars for the States. Of the condition of these schools nothing new is reported except an excellent circular issued by Mr. Giles, which runs as follows :—

"Night schools should not be examined in strict accordance with the standards sanctioned for superior or inferior schools. The standards will, of course, be a guide to the masters as, for instance, in the case of mere beginners who must learn the Anks and alphabets. But the object of the masters should be to give to each boy or adult the instruction he specially requires. Thus if a boy wishes to work specially at arithmetic it is no use to take up his time by forcing him to learn poetry, &c. In reporting on such schools it may be stated that so many men or boys can read and write, so many are learning alphabets, &c., and the general character of the school may be denoted by the description 'good,' 'indifferent,' 'bad', &c. with any details that may be necessary. When the Deputies visit the schools they can further explain this circular. It must be understood that its object is not to prevent masters making use of the standards, but to prevent their being tied down by the standards. It should especially be remembered that a 'night school' is not kept up to show a good percentage of passed to presented, &c., but for the benefit of those who cannot obtain any education except through it."

For the British districts of the Southern Division Mr. Russell shows but one school (Bágalkot) with 40 pupils, but the classes attached to day schools show an increase in the attendance notwithstanding the closing of 49 classes :—

| District. | Number of Classes. | Number of Scholars. | Increase or Decrease in Classes. | | Increase or Decrease in Scholars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Belgaum ... ... ... ... | 42 | 1,216 | ... | 6 | 50 | ... |
| Dhárwár ... ... ... ... | 93 | 2,839 | ... | 49 | ... | 220 |
| Kaládgi ... ... ... ... | 19 | 441 | ... | 2 | ... | 49 |
| Kánara ... ... ... ... | 20 | 615 | 8 | ... | 366 | ... |
| | 174 | 5,111 | 8 | 57 | 416 | 269 |

In Native States there are now 26 schools with 1,009 pupils against 24 schools with 858 pupils in the previous year. The four new schools have been opened in the Sángli State. Mr. Russell reports that the Kolhápur schools are still the best in the Division, but that some of the classes in British Districts, especially those at Belgaum and Haliyal, are on a par with the day schools.

"Many of these classes were opened as an experiment in 1880-81; many of them having turned out failures were closed; the good ones were encouraged as far as funds allowed. I am glad to say that the existing classes have proved to be permanent, and if I had funds to give sufficient remuneration to the teachers, and to pay for lighting, &c., they would improve very much. The allowances paid to night class teachers vary from one to three rupees, and contingent allowances from eight annas to rupees three. I give the following extracts from my Deputies' reports. The Belgaum Deputy Inspector says that Modi writing in night classes is better than in day schools. Mr. Rodda says :—'In some of the night classes it was found that those who were lately quite ignorant of the alphabets could now read easy manuscripts. Although the number of such students is very small, it may be said that the classes have done something to teach the rudiments, and a few years hence the classes will, I think, be better appreciated if some special arrangements are made for them.' Mr. Karandikar says :—'The best night classes are at Haliyál and Bad (Kárwár) with 96 and 69 attendance respectively.'"

The Sind returns show 15 schools of this class with 437 pupils, the increase of the year being 7 pupils. The first three standards are taught, but 34 boys passed in the first standard only. The Inspector, however, reports that the schools are doing good work, and that the teaching is to be improved.

### Indigenous Schools.

66. The statistics of such of these schools as are connected with the Department have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. The separate returns show a total of 111 schools and 4,835 scholars, or an increase of 38 schools and of 1,287 scholars.

The number of aided schools in the Central Division remains the same as last year but the attendance has fallen from 2,416 to 2,273.

The North-East Division returns 6 aided schools with 307 children, an increase of two schools and 102 children.

The number of aided schools in the Northern Division has risen from 3 to 13 and the number of scholars from 220 to 909.

The Southern Division shows 34 aided schools with an attendance of 825 children, the increase of the year being 32 schools and 629 children. The Belgaum Deputy found that some masters were unwilling and others unable to teach

the Government standards, but Part III. of the grant-in-aid rules does not make such a change immediately necessary.

In Sind the number of aided indigenous schools has fallen from 28 to 22, but the number of pupils has slightly risen, being 521 instead of 511. The grants from Local Funds came to Rs. 2,103 for the ordinary indigenous schools and to Rs. 1,471 for private adventure schools, *i.e.* for schools on the Government pattern and taught according to Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular standards.

The number of unrecognized schools as shown in the returns sent to the Education Commission is as under :—

| | Number of unrecognized Schools. | Number of Hindu Pupils. | | Number of Mahomedan Pupils. | Unclassed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bráhmins. | Others. | | | |
| British Districts ... ... | 3,189 | 3,908 | 34,254 | 16,850 | 4,023 | 59,035 |
| Native States ... ... | 823 | 766 | 13,780 | 4,884 | 290 | 19,720 |
| Total ... | 4,012 | 4,674 | 48,034 | 21,734 | 4,313 | 78,755 |

In the Province of Bengal and elsewhere the unrecognized schools are all included in the departmental returns, and if we followed this practice our totals for the Presidency would be 10,150 schools and 468,741 pupils.

### The Education of Mahomedans.

67. In the Central Division the number of Mussalmáns at school has risen from 5,631 to 6,431 :—

"The number of separate schools for Mahomedans shows an increase of 13 and is now 37. There are also 5 Hindustáni classes attached to Maráthi schools. The 37 independent schools number 1,680 scholars and the 5 classes have 161 scholars. * * * *

| Name of Collectorate. | Number of schools on 31st March 1883. | Increase. | Number of Scholars on 31st March 1883. | Increase. | Decrease. | Number of classes attached to Vernacular Schools. | Number of Scholars in these classes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poona ... ... ... | 2 | ... | 75 | ... | 15 | 5 | 161 |
| Sholápur ... ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Satára ... ... ... | 13 | 9 | 397 | 222 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ratnágiri ... ... | 3 | 1 | 104 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thána ... ... ... | 10 | 1 | 798 | 86 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolába ... ... ... | 6 | 1 | 215 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay ... ... | 2 | 1 | 66 | 37 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 37 | 13 | 1,680 | 364 | 15 | 5 | 161 |

"Net increase 13 schools and 349 scholars.

* * * * * * * * *

"As regards the efficiency of these schools the following table gives the detailed results of the Mahomedan Deputy's examinations :—

| Collectorate. | Number of Schools and Classes examined. | Number of Scholars examined. | Number passed. | | | | Total passed. | Per-centage passed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | | |
| Poona .. ... | 6 | 91 | 22 | 9 | 8 | ... | 39 | 43 |
| Sholápur ... ... | 2 | 22 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | 32 |
| Sátara ... ... | 13 | 139 | 49 | 9 | 9 | ... | 67 | 48 |
| Rátnágiri... ... | 3 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 4 | ... | 17 | 61 |
| Thána ... ... | 9 | 230 | 100 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 149 | 65 |
| Kolába ... ... | 6 | 72 | 19 | 11 | 2 | ... | 32 | 44 |
| Bombay ... ... | 1 | 47 | 10 | ... | 7 | 7 | 24 | 51 |
| Total ... | 40 | 629 | 214 | 68 | 42 | 11 | 335 | 53 |

"These results are on the whole satisfactory, being a decided improvement upon those reported last year. In all 629 scholars were individually examined under the standards (besides 813 examined but found below Standard I.) and 335 or 53 per cent passed against 262 passed last year, being 36 per cent only of those presented. The most advanced collectorate in the Central Division in point of primary Mahomedan education is Thána, Sátára, Poona and Kolába following. Ratnágiri is weak in its number of schools, but shows a fair figure of efficiency. Sholápur is decidedly the most backward with its one school and 25 boys for the whole zilla."

Additional remarks will be found in Appendix I.

In the schools of the North-East Division, the number of Mussálmans has risen from 4,875 to 5,332. Six schools and 5 classes were opened during the year and the number of these special institutions now is :—

| Collectorate. | Number of Schools. | Number of Classes attached to other Schools. | Total number on School or Class rolls at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khándesh ... ... ... ... | 9 | 20 | 1,038 |
| Ahmednagar ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | 374 |
| Násik ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 2 | 564 |
| Total ... | 20 | 28 | 1,976 |

"The schools at Násik and Nagar, which are attended respectively by 188 and 213 children, are the best in the Division. * * * * * The school at Chandore which is attended by 98 children stands next in order of merit. The schools at Dhulia, Yaval and Faizápur, which are attended by 90, 50 and 75 children are in a fair state of efficiency but have not advanced beyond Standard III. The schools at Warangaon, Shahada, Malegáon and Korhola, which are attended by 75, 55, 51 and 26 children, are also doing fairly well but have not advanced beyond Standard II. The remaining schools and most of the classes were found in a very unsatisfactory state. The schools at Erandole, Dharangaon, Nos. I. and II. and Nasirabad require to be placed under competent teachers".

Additional remarks will be found in Appendix I.

In the Northern Division the number of Mussalman children at school has risen from 17,517 to 18,892. In the Government zillas the number of special schools remains at 35 with 2,746 children or 11 more than in the previous year. In the agencies there are six schools and 465 children, the increase of one school being due to the opening of a new private school in Káthiáwár. In point of efficiency most of the schools show some progress, but the Special Deputy was absent on duty in another Division and the Inspector does not report anything new or of general interest.

In the Southern Division the number of Mussalman children at school has risen from 7,110 to 8,957, and the Inspector quotes from the Special Deputy's reports to show the progress which has been made :—

"'In point of Mahomedan education, Dhárwár is by far the most advanced district. The Deputy Inspector, Ráo Sáheb Rodda, has opened eight new classes in the course of the year. In all the old schools and classes the attendance and progress both show marked improvement almost without exception. * * * The Kánara District has a fair number of Hindustáni schools and classes, and is second only to Dhárwár in this respect. The existing schools have passed 119 scholars under standards against 68 last year. Belgaum comes next. At the annual examinations, 70 children passed under standards against 33 of last year, showing a decided improvement in the quality of instruction. The number of Hindustáni schools and classes in this Collectorate, taken together, is the smallest in the Southern Division. I believe there is much room for improvement and several schools for Mahomedans might be opened in suitable localities, if funds are available for the purpose."

"Kaládgi is the most backward district in regard to the education of Mahomedans. This Collectorate has but a small share in the general rise of attendance in the Southern Division. At the annual examinations, however, it succeeded in passing 79 pupils (9 more than Belgaum) under standards. As I was not able, last year, for want of time, to examine the schools in this district, I cannot compare this figure with that for the previous year, but I feel sure the comparison will be favourable."

The best school is said to be that at Bankápur, which passed 60 boys under all heads and 3 of them under Standard VI. Next come the schools at Kittur and Háliyal. The Bágalkot school is also specially mentioned and the Belgaum school is said to have an attendance of 225. The Deputy remarks that there are only 11 trained against 77 untrained masters in the Division, but there are

10 places specially reserved in the Training College as soon as Mussalman candidates can be obtained. With regard to girls the Deputy remarks that there is no separate school for Mahomedan children, but

"there are separate girls' classes attached to the Uppinbetgiri (Dhárwár), Kittúr (Belgaum), Belgaum and Bankapur boys' schools. Some of these classes are attended by more than 50 girls. The Kittur and Uppinbetgiri classes passed a fair number of girls under Standards I. and II."

In Sind the number of Mussalman pupils has risen from 5,956 to 6,555 and Mr. Hart-Davies remarks that nearly all classes and grades of schools have contributed to the increase :—

"Much, however, depends on the year's crop; if the crops are good the rayats send their sons, and do not, if the crops are bad. This year the harvest was fair, though heavy floods devastated some of the districts."

### Police and Jail Schools.

68. The returns show 28 of these schools with an attendance of 1,390 scholars, the decrease for the year being 2 schools and 95 scholars.

The 10 schools in the Central Division show an attendance of 578 against 462 in the previous year. The Police School and the City Jail School at Poona appear to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, but the Jail School at Yerowda is condemned by the Inspector. The Jail School and the Police School at Sholápur are thinly attended, but the latter school is said to have an efficient teacher. The Police School at Ratnágiri is reported to be efficient, but the Jail School at the same place and the Police School at Sátára are not in a satisfactory state. The Police School at Alíbág was not inspected, but the Deputy reports favourably of the Police and Jail schools at Thána.

In the North-East Division the Police School at Násik is said to be doing well and the attendance at Ahmednagar has improved. In the Police School of Khándesh a falling off is reported.

For the Northern Division Mr. Desai reports that the Jail School at Surat can hardly be called a school, but that a similar institution at Kaira contains 7 convicts who have made some progress in learning to read :—

"In Ahmedabad there are two schools, the Armed Police School being in the Police lines and the Unarmed Police School in the Bhaddar. The former contains 47 pupils and the latter 35 on the rolls, their average attendance being respectively 35 and 8. The highest book taught in these schools is the Fifth Reading Book. In the Armed Police School arithmetic, reading, writing to dictation, and geography are taught, and in the Bhaddar School only reading and writing to dictation. The Deputy Inspector, Ahmedabad, reports the examination of the former school as satisfactory and that of the latter as pretty fair.

"In the Panch Mahals there are two Police schools, one at Godhra and the other at Dohad. Both of these schools were examined, and were in a fairly efficient state."

Mr. Russell reports that the Jail schools of the Southern Division and the Police schools at Kaládgi and Kárwár are not worth mentioning. In the Police School at Belgaum the attendance has decreased, but the school at Dhárwár shows progress and a class has been attached to it for the children of Constables.

Mr. Hart-Davies reports that the attendance at the Shikárpur Jail School has risen from 29 to 33 and that 8 boys passed in the first standard. Instruction is given up to Standard IV., and some progress is said to have been made during the year. But the separation of boys from adults is recommended by the Inspector :—

"On visiting this school at Shikárpur I saw some grown-up men among the pupils, and the Master informed me that the progress of the boys was interfered with by the presence of these men. I spoke to the Superintendent and to Doctor Cruickshank who was then with me on the subject; but since both of them said that they had no power to order the removal of a prisoner from the Reformatory, I have requested the Commissioner in Sind to ask Government to enact that as soon as a prisoner in the Reformatory attains the age of 16 he should cease *ex ipso facto* to be a member of the Reformatory. Such an enactment would certainly tend to the improvement of the class."

### Girls' Schools.

69. The total for these schools is 359* with 23,586* girls, the increase being 33 schools and 3,669 girls.

*Exclusive of 34 schools with 1,709 girls shown under High and Middle schools, and of 8,711 girls attending primary schools for boys.

Central Division.

70. The figures for the Central Division are :—

| | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. |
| Government ... ... | 39 | 49 | 10 | 2,622 | 2,716 | 94 |
| Aided ... ... ... | 22 | 29 | 7 | 2,101 | 2,718 | 617 |
| Inspected ... ... ... | 6 | 7 | 1 | 198 | 249 | 51 |
| | 67 | 85 | 18 | 4,921 | 5,683 | 762 |

There are also 1,606 girls in boys' schools, so that the total number at school is 7,289.

The new Government or Local Committee schools were opened, 6 in Bombay, 3 in Thána and 1 in Poona; and Mr. Kirkham reports a better average attendance in all the schools throughout the year. The new aided schools consist of 4 Mission schools and of 3 schools under native managers. The examination results were as under :—

| | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Scholars examined. | Number passed under all Heads. | | | | | | | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | Total. | |
| Poona { City ... ... ... | 6 | 151 | 51 | 35 | 20 | 1 | ... | .. | 107 | 71 |
| Poona { District ... ... ... | 3 | 39 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 41 |
| Sholápur ... ... ... ... | 4 | 63 | 28 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 45 | 71 |
| Sátára ... ... ... ... | 5 | 147 | 37 | 25 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | 74 | 50 |
| Ratnágiri ... ... ... ... | 4 | 105 | 31 | 19 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | 66 | 63 |
| Thána ... ... ... ... | 7 | 154 | 56 | 27 | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | 102 | 66 |
| Kolába ... ... ... ... | 2 | 45 | 22 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 80 |
| Maráthi Schools, Bombay ... ... | 3 | 103 | 26 | 8 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 40 | 39 |
| Gujarati do. ... ... | 6 | 220 | 60 | 37 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 131 | 60 |
| Total ... | 40 | 1,027 | 324 | 174 | 86 | 27 | 2 | 4 | 617 | 60 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... | 39 | 942 | 257 | 111 | 73 | 30 | 7 | 3 | 481 | 51 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 18 | 715 | 112 | 48 | 44 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 242 | 34 |
| Inspected... ... ... ... | 6 | 66 | 16 | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 27 | 40 |
| Total ... | 24 | 781 | 128 | 57 | 44 | 36 | 2 | 2 | 269 | 34 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... | 14 | 280 | 84 | 34 | 18 | 6 | ... | ... | 142 | 50 |

With regard to the efficiency of the Local Committee schools, the Inspector reports that the 6 schools in the city of Poona have improved under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent, and that the schools in the Poona District and 2 of the schools in Sholápur have not fallen back. In Sátára a little more interest is shown than is usually the case, and five schools are said to be doing well. This result is largely due to the liberal encouragement given by the Collector to the establishment of suitable School Committees, and to the grant of petty scholarships for proficiency in learning. In Ratnágiri there is said to be some progress, and two schools are reported efficient. Both the schools in Kolába and all but one of the schools in Thána are said to be thriving. In Bombay four of the schools appear to have shown satisfactory progress. With regard to the aided schools, the examination results show a great falling off, which is probably due to the accident that the best schools were not examined under standards.

North-East Division. 71. In the North-East Division the figures are :—

| | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Of Schools. | Of Scholars. |
| Government ... ... ... | 38 | 2,070 | 3 | 170 |
| Aided ... ... .... ... | 8 | 393 | 5 | 168 |
| Total ... | 46 | 2,463 | 8 | 338 |

There are also 891 girls in the schools for boys, and the increasing interest taken in the education of girls is evinced by the foundation of scholarship funds :—

"Rs. 1,000 were subscribed during the year by Lady Wedderburn and the native inhabitants of Ahmednagar interested in the cause of female education for the establishment of a scholarship in the Female Normal School, Poona, to be held by a girl from the Ahmednagar girls' schools. The fund is to be called 'the Wedderburn Scholarship'. Ráo Sáheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, Sub-Judge at Akola, Ahmednagar District, contributed Rs. 500 for the founding of a scholarship in memory of his deceased wife in the Ahmednagar Girls' School."

Of the Local Fund Committee schools Mr. Patwardhan reports as follows :—

"Of the 11 schools in Khándesh, that at Parola continues to hold its superiority over the other schools of the district and is one of the best schools in the division, having passed 2 pupils in Standard IV., 4 in Standard III., 4 in Standard II., and 7 in Standard I. out of a total of 57. The school of Dhulia stands next in point of efficiency and passed one pupil in Standard IV. The schools at Ranala and Nandurbár are mixed Hindustáni schools. The former is attended by 60 Borah girls and is doing well. The remaining schools have not advanced beyond Standard II. Ahmednagar contains as many as 19 girls' schools and all but one have an attendance of not less than 40 girls. The Number I. School at Nagar is attended by 125 girls and is perhaps the best school in the Division, having passed three girls in Standard IV., 2 in Standard III., 6 in Standard II., and 9 in Standard I. The Number II. School at Nagar, which has been placed under a trained mistress from the Female Normal School, Poona, since July 1880, has I am sorry to say proved a failure, passing only 2 girls in Standard I. out of a total of 50 presented for examination. The Number III. School at Nagar is attended by 73 Mahomedan girls and is in a satisfactory state, having passed 4 girls in Standard III., 3 in Standard II., and 5 in Standard I. The school at Bhingár is attended by 65 girls and passed 4 in Standard III., 4 in Standard II., and 9 in Standard I. This result is quite satisfactory. The remaining schools have not advanced beyond Standard II. but are doing well with the exception of one at Pathardi. In Násik there are 8 girls' schools. The one at Násik was placed under a trained mistress in July last and has considerably improved under her. It is now attended by 95 girls and passed 2 girls in Standard III., 2 in Standard II., and 6 in Standard I. The school at Yeola is attended by 53 girls and passed 3 in Standard III., 2 in Standard II., and 4 in Standard I. The remaining schools have been newly opened and have not even completed Standard II. Suitable provision for teaching needle-work has been made in those schools which have classes in Standard II. and above."

Of the aided schools a good account is given :—

"The number of these schools has increased from 3 to 8 and of scholars from 225 to 393. Most of these schools have the benefit of European superintendence and three of them are managed by European ladies. They are therefore better organized than any of our cess schools. The American Mission Girls' Boarding School at Ahmednagar is the best girls' school in the division and is attended by 128 pupils. The Church Missionary Society's Girls' School at Sharanpur and S. P. G. Mission Girls' School at Ahmednagar stand next in order of merit and are attended by 39 and 59 pupils respectively. The Mission School at Málegaon has considerably fallen off in efficiency and is now attended by 32 girls. The remaining schools are new and have not advanced beyond Standard I."

The examination results are tabulated as under :—

| | Number of Schools examined. | Number of Scholars examined. | Number passed under all Heads. | | | | | Total. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | | |
| Government ... ... ... | 38 | 1,313 | 135 | 52 | 20 | 6 | ... | 213 | 16 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 6 | 77 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 3 | ... | 33 | 42 |
| Total ... | 44 | 1,390 | 152 | 60 | 25 | 9 | ... | 246 | 17 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... ... | 34 | 428 | 107 | 46 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 180 | 42 |

Northern Division.

72. The returns for the Northern Division are :—

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Scholars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. |
| Government ... ... ... | 46 | 50 | 4 | ... | 3,359 | 4,625 | 1,266 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 17 | 19 | 2 | ... | 1,509 | 1,681 | 172 |
| Inspected ... ... ... | 73 | 70 | ... | 3 | 3,270 | 3,728 | 458 |
| Total ... | 136 | 139 | 6 | 3 | 8,138 | *10,034 | 1,896 |

* In the primary schools for boys there are 1,003 girls.

The new Government schools were opened in Broach, Kaira and the Panch Mahâls, but most of the increase in attendance belongs to Surat. To Surat too belong the two schools which have been added to the register of grants-in-aid.

The examination results were as under :—

| | Number of separate Schools examined. | Number of Scholars examined. | Passed under all Heads. | | | | | | Total. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | | |
| Government ... ... | 49 | 1,462 | 472 | 240 | 97 | 73 | 14 | 11 | 907 | 62 |
| Aided ... ... ... | 19 | 793 | 225 | 97 | 72 | 48 | 23 | 10 | 475 | 59 |
| Inspected ... ... | 63 | 996 | 358 | 132 | 55 | 55 | 9 | 6 | 615 | 61 |
| Total ... | 131 | 3,251 | 1,055 | 469 | 224 | 176 | 46 | 27 | 1,997 | 51 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 .... ... | 122 | 2,476 | 746 | 328 | 165 | 100 | 44 | 19 | 1,402 | 56 |

Mr. Desai complains of the apathy shown by the people in the Broach Collectorate, but elsewhere the Government schools appear to be making progress, and the four Mission schools at Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach with the Raichand Deepchand, the Jehangirji and the Dinshaw Schools at Surat obtained larger grants on the annual examinations.

Southern Division.

73. The returns for girls' schools in the Southern Division are :—

| | Number of Schools. | | | | Number of Girls. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Government ... ... | 41 | 40 | ... | 1 | 2,309 | 2,688 | 379 | ... |
| Aided ... ... ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 286 | 285 | ... | 1 |
| Inspected ... ... ... | 16 | 19 | 3 | ... | 815 | 1,047 | 232 | ... |
| Total ... | 63 | 65 | 3 | 1 | 3,410 | 4,020 | 611 | 1 |

There are also 5,174 girls in classes attached to the boys' schools, and these mixed schools are said to be increasing in numbers, while the girls are reported to be making good progress.

The examination results for these schools are as under :—

| | Number of separate Schools examined. | Number of Scholars examined. | Number passed. | | | | | Total. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | | |
| *Government.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum District ... ... | 14 | 243 | 63 | 37 | 18 | ... | ... | 118 | 48 |
| Dhárwár do. ... ... | 19 | 383 | 112 | 71 | 49 | 21 | ... | 253 | 66 |
| Kaládgi do. ... ... | 9 | 103 | 38 | 10 | 11 | 1 | ... | 60 | 58 |
| Kánara do. ... ... | 4 | 77 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 9 | ... | 54 | 70 |
| Total ... | 46 | 806 | 235 | 133 | 86 | 31 | ... | 485 | 60 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 5 | 157 | 17 | 36 | 19 | 11 | ... | 83 | 52 |
| Inspected ... ... ... | 16 | 323 | 112 | 64 | 26 | 12 | ... | 214 | 66 |
| Grand Total ... | 67 | 1,286 | 364 | 233 | 131 | 54 | ... | 782 | 60 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... ... | 60 | 1,098 | 299 | 185 | 105 | 27 | 1 | 607 | 55 |

"In percentage of passed students, Kanára District comes first, and Belgaum last. Dhárwár and Káladgi come second and third. In the Dhárwár District this year there are three girls' schools with 150 girls on the rolls, against only one such in 1881-82, and these three schools are the best in the Southern Division. The girls' school at Kárwár is doing well under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Candy and Ingle. This year a special Committee of ladies (European and Native) has been appointed for this school. A Mistress (Miss Kamsika), who is paid from Municipal funds, has lately been appointed, as recommended by Mr. Candy, to teach English to some Christian and other native girls. This school will be classed under 'Middle Class Schools' in the next report. Mr. Rodda says :—'The Number I. Girls' School at Dhárwár is the best under my charge, and has considerably improved in attendance. This school besides having brought up six girls according to the 4th Standard, is now teaching them a standard which may be said to be an intermediate one between V. and VI. Vernacular Standards. These girls are now studying Euclid, Square and Cube-root, Profit and Loss, and the Second Book of Poetry, and are reading the 6th Book. The performance of these girls in the annual examination was quite creditable to the teachers and the taught.' The Kolhápur Girls' School is doing well under the superintendence of a European lady. Mr. Rodda speaks highly of the Girls' Schools at Savanúr and Lakshmeshvar."

Sind.

74. The figures for Sind are as under :—

| | Number of Schools. | | Increase. | Number of Scholars. | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | |
| Government ... ... ... | 20 | 22 | 2 | 1,106 | 1,155 | 49 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 217 | 231 | 14 |
| Total ... | 22 | 24 | 2 | 1,323 | *1,386 | 63 |

The increase is due to Karáchi and the Upper Sind Frontier as there is a falling off in Hyderabad and Shikárpur.

The examination results of these schools are tabulated as under :—

| | Number of separate Schools examined. | Number of Scholars examined. | Passed under all Heads. | | | | | | Total. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Standard I. | Standard II. | Standard III. | Standard IV. | Standard V. | Standard VI. | | |
| Government ... ... | 20 | 407 | 84 | 74 | 50 | 21 | 1 | ... | 230 | 56 |
| Aided ... ... ... | 2 | 183 | 36 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 86 | 46 |
| Total ... | 22 | 590 | 120 | 93 | 63 | 33 | 6 | 1 | 316 | 53 |
| Corresponding figures for 1881-82 ... ... | 22 | 502 | 122 | 103 | 56 | 32 | 3 | ... | 316 | 62 |

"Among the girls' schools the Lárkhána Schools and the Karáchi Wedderburn School did best, but the Karáchi Gujaráti Girls' School did not do so well, and I trust the ladies of the School Committee will continue to bestow upon it the attention they formerly bestowed. Of the aided schools the Hyderabad Mission School, I am glad to report, has attempted to teach up to the VI. Vernacular Standard, and got a girl passed through it successfully. In the Karáchi Mission School the highest Vernacular standard for instruction was the IV. Standard.

"The old difficulties still present themselves, the difficulty of getting educated and respectable female teachers and of keeping the girls at school beyond the present age at which their parents insist on their leaving. I have now got Miss Miles to train privately one or two teachers, and if this succeeds I think I may again attempt something in the way of a normal school : but it is up-hill work. The popularity of girls' schools is not diminished, but it is the endless difficulty of getting teachers, that checks female education. Widows and unmarried girls are not trusted and married women are rarely allowed to take part in such work. The Karáchi School deserves special mention, and Mai Thain Bái, the Mistress, is a most valuable teacher. Her knowledge of Sanskrit makes her widely respected among the Hindus, and I intend to get her to open a kind of training class. But it will take years, perhaps generations in a backward province like Sind, before any great change can be effected. I have now got a committee of native ladies to serve on the school boards in some instances. In the Wedderburn Girls' School a committee of native ladies take much interest in the working of the school as do Pársi ladies in the Virbáiji School. If this system could be developed great good might result. Tatta is still going on well under the charge of the old man who has been there so long, but the building has suffered severely from floods. However the institution is popular there."

* Exclusive of 37 girls in boys' schools.

## Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

Central Division.

75 The Poona College for Masters was under Mr. Sohoni, except for a short period—11th April to 8th June—when Mr. Patwardhan reverted to his substantive appointment. The report of the year is satisfactory :—

"At the end of the year there were 127 students in the College or 18 less than last year, and they were distributed as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Third-year men including 2 free students and 6 masters ... ... | ... 17 |
| Second-year men including 1 Mahomedan and 1 free student ... | ... 48 |
| First-year do. do. do. ... | ... 54 |
| Mahomedan students studying under Standard VI. ... ... | ... 8 |
| Total | ... 127" |

The examination results are as follows :—

"*Third-year Certificate.*—Ten stipendiary and 4 free students were examined, all of whom, except one free student, passed, 3 obtaining 1st class and 10 2nd class certificates. All the passed students have been sent out as masters and assistant masters except 2 who have accepted private appointments. Four outsiders were also examined with the 3rd year men, of whom two obtained 2nd class certificates."

"*Second-year Certificate.*—Sixty-two students including 1 free student were examined for the 2nd year's course, of whom 58 passed, two obtaining 1st class and the rest 2nd class certificates. The first 9 of the passed men were retained for the 3rd year's course as stipendiary students, and the next two were allowed to join the 3rd year's course as free students; the rest were sent out as masters and assistant masters. Of those that failed, two (one stipendiary and one free) have been kept in the 2nd year's course. Two outsiders were examined with the 2nd-year men, and obtained 2nd class certificates."

*First year's Course.*—"Of 54 students examined 46 passed and have been retained in the College for further study. Of those that failed 5 were allowed to remain in the first year's course as free students and three were dismissed : 94 students holding 2nd class Public Service certificates applied for admission to the College, of whom 41 were admitted. Besides these, 14 students were admitted from the North-East Division, as were also 6 Mahomedans from the Central Division and two from the North-East Division, who had completed Vernacular Standard V."

The following table gives statistics of the trained and untrained men now employed in the Central Division :—

| Collectorates. | Trained Masters. | Untrained Masters. |
|---|---|---|
| Poona ... ... ... ... ... | 72 | 179 |
| Sholápur ... ... ... ... ... | 66 | 101 |
| Sátára ... ... ... ... ... | 112 | 115 |
| Ratnágiri ... ... ... ... | 61 | 73 |
| Thána ... ... ... ... ... | 41 | 146 |
| Kolába ... ... ... ... ... | 23 | 56 |
| Maráthi Schools, Bombay ... ... ... | 15 | 10 |
| Gujaráti do. ... ... ... | 2 | 17 |
| Total ... | 392 | 697 |

The Poona College for Mistresses was under the care of Mrs. Mitchell, who retired on pension immediately after the close of the year. Mrs. Mitchell was a lady of great experience in the education of native girls, and had been Lady Superintendent at Poona from the time the College was opened in 1870. She had a genuine enthusiasm for the work to which she devoted herself and welcomed every plan for the advancement of the women of India. She left many friends to regret her departure, and she carries with her the respect of all who were associated with her in her work or who benefited by her spirit and energy.

On the history of the year Mr. Kirkham writes as under :—

"In June Miss Mary Sorábji was appointed to act for Miss Morris and continued in the appointment up to the end of the year. The premises occupied by the institution have been further improved by the landlord by the building of some additional rooms,

and are now in a fair state of repair and afford tolerably ample accommodation to the resident students. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 46 against 42 reported last year, but the average daily attendance remains the same as last year, *viz.* 31. The College was examined by General Waddington in January last. The results of his examination appear to be fair on the whole. Three women have passed the highest Vernacular Standard VII. Two of them have been appointed to schools in the city of Poona, and one has been sent to Kolhápur on Rs. 50 per mensem. * * * As regards the work of the Hindustáni Deputy, Khán Sáheb Mirza Abas Alli Baig, in the College, Mrs. Mitchell observes :—'We are under great obligations to Khán Sáheb Mirza Abas Alli Baig for his care and kindness in teaching our women and his great zeal and interest in female education'. * * * Mrs. Mitchell also expresses her obligations to all her assistants for their cordial co-operation. * * * Mrs. Mitchell held her usual public meeting in the Town Hall for the annual distribution of prizes and describes it as having been the most successful of the series. She also expresses herself very gratefully as regards the assistance she received in the management of her charge from the committee of native gentlemen appointed to assist in its government."

North-East Division.

76. In the North-East Division the only normal school is that maintained at Ahmednagar by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. Fifty-three students were in attendance at the close of the year.

In the Local Committee schools the number of trained head masters is as under :—

| Collectorate. | Trained Head Masters. | Untrained Head Masters. |
|---|---|---|
| Khándesh ... ... ... ... ... | 156 | 210 |
| Ahmednagar ... ... ... ... ... | 48 | 211 |
| Násik ... ... ... ... ... | 69 | 198 |
| Total ... | 273 | 619 |

Northern Division.

77. Mr. Giles' report on the Ahmedabad College is as usual very satisfactory :—

"Up to the close of 1881-82 this College had sent out 653 masters. During the year under report, 37 more went out, making a total of 690 men who have received more or less training since the establishment of the Institution. The annual examination was held by myself, assisted as usual by the Principal, some of the Professors of the Gujarát College and some of the most experienced Deputy Inspectors. The result was in all respects most satisfactory, the percentage of those passing in the respective classes being as under :—

| | Number examined. | Number passed. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Year's Class ... ... ... ... | 12 | 11 | 91 |
| 2nd do. ... ... ... ... | 24 | 21 | 87 |
| 1st do. ... ... ... ... | 49 | 49 | 100 |

"In all other respects also the conduct of the College has been most creditable to the staff. I am glad to record that Government have shown their approval of Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám Ruprám's services by a well earned addition to his salary. I may note also that the gymnastic performances of the scholars were superior to any shown in previous years and the teacher, Mr. Sorábji Mancharji Pávdi, deserves credit for this. The admissions during the year under report have been unusually numerous, and the college now contains 124 scholars, a larger number than it has ever had before. Of these 79 receive stipends from the zillás, 29 from Native States, and 16 are free students. In former years we have occasionally admitted one or two students free for whom no stipends were available, but the large number admitted this year shows that the competition for admission is increasing. * * * The large number of students admitted from Native States is also a proof of the confidence felt by the States in the efficiency and utility of the institution,

"The results of the College as regards the supply of trained men in the zillas is seen from the following table :—

| | Trained Masters. | Untrained Masters. |
|---|---|---|
| Surat ... ... ... ... ... | 123 | 155 |
| Broach ... ... ... ... ... | 94 | 114 |
| Kaira ... ... ... ... ... | 107 | 93 |
| Ahmedabad ... ... ... ... | 119 | 58 |
| Panch Mahâls ... ... ... ... | 25 | 37 |
| Total ... | 468 | 457 |

Mr. Giles also speaks very favourably of the Rájkote College :—

"This College contained 55 pupils at the time of the annual examination. Of these 22 appeared in the 2nd year's class, all of whom passed. In the 1st year's class 33 were examined of whom 27 passed and 6 failed. Two men belonging to Káthiáwár and previously trained in the College, passed in Ahmedabad the 3rd year's course. I found the College in a very efficient state, the oral method especially being much superior to what it was last year. Of the 22 who passed in the 2nd year's course, 5 joined the Ahmedabad College, and 18 were sent out as masters; 24 men from the 1st year's class were placed in the 2nd year's class, and the rest sent out to serve. It is now 3 years only since the 6th Vernacular Standard was made the entrance test for the College. At first very few candidates could be found capable of appearing under this standard. It is therefore very satisfactory to note that this year no less than 149 appeared for admission of whom 61 passed. We could admit only 39 of these, although the Central Committee had complied with my request and given some additional scholarships. The College has been now supplied with chemical apparatus, and the students' quarters have been enlarged. A reading-room and cricket club are maintained by the scholars themselves, who, says the Principal, 'willingly pay an extra fee for their support'. The general condition of the College is highly satisfactory, and I note with pleasure that the Principal pays due attention to the manners of the students, who are well disciplined and quiet. The staff too have worked during the year to the satisfaction of the Principal. The College is doing good and useful work and gradually filling Káthiáwár with trained masters, though much yet remains to be done in this respect."

Miss Collett, the Lady Superintendent of the Training College for women, has now been transferred to Poona, and Mr. Giles reports on her work at Ahmedabad as under :—

"The number in the College has increased from 31 to 39. No less than 10 of these are free scholars, the remainder drawing stipends. The whole number is made up as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd year's Class ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| 2nd do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| 1st do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| Preparatory ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19 |
| Total ... | 39 |

"Sixteen women left the College during the year. Of these 8 were free students. The remaining 8 were sent out to appointments as follows :—

"One to Gondal (Káthiáwár) on Rs. 40 per mensem with a house and carriage allowance.
"One to Bombay on Rs. 35 as Head Mistress, Gokaldás Tejpál Girls' School.
"Four to places in Government districts on salaries of Rs. 20 to 25.
"One taken over by the Irish Presbyterian Mission.
"One appointed Assistant to the Head Master of the school.

"Of those now in service Miss Collett remarks as follows :—'This institution has now sent out altogether 38 trained teachers. Of these 8 have died or resigned and the remaining 30 are doing excellent work in their respective spheres. I am happy to say that I hear good accounts of the progress made in the schools under our women and of the personal character of the women themselves who appear to have gained confidence and respect wherever they have been sent. It is also a pleasure to find that our College has such a good reputation in the districts that many of the Native States are not only anxious to obtain the services of our trained women as teachers for their girls' schools, but are now sending women whose scholarships they pay themselves to be trained by us.'"

Mr. G. S. Desai confirms what has been said above :—

"I was able to see the work of the schools at Broach, Ankleshvar, Viramgám, Dholka, Bhávnagar and Limbdi, where there are trained women, and I was quite satisfied with what I saw. At Bhávnagar especially the appreciation of the trained Mistress sent there may be estimated by the fact that His Highness the Thákor Sáheb has lately begun to send his children to the girls' school."

Mr. Desai reports that the Practising School and the English Class mentioned last year are in a flourishing condition, that the results of the annual examination of the normal students were good and that the only faults to be found are (1) the absence of Mahomedan students, and (2) the cramped accommodation which was considered to be sufficient a few years ago but which the College has now completely outgrown—

"The College was examined by me with the Principal of the Training College and the Deputy Inspector, Ahmedabad and Surat. The result could hardly be surpassed, no less than 100 per cent. passing in the 3rd year's, 2nd year's and 1st year's classes, while the result of the Preparatory Class was little inferior. Miss Collett was deprived of the services of one of her assistants, Miss Mary Sorábji, who was transferred to Poona, but her sister, Miss Pheroze Sorábji, and the Head Master, Mr. Rewáskankar Ambárám, are specially brought to notice by Miss Collett. It is my pleasing task to report that I consider the Institution to be in the highest state of efficiency, and that the Lady Superintendent has succeeded in a very unusual way in combining this efficiency with good discipline and in securing for her College the high opinion and confidence of the whole of Gujarát. The caste table given below shows that all classes are fairly represented, though it is a matter of regret that no Mussalmán women are included in it :—

| Brahmins. | Kunbis. | Other Hindus. | Christians. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 39 |

"The building, though erected not many years ago, is far too small and quite unsuited for the wants of the College."

Southern Division.

78. Mr. Russell remarks that the Dhárwár College was favourably noticed in 1881-82 and deserves even a better report this year :—

"There were 107 students in 1882-83 against 100 in 1881-82. The last annual examination results were very satisfactory. Forty-one passed well, getting certificates from Rs. 12 to 25. Thirty-one were sent out as teachers and ten reserved for further study. At the last Training College admission examination, twenty-five *Mahomedan* candidates appeared for six vacancies. This is a great improvement on the past as regards this part of the community. (The appointment of a special Deputy Inspector for Hindustáni schools is having good results already). The Principal, not without reason, speaks highly of the work of every member of his staff, from the Vice-Principal to the Gymnast. We have to regret the death during the year of one of these, the Teacher of Kánarese literature, Mr. S. R. Kittur, 'in whose death,' the Principal says, 'the College, nay the whole Karnátaka, has sustained an irreparable loss'."

At Kolhápur a normal class for women has been established under the supervision of Miss Little, the Lady Superintendent for girls' schools. The course of instruction which will extend over two years has been adapted from the Poona rules, and at the Entrance Examination which corresponded to Vernacular Standard V. twelve candidates appeared, ten of whom were considered to be qualified.

Mr. Russell returns the number of trained and untrained masters in the Southern Division as under :—

| Collectorate. | Trained Masters. | Untrained Masters. |
|---|---|---|
| Belgaum ... ... ... ... ... | 105 | 71 |
| Dhárwár ... ... ... ... ... | 157 | 183 |
| Kaládgi ... ... ... ... ... | 57 | 91 |
| Kánara ... ... ... ... ... | 39 | 72 |
| Total ... | 358 | 417 |

79. The number of students in the Hyderabad Normal School is 25 against 24 in the previous year. In the annual examinations which were held by a Committee with the Inspector as President 13 students and 1 schoolmaster passed the 2nd class and 3 schoolmasters the 1st class test. In the entrance examination there were 24 candidates, 5 of whom passed and joined the school.

Sind.

The number of trained and untrained schoolmasters in the Province is as under :—

| Collectorate. | Trained Masters. | Untrained Masters. |
|---|---|---|
| Karáchi ... ... ... ... ... | 34 | 40 |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... ... ... | 76 | 27 |
| Shikárpur ... ... ... ... ... | 101 | 38 |
| Thar and Párkar ... ... ... ... | ..... | 16 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... ... ... ... | 15 | 4 |
| | 226 | 125 |

## Schools in Native States.

80. The expenditure on these schools is as under :—

| | | Amount. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Division ... | Sávantvádi ... ... ... | 14,938 | 0 | 0 |
| | Aundh ... ... ... ... | 2,815 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bhor ... ... ... ... | 4,646 | 0 | 0 |
| | Akalkot ... ... ... ... | 5,303 | 0 | 0 |
| | Phaltan ... ... ... ... | 3,436 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jath ... ... ... ... | 4,201 | 0 | 0 |
| | Modnimb (Miraj) ... ... ... | 1,494 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jawhár ... ... ... ... | 1,521 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total ... | 38,354 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Division ... | Káthiáwár ... ... ... | 2,92,902 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rewa Kántha ... ... ... | 24,122 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mahi Kántha ... ... ... | 21,515 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pálanpur ... ... ... | 14,401 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cutch ... ... ... | 39,085 | 0 | 0 |
| | Surat Agency ... ... ... | 7,652 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cambay ... ... ... | 1,280 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total ... | 4,00,957 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Division ... | Kolhápur ... ... ... | 1,04,141 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sángli ... ... ... ... | 30,376 | 0 | 0 |
| | Miraj ... ... ... ... | 11,098 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jamkhandi ... ... ... | 7,730 | 0 | 0 |
| | Savanúr ... ... ... | ..... | | |
| | Mudhol ... ... ... | 6,944 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rámdurg ... ... ... | 1,406 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lakshmeshvar ... ... ... | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kurundvád ... ... ... | 696 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total ... | 1,62,711 | 0 | 0 |
| | Grand Total ... | 6,02,022 | 0 | 0 |

81. The Inspector reports that the number of schools belonging to the ten Native States included in the Central Division has risen from 161 to 166, and the number of scholars from 6,831 to 7,417, showing an increase of 5 schools and 586 scholars :—

Central Division.

"*Akalkot State.*—The most noticeable feature of the year in the educational history of this State is the arrangement by which the entire management of the State schools was made over to the Educational Department with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem from the State funds towards the cost of management. The number of schools continues the same as last year, namely 19, while that of scholars shows a small increase of 26. The number of villages in the State being 109, it would appear at first sight that there is a wide field for the extension of education, but the Deputy reports that there is at present an utter absence of desire on the part of people to educate their children. Only one application for a school was received during the year under report, but there is a chance of 2 more schools being opened during the current year 1883-84. Out of the 109 villages only 15 have State schools, and 6 contain unrecognized indigenous schools with 148 scholars * * *. There is only one trained master and one trained assistant in the State; the existing staff of teachers is however reported to be fair. All the schools were examined. The Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School presented 30 boys for examination against 26 last year and succeeded in passing 15 under Standards I. II. and III., or 50 per cent. against 12 or 46 per cent. last year. This school is reported to be doing well, and permission to teach Standard IV. has lately been accorded to it. The 16 upper and lower primary schools are reported to be in a fair state on the whole. In some of them the standard of instruction has been raised from 4th to 5th * * *. The Hindustani School shows a small increase of 6 boys, the number on its rolls being 60 against 54 last year. It presented 10 boys for examination, of whom 2 passed under all heads of the 3rd Standard. The girls' school at Akalkot is not reported to be in a satisfactory state. The number on its rolls was 19, and of the 3 girls presented for examination none could pass. In addition to this 7 girls attend boys' schools. The accommodation for these schools has been well provided for by the State."

"*Modnimb Táluka of the Senior Miraj State.*—The number of schools, *viz.* 8, continues the same as last year, while that of scholars shows a small increase of 21. There are only 12 villages in the táluka, of which 8 have schools, the remaining 4 being so small that they cannot maintain schools with a decent attendance. There is therefore no room for the extension of education. The receipts of fees, average monthly number on the rolls, and the average daily attendance, show small increases * * *. Some of these schools teach up to the V. Standard. All the schools were examined during the year under report, and the results are pronounced as 'fairly satisfactory.' The Deputy observes 'I was pleased with the state and progress of three schools in particular, *viz.* Modnimb, Pimpalner, and Rople. Of the remaining 5 schools, except Varvad, the progress was found to be fair.' The accommodation is well provided for by the State, the school houses being generally situated in heathy localities."

"*Mahidargi Táluka of the Kurundvád State.*—The two schools in this táluka are at Maindargi and Dudhani. The former shows an increase of 40 scholars and the latter an increase of 12 scholars. They also show small increases in ratio of attendance and fee-receipts. The school at Maindargi is in a prosperous state with 88 scholars on the rolls. It teaches up to the IV. Standard. The Deputy found it in an excellent state of progress, but the building provided for it is not convenient. The school at Dudhani has been for the last two years in a declining state * * *. The total number of villages in the táluka is about 15 and there is room for the extension of education * * *.

"*Kuroli Petta of the Junior Miraj Malla State.*—At the beginning of the year under report there were two schools with 49 scholars and one school was opened during the year, so that at the close of the year there were three schools with 76 scholars. These are very small schools. They teach up to the III. Standard only. The Deputy reports that the old schools at Kuroli and Khandoli passed only a fair examination, the new school at Konheri being yet in its infancy * * *. Of the 76 scholars on the rolls, 34 are the children of cultivators. The accommodation provided for the school is reported to be 'not good.'

"*Bhore State.*—The number of schools supported by this State is 28 with 921 scholars against 27 schools and 786 scholars reported last year * * *. Of the 28 schools, 1 is a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Bhore, 2 are girls' schools, one at Bhore and one at Urawda, and the remaining 25 are Primary boys' schools including a Sanskrit school. The 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School is reported to be in an efficient state. The girls' school at Bhore having received due attention from the State authorities is doing better, but that at Urawda does not seem to make any progress. Of the 25 Primary boys' schools, the schools at Bhore, Shirwal, Rawdi, and Urawda are reported to be in an efficient state. The Urawda school is taught and managed by a undergraduate. At present 8 boys learn English in it, and it is hoped that the school will soon develope into a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School. The rest of the Primary boys' schools are, generally speaking, in a fair state of efficiency * * *.

"*Aundha State.*—The number of schools in the State has decreased by 1, but that of scholars shows an increase of 13. Of the 18 schools in this State, 1 is a girls' school and the rest are Primary boys' schools * * *. The Sátára Deputy observes, 'Almost all the schools were found to be in a backward state for want of proper supervision. I found in two cases that the daily registers of attendance had not been written up for weeks together. The female schools at Aundha is a mere apology for one.' * * *

"*Phaltan State.*—The number of schools in this State remains the same as last year, *viz.* 17, while that of scholars being 719 shows a small increase of 18. Of the 17 schools, one is

a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, one is a female school and the remaining 15 are Primary boys' schools. The Deputy reports 'I examined 11 schools in the State last cold season. With the exception of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Phaltan and one or two other schools in the State, I was not at all satisfied with the state and efficiency of any. The schools appeared to be very much neglected and the result of supervision kept on them is almost nothing. The Masters are in most cases incompetent, and lowly paid.' * *

"*Jath State.*—This State is under the management of the British Government. * * * The number of schools at the close of the year under report was 18 against 14 last year, and that of scholars 711 against 617 last year, showing an increase of 3 schools and 94 scholars. The state of attendance is very satisfactory * * *. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Jath, the capital of the chief, is the largest and best school in the State. It is attended by 161 boys including a Hindustani class consisting of 15 Mahomedan boys and 11 girls * * * *. Out of the 13 vernacular schools examined, the school at Umdi is the best managed and most largely attended, but it suffers inconvenience in its deficient accommodation. The rest of the schools are in a fair state of efficiency. Building operations are carried on vigorously at five places, furniture is under preparation, and it is hoped that during the current year 1883-84 considerable improvement will be made.

"*Jawhar State.*—The number of schools in this State continues the same as last year, *viz.* 6, while that of scholars shows a decrease of 32. All the 6 schools are Primary boys' schools. The state of attendance is not satisfactory. Of the 6 schools only one was examined. It is said to be an Upper Primary Vernacular School. It however presented only 7 boys under Standards I. and II., and failed to pass any. The remaining 5 schools could not be examined for want of the necessary aid from the State officials, so that nothing can be said as to their state and progress during the year * * *.

"*Savántvádi State.*—The number of schools in this State continues the same as last year, one of the old schools having been closed, and a new one opened in its stead. The number consists of:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | High School at Vádi with | 59 | scholars. |
| 1 | 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School Ancillary to do. | 98 | do. |
| 43 | Primary Boys' Schools do. | 2,439 | do. |
| 1 | Do. Girls' do. do. | 67 | do. |
| 1 | Local Corps School do. | 113 | do. |
| 47 | | 2,776 | |

"Out of the 8 boys sent in for the Matriculation Examination in November last no less than 7 passed the test successfully. These results are most creditable to the Head Master and his assistants. On the whole the school is reported to be in an excellent state of efficiency. A large building at a cost of about Rs. 12,000 is under construction for this school including a separate room for the Gymnasium, which is said to need improvement. All the remaining schools except the one newly opened were examined during the year * * *. The girls' schools at Vádi is not in a satisfactory condition * * *. The 43 Primary boys' schools examined show satisfactory results, rather more than 56 per cent. of the number examined having passed under all heads of Standards I. to VI. The Deputy reports that all the Upper Primary schools are in an efficient state and the Lower Primary schools in a fair state. Accommodation is well provided for. There are 18 thoroughly good school buildings belonging to the State. Two new school buildings were constructed by the State during the year under report."

Northern Division.

82. The Training College, the English Schools and the Girls' Schools in Native States have already been noticed. Of the Vernacular Schools Mr. G. S. Desai gives a good account:—

"In Káthiáwár the number of Primary Schools on the Fund has risen from 451 to 500, an increase of 49, and the number of scholars from 30,315 to 32,299, showing an increase of 1,984 * * *. The increase in the number of schools and scholars distributed among the four práants of Káthiáwár was as under:—

| Pránt. | Schools. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| Jhalávad ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 651 |
| Sorath ... ... ... ... ... | 19 | 637 |
| Gohelvad ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 256 |
| Halár ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 392 |
| Total ... | 49 | 1,936 |

"The comparative result of examinations of the schools for the past two years is as under:—

| Year. | Number on the Rolls. | Percentage presented. | Percentage of passed to presented. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-82 ... ... ... ... | 30,315 | 62 | 62 |
| 1882-83 ... ... ... ... | 32,299 | 63 | 67 |

* * * * * * *

"On the whole it may be said that the Fund schools are steadily advancing in popularity and efficiency. The number of private schools in Káthiáwár is 84 with 1,931 scholars against 88 with 2,176 scholars in 1881-82, showing a decrease of 4 schools and 245 pupils. * * * The decrease appears due to a few of the private schools having been transferred to the list of Fund schools. These schools presented 949 children, of whom 548 or 57 per cent passed under the standards against 49 per cent. in 1881-82. * * * *

"*Mahi Kántha.*—There is an increase of 5 schools and 560 scholars, the total number of schools being 61 and 3,738 scholars. * * * * 1,387 passed, out of 2,289 presented for examination under the standards, being a percentage of 60. The result of the year's operations is satisfactory for this Agency.

"*Palanpur.*—The number of schools (25) remains the same, but there is an increase of 116 in the number of pupils. * * * * * * Of the 1,100 presented for examination under the standards 768 or 69 per cent. passed. Only two passed under the sixth standard, the reason being that there are comparatively very few trained masters. * * * * * * Through the assistance of the Political Superintendent, Colonel LeGeyt, a budget system for paying the Masters by results has now been introduced, which will no doubt incite the Masters to increased exertions, and bring out better results.

"*Rewa Kántha.*—This Agency shows no increase in the number of schools but has an increase of 294 scholars, the total number of schools being 67 with 4,661 scholars on the rolls. * * * * Of the 4,661 on the register 2,708 were examined under the standards and 1,322 passed.

| Number on Rolls. | Percentage presented. | Percentage passed to presented. |
|---|---|---|
| 4,661 ... ... ... | 58 | 48 |

"*Kutch.*—There is an increase of 5 schools and 417 scholars over last year, there being 73 schools with 4,962 scholars at the close of the year under report. * * *

"*Cambay.*—There are two schools with 422 scholars, 67 more than in last year. * * * These schools being in the city of Cambay itself appear to be in a flourishing state. Of the 274 presented for examination, 174 passed in all heads of the standards.

"*Surat Agency*: 1. *Sachin State.*—The number of schools has risen from 10 to 13 and of scholars from 685 to 894, an increase of 3 schools and 209 scholars. Of the 894 on the rolls, 340 were presented for examination, of whom 251 passed under all heads of the standards:—

| Number of Rolls. | Percentage presented. | Percentage passed to presented. |
|---|---|---|
| 894 ... ... ... | 38 | 73 |

"Though the percentage of passed is so high the schools are very weak in respect of higher education; there being only 4 passed under the 5th Standard and none under the 6th.

"2. *Bansda State.*—The number of schools (11) is as in last year, but there is a slight increase of pupils, the total number being 432. Of 217 presented, 117 passed under the standards—

| Number on the Rolls. | Percentage presented. | Percentage passed to presented. |
|---|---|---|
| 432 ... ... ... | 50 | 53 |

"Two boys passed under the 6th Standard.

"3. *Dharampur.*—This school has fallen off in numbers but has much improved in efficiency, having passed 60 out of 72 presented for examination."

With regard to Night Schools in Native States, Mr. Desai reports as follows:—

"*Káthiáwár.*—The number of Fund schools (4) is the same as in last year with a decrease of one scholar, there being 61 on the rolls. The average attendance has risen from 37 to 45. The number of private schools has however more than doubled, and the number of scholars has nearly trebled, the figures being respectively 29 schools and 612 scholars against 14 and 216 in 1881-82. * * * *

"*Cutch.*—The number of schools (7) remains the same as in last year. The number of scholars has risen to 144 from 123 and average attendance to 87 from 71."

Of the girls' schools in some of the Native States Mr. Desai gives a good account:—

"*Káthiáwár.*—The number of Fund schools has risen from 22 to 28 and the number of scholars from 1,465 to 2,073, showing an increase of 6 schools and 608 scholars. * * The increase is due to three private schools under Junágad and three under Dhrángadra having been transferred to the list of Fund schools. Six hundred and two girls were presented under the standards, of whom 393 or 65 per cent. passed. Eight girls passed under Standard V. and 5 under Standard VI. In addition to the Bhávnagar School, the Limbdi and Gondal Schools have been also placed this year under mistresses trained at the Female Training College at Ahmedabad. The Gondal School has been reorganized on a very liberal scale by Major H. L. Nutt, Joint Administrator of the State, who has built a very splendid building outside the town and supplied it with an adequate staff of female teachers, furniture, and an excellently laid out garden on the school premises. The new school building was, on its being opened in November last, called after the name of the worthy mother of the minor Thákor Sáheb 'Moghiba Sáheb Kanyáshála.' The three schools named above as well as those at Navánagar are in excellent order, both in respect of efficiency and needle-work. Mrs. McClelland, to whom the Navánagar schools owe so much for their excellent needle and fancy work, takes now as deep an interest as ever in the welfare of these schools. There is a decrease of seven private schools and 142 scholars, the figures for 1881-82 being 30 schools and 721 scholars. The whole decrease is not real as six schools appear as an increase in the number of fund schools as alluded to above and one small school at Vithalgad has been closed for want of pupils. In efficiency these schools are of course inferior to those under the fund. One hundred and sixty-three were presented for examination, of whom 88 or 53 per cent. passed in all heads of the standards. One grown-up female passed under Standard V. and one under Standard VI. in the Female Class at Navánagar. The Rájkot Station School is indebted to Mrs. McDougall, the wife of the Civil Surgeon, who has commenced devoting an hour every third day since the beginning of December last to teaching needle-work to the girls.

"*Mahi Kántha.*—There are three schools with 74 scholars, 21 more than in last year.

* * * * *

"*Pálanpur.*—There is only one school with 50 scholars, an increase of 18. * * * *

"*Rewa Kántha.*—The number of schools (5) remains the same as in last year. The number of scholars has increased by 7, there being 262 at the close of the year. * * * *

"*Surat Agency.*—There are three schools with 236 girls, being an increase of 21. * *

"*Cutch.*—The number of schools (7) remains the same as in last year. The number of scholars has decreased by 25, there being 433 at the end of the year under report. * * *"

Southern Division.

83. The schools in the Native States of the Southern Division have been noticed in previous paragraphs.

## The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

Central Division.

84. For the Central Division Mr. Kirkham reports as follows:—

"Of the 82 minors in the Collectorate 7 only attended Government schools. Their progress on the whole is reported to be satisfactory. In the Poona High School there are four minors. Two of these, *viz.* Ráje Shambhusing Amersing Jadhaoraw Malegaonkar and

Ramchandra Jagadeorao Naik Nimbalkar, nephew to the present Chief, are first class Sirdárs, and the other two, *viz.* Anandrao Khanderao Raste and Shaik Ajmudin valad Shaik Abdul Kadar, are Sirdárs of the second class. The first-named young Chief has been at school for the past two years, but the remaining three have been admitted only during the year under report. They are all reported to have made a satisfactory beginning. Of the two sons of the Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh, of school-going age, the younger one attends the Sátára High School. He has been promoted from Standard II. to III., and is reported to be a promising pupil. His diligence and attention to his studies are highly praised. The elder son of the Chief attends the vernacular school at Kinhai. The two grown-up sons of the Pant Pratinidhi and the son of the Chief of Phaltan have now given up school studies and take some part in the administration of their respective States. Baba Maharája, son of a first class Sirdár, a ward of the British Government and heir to large estates in Poona and Kolhápur, also attends the Sátára High School. He is in the V. Standard class, but is reported to lack perseverance and to be indifferent to his studies, and irregular in his attendance. The sons of the Mantri of Islámpur do not attend school and are reported to be simply wasting their time.

"The usual table giving the information required by Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 875, dated 6th February 1877, concerning minors under the charge of Judicial and Political officers in the Central Division, is herewith appended :—

| Collectorate. | Number ordered to attend Schools. | Number actually attending Schools. | Number learning English. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poona... ... ... ... | 82 | 7 | ..... |
| Sholápur ... ... ... | 384 | 40 | 1 |
| Sátára... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ratnágiri ... ... ... | 325 | 50 | 2 |
| Thána... ... ... ... | 43 | 11 | ..... |
| Kolába ... ... ... | 40 | 3 | ..... |
| Total ... | 874 | 111 | 3 |

North-East Division.

85. For the North-East Division Mr. Patwardhan reports as follows :—

"Two nephews of the Chief of Vinchur attend the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School there and are making satisfactory progress. Five sons of the Dáng Rájas attend the Dhulia No. 1 School. One of them named Chandra Sing is in the 3rd Standard class and is highly spoken of by the master as an industrious and intelligent student. The rest are all in the 1st Standard class and do not seem to take any interest in their studies. The son of the Jághírdár of Akolner mentioned in the last annual report passed his Matriculation in November last with Sanskrit as his second language, and is now studying in the Deccan College. A brother of the Jághírdar of Miri is in the 4th Standard class of the Nagar High School and is making fair progress.

"I subjoin a table giving the number of minors in each district who are wards of the District Courts. Those that attend Government schools are carefully looked after by the Deputy Inspectors and their progress is reported to the District Judges :—

| Sub-Division. | Total number of Wards. | Number below 7 years of age. | Number between 7 and 16 years of age. | Number above 16 years of age. | Number under instruction. | Number learning English. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khándesh ... ... | 314 | 30 | 264 | 20 | 126 | 2 |
| Ahmednagar ... ... | 359 | 15 | 172 | 172 | 70 | 5 |
| Násik ... ... ... | 281 | 79 | 190 | 12 | 35 | ... |
| Total ... | 954 | 124 | 626 | 204 | 231 | 7 |

Northern Division.

86. Mr. Desai has collected much information about the Chiefs and minors in the Northern Division :—

"The Tálukdári School at Sádra was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur Sub-division, in September last : 20 boys were presented for examination. Narsingji and Mulsingji of Mánsa were well up in the 2nd Book, Part II. in English. Four Kuvars had gone through only 9 lessons of the Primer. The remaining 7 Kuvars were found to have not advanced in their studies more than in the previous year.

"*Surat.*—There is nothing worth notice beyond what was mentioned in last year's report about the minor Chiefs of Bánsda and Sachín, and the eldest Kuvar of the Dharampur prince, who are all in the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. Twenty-seven minors are under instruction in some of the vernacular schools in the Collectorate.

"*Broach.*—The young Kuvar of Ámod and the young Thákor Sáheb of Dehej attend the local schools. The progress of the former was not satisfactory but that of the latter fair. Besides these, 85 minors attend our schools.

"*Kaira.*—Three sons of the Thákor of Umeta and one of Dehvan attend the local schools. They are progressing well with their studies.

"*Rewa Kántha.*—The Tálukdári School proposed by the Political Agent and sanctioned by Government to be established at Wajiria in the Sankheda Mevas for the sons of the petty Thákors of the Agency has not yet been opened as was expected last year. But it appears that the plan and estimate for the building having been approved by Government, and the Public Works Department has been addressed for orders in regard to the execution of the work.

"The eldest son of the Rája of Nandode reads the Royal Series, Páthmála Part II. and the Histories of India and England under a private tutor. He has gone through a great portion of Arithmetic. His progress is reported to be fair. The second son of the Rája failed in the Anglo-Vernacular Standard I. and the third son in the Vernacular Standard IV. The fourth son learns the Vernacular Standard I. The grandson and the daughter of the Thákor of Sihora and the young Thákor of Wajiria have of late begun to attend the local schools. The two daughters of the Thákor of Bhilodia failed in the Vernacular Standard II. The young Thákor of Ohara passed the Vernacular Standard IV. and the son of Vanmala failed to pass the 3rd Standard. One of the sons of the Thákor of Shanore succeeded in passing the 4th Standard. His younger brother has done nothing during the year, but promises to improve next year.

"*Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur.*—The minor Chief Shivsingji of Mándely in Mahi Kántha has passed the Anglo-Vernacular Standard I. The Deputy Inspector seems to have examined a few sons of petty Chiefs in the Idar State.

"*Káthiáwár.*—The 4 Sub-Deputy Inspectors have examined the Kuvars, &c., as under :—

"Mr. Krishnalal G. Mehta, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Jhálávád Pránt :

1. Bhabhutsingji, the eldest son of Kuvar Pratápsingji, brother to His Highness the Rája Sáheb of Dhrangadhra, passed the Vernacular Standard III. with credit.
2. Bhagwansingji, a grandson of His Highness the Rája Sáheb, passed under Vernacular Standard I.
3. Parbatsingji, the eldest son of Kuvar Harisingji, brother to His Highness the Rája Sáheb, passed Vernacular Standard II. except in writing to dictation.
4. Joranarbhanji, second son of the Chief of Bájana, has finished the Royal Series No. II, Wells' Páthmála Part I., the Map of Asia and the Vulgar fractions. His progress was satisfactory.
5. Ghelabhai Vajesing, the eldest son of the Tálukdár of Talavni, could read and explain the Vernacular 4th Reading Book.
6. Khavad Khada Rukhad, eldest son of the Tálukdár of Sudamda, could read the English Second Book, Part I.

"Mr. Dolatram Maniram Bhachech, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath Pránt :

1. Dosabhai, son of Alávála of Bilkha, failed in Vernacular Standard III.
2. Rambhai, son of Naja Kotila of Dedan, failed in Vernacular Standard II.

"Mr. Kanialal Girdharlal, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Gohelvad Pránt :

"1 and 2. Mansur Kháchar, a son, and Ranik Kháchar, a grandson of the Chief of Jasdan, failed in Vernacular Standard III.

"Mr. Ganpatram Anupram Travadi, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Hálar Pránt :

1 and 2. Hamirsingaji and Jetheji Kuvars of the Thákor of Virpur, passed under Vernacular Standard I.

3 to 5. Three sons of the Darbár of Amran were found well up in the English Second Book, Part II, and Vernacular Standard V."

87. For Sind Mr. Hart-Davies reports as follows :—

"Mir Aláhbax is the only Chief in the Hyderabad Collectorate who has been learning under the tuition of Mr. Tarachand Shoukiram Advani. The progress made by him during the year has been fair but nothing very startling. I remember I saw 2 minor Mirs learning English at the Shikárpur High School on my last visit, but I do not know whether they still attend the school since no mention of them has been made by the Head Master of the institution. It is difficult to get the Sindhi Mirs to rouse themselves and an attempt to popularize Rájkumár College among them quite failed."

88. Mr. Macnaghten obtained furlough in April and Mr. Selby was appointed to act in his place. Mr. Selby's account of the work of the year is satisfactory :—

Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

"Since the last report was written the following five Kuvars have left the College—

Kalubha of Wadhwán.
Ládhuba of Rájkot.
Bhupatsinghji of Bhimrad.
Wakhatsingji of Ilol.
Hari Singhji of Lakádya.

"Of these Wakhatsinghji of Ilol is now associated with the Assistant Political Agent in the administration of his State. Kalubha and Ladhuba are younger brothers of the Thákors of Wadhwán and Rájkot. Bhupatsinghji, a Bhayad of Bhávnagar, is in possession of his Girás. With regard to Harisinghji I have no information. He was withdrawn from the college by order of the Political Agent of Cutch.

"It is pleasant to be able to report that six Kuvars have joined the college since last April, namely,

| | Joined on |
|---|---|
| Dipsinghji of Gowridad... | ... June 19th, 1882 |
| Sursinghji Thákor of Lathí | ... June 22nd, 1882 |
| Samatsinghji of Dhrol ... | ... Ditto |
| Bhau Kotila of Dedan ... | ... June 17th, 1882 |
| Bawa Wala of Wádia ... | ... Nov. 27th, 1882 |
| Sursinghji of Jallia ... | ... Ditto |

"Thus our numbers are higher by one than last year, and we have good reasons for hoping that other Kuvars will join the College soon.

"The attendance throughout the year has been regular and the general progress has, I think, been steady and satisfactory. All the boys were examined at the end of the monsoon term by Colonel Watson and Ráo Bahádur Gopalji Surbhai, and their report, which I have already forwarded to you, will have made you acquainted with our plan of study and with the general attainments of the Kuvars.

"Out-door games and exercises have been carried on as usual. During the monsoon term we had frequent cricket matches with the Gymkhana. During the late cold weather the Kuvars have played foot-ball with great zeal. Riding drill has been regularly conducted by a Daffedár of the squadron stationed here. During the monsoon term Colonel James of the 2nd Grenadiers was kind enough to have some of the elder boys put through a course of instruction in musketry and some of them shot very well.

"In the unavoidable absence of Colonel Barton the prizes were distributed by Colonel James on the 15th January.

"The following is the list of Kuvars in class order :—

*First Class.*

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| 1. The Thákor of Gondal ... ... ... | 17 |
| 2. The Thákor of Wála ... ... ... | 19 |

*Second Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Ramsinghji of Sihor ... ... ... | 14 |
| 4. Nasrullahkhan of Sachin ... ... ... | 14 |
| 5. Nathabhai of Kali Taláo ... ... ... | 17 |
| 6. Jaysinghji of Sihor ... ... ... | 17 |
| 7. Edalkhan of Junágad ... ... ... | 17 |
| 8. Doulatsinghji of Dhrol ... ... ... | 17 |
| 9. Ráisinghji of Bhimrad ... ... ... | 17 |
| 10. The Náwab of Sachin ... ... ... | 16 |
| 11. Rája of Bánsda ... ... ... ... | 18 |

*Third Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 12. Mahandevji of Dharampur ... ... ... | 20 |
| 13. Ranjitsinghji of Navánagar ... ... ... | 10 |
| 14. Chandrasinghji of Navánagar ... ... ... | 17 |
| 15. Raisinghji of Mallia ... ... ... | 16 |
| 16. Shivsinghji of Gadhka ... ... ... | 16 |

*Fourth Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 17. Gagubha of Shápur ... ... ... | 16 |
| 18. Akherajjí of Wála ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| 19. Jivabhai of Ribra ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| 20. Naja Wala of Bilkha ... ... ... | 20 |
| 21. Khoda Wala of Bilkha ... ... ... | 21 |

*Fifth Class.*

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| 22. Jaswatsinghji of Láthi ... ... ... | 15 |
| 23. Madarsinghji of Sáyla ... ... ... | 14 |
| 24. Madhavsinghji of Wadhwán ... ... ... | 13 |
| 25. Giga Wála of Bagasra ... ... ... | 10 |
| 26. Kala Wála of Lunee ... ... ... | 11 |

*Sixth Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 27. Jetmal of Dedan ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| 28. Mulwaji of Kotra Sangani ... ... ... | 10 |
| 29. Ajitsinghji of Dhrangdra ... ... ... | 11 |
| 30. Deepsinghji of Gowridad ... ... ... | 14 |
| 31. Samatsinghji of Dhrol ... ... ... | 17 |
| 32. The Thákor of Láthi ... ... ... | 9 |
| 33. Bhau Kotila of Dedan ... ... ... | 13 |
| 34. Bawa Wála of Wádia ... ... ... | 8 |
| 35. Sursinghji of Jallia ... ... ... | 17 |

"The Thákor of Gondal has advanced so far beyond his fellow-students that in many subjects I have had to put him in a class by himself. Throughout the year he has read all English subjects exclusively with me, except history, which he has read alone with Mr. Dave, the 1st Assistant Master. I am glad to say that he is to proceed immediately on a six months' tour to Europe. This is precisely what is wanted to finish his education. The Thákor of Wala has worked hard, as he always does, throughout the year.* * *

"In the second class there has been a keen competition between Ramsinghji and Nasrullahkhan. In intelligence and industry they stand almost on a par, and are boys of very great promise. Nathabhai is intelligent, though somewhat wanting in application; better natural abilities give him the advantage over Jaysingh. Edalkhan is a boy who might do very well indeed but he wants steadiness. The Nawáb of Sachín and the Rája of Bánsda are both steady and painstaking. Doulatsinghji and Raisinghji want energy. Doulatsinghji unfortunately was withdrawn for a month during the present term to be married.

"In the third class Mahandevji of Dharampur by dint of sheer hard work has beaten Ranjitsinghji, who is an exceedingly clever boy. Chandrasinghji has worked hard, but his memory is bad and his health is against him. The two remaining boys are wanting in industry.

"In the fourth class Gagubha and Akherajji have both turned their natural abilities to good account. Gagubha deserves special praise for his progress in mathematics. Jivabhai has improved during the year. The two Kuvars of Bilkha have made little or no progress, and I have but little hope that they will ever do so.

"In the fifth class Jasvatsinghji and Madarsinghji are very intelligent and industrious. They have made great progress during the year. Madarsinghji has shown signs of improvement lately. Giga Wála and Kála Wála have but lately been promoted into this class, but they both promise to do well.

"In the sixth class Jetmal of Dedan is the head boy. He also, I am glad to say, excels in out-door games. The next four boys are all intelligent. Báwá Wála is yet very young, but is willing to learn. Of Sursinghji it is somewhat premature to judge. He came to College rather old and very imperfectly educated."

Rájkumár College, Kolhápur.

89. Mr. Candy has submitted a full report on the Sardárs' class which is attached to the Rájárám College at Kolhápur:—

"In the course of the last year we received no accession worth mentioning as Jabarkhán, one of the cousins of the Nawáb of Savanúr, rejoined the College in July and left in December. There are now 7 Sardárs on the roll against 10 last year. The Rája of Mudhol, the Nawáb of Savanúr and the Desái of Vantmári left the College during the year. The first has completed his education and was invested with the charge of his State in February last, after preliminary training in the magisterial work for six months. He is the second Chief that has left the College. As his education has been solid we shall watch with interest his career which opens with promise. To mark the feeling of gratitude with which he left us and to commemorate his installation he has presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to the College to be devoted towards founding a fellowship in the name of his father or towards founding a professorship or lecturership. It has not yet been decided exactly how the endowment shall be utilized. This being the first donation which the College has received, Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent, who shows a warm interest in the prosperity of the Institution, took the opportunity of publicly announcing it to the Sardárs, State officials, and students assembled in the College hall.

"The Nawáb of Savanúr was removed from the College with the view of investing him with the charge of his State. * * * * Out of the two years he was in this College, he was away for full two terms on account of his marriage. During the short time he was here, he had made little advance and his previous progress was also very poor. I therefore regret his removal. It is but fair that Sardárs ought to be expected to know as

much as is required for the 1st Class Public Service Examination standard, though it is our desire to give them general education equal to that of graduates, and many of the younger Sardárs who have commenced their education here, will, we hope, attain to that degree of excellence. At present there being no restriction they pay less and less attention to their studies as they advance in years, for they know that whether they study or not when they come of age they are sure to be invested with their powers. If Mámlatdárs and Sub-Judges are subject to the ordeal of a very crucial test before they are invested with civil or criminal powers, there is no reason why there should not be some milder test in the case of Sardárs before they are invested with such responsible and extensive powers. As education is advancing among the people a time will soon come when they will not be satisfied with such uneducated rulers. If the Chiefs want to enjoy their hereditary positions they must show that they are qualified for them. I feel much impressed with the idea that if Government would require some examination as a test of general education to be passed by every Chief before his State-powers would be granted to him, our work of educating them would be more easy, successful, and satisfactory in every way. I trust that Government will consider the matter worthy of consideration.

"The Desái of Vantmuri was removed from this College to Belgaum in July last. He had made considerable progress and was studying the 5th Anglo-Vernacular Standard. He passed the 1st Class Public Service Certificate Examination held in September last. I think it was a pity that the scene of his studies was changed after a stay of more than four years at Kolhápur, just at the time when he was about to complete his education.

"Of the 7 left on the roll, Bálá Sáheb, Chief of Miraj, Náráyanráo Rájopádhe, and Kedarrao Mhaisalkar are studying the 6th Anglo-Vernacular standard with the second class in the High School and the other four, Bhonsale of Akalkot, Abásáheb of Vishálgad, Bábá Sáheb of Inchalkaranji and Appásáheb Saralashkar are taught separately in all subjects except English, for which they attend the 4th and 5th Standard classes of the High School.

The three senior Sardárs keep a respectable rank in their class, the Rájopádhe generally within the first five. They have made fair progress in all subjects. The Rájopádhe passed the annual examination with credit and took the ninth rank in his class of 47 boys. Bálá-sáheb also passed in all subjects except dictation, and Kedárrao failed.

"The Junior Sardárs are progressing fairly. The Sarlashkar alone passed creditably in the annual examination held by the Educational Inspector and his progress deserves to be specially noticed. The Inspector was particularly pleased with his knowledge of English and his powers of translation. The others did not do well in arithmetic though this subject was carefully taught.

"All the Sardárs went regularly through the riding and other exercises and also their gymnastics. They had no drill in consequence of the death of the Risala drill master. The State has engaged lately another competent man in his place. All of them enjoyed good health during the year, and their attendance was satisfactory. All went to Chinchali to attend the Darbár held by His Excellency the Governor and to see the cattle and horse show. At present the Sardárs are sent to the College when they have made some progress in their vernacular and English privately. But I believe it would be a healthy change if they were allowed to carry on their earlier studies in the College with their tutors under our supervision. They might stay with their parents till they could be conveniently separated. But they should attend the College and prosecute their studies under supervision that they may get used to school life and contract students' habits."

## General Table of Castes, &c.

90. The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under;—

| | 1881-82. | Per cent. | 1882-83. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Christians ... ... ... | 7,423 | 2·07 | 8,499 | 2·18 |
| Hindus ... { Bráhmins ... ... | 75,932 | 21·16 | 80,268 | 20·58 |
| Hindus ... { Others ... ... | 221,757 | 61·79 | 242,347 | 62·14 |
| Mahomedans ... ... ... | 41,688 | 11·62 | 46,381 | 11·90 |
| Pársis... ... ... ... | 8,602 | 2·40 | 9,211 | 2·36 |
| Jews ... ... ... ... | 750 | 0·20 | 823 | 0·21 |
| Aboriginal and Hill tribes ... ... | 2,734 | 0·76 | 2,435 | 0·63 |
| Others ... ... ... | 5 | ... | 22 | ... |
| Total ... | 358,891 | ... | 389,986 | ... |

The usual table giving details for each class of school is as follows :—

## *Table of different Castes under instruction in Government, Aided, and Inspected Institutions.*

| Description of Schools. | I.—Christians. | | | | | II.—Hindus. | | | | | | | | | | | | | III.—Mahomedans. | | | | | | | | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans. | Indo-Europeans and Eurasians. | Portuguese. | Native Converts. | Total. | Bráhmins. | Kshatris (Rajputs). | Kayasths or Parbhus. | Lingáyats. | Jains. | Trading castes (Banias, Bhátias, &c.) | Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.) | Artisans (Sonárs, Sutárs, Lohárs, Darjis, &c.) | Shop-keepers, (Ghanchis, Kachhis, Tambolis, &c.) | Labourers (Menial servants, Dhobis, Bhistis, Bhois, &c.) | Low caste (Mochis, Dheds, Bonangis, Mangs, Mhárs, &c.) | Amils. | Miscellaneous (Bhats, Vaidyás, Bharwads, Rubins, &c.) | Total. | Mogals. | Syads. | Boras. | Mianas. | Khojas and Memons. | Shaikhs and Pathans. | Others. | Total. | Parsis | Jews. | Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. | Others. | |
| *Government Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges | 37 | 30 | 56 | 3 | 126 | 429 | 39 | 45 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 649 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 11 | 1 | ... | 18 | 253 | 10 | ... | ... | 1,056 |
| High Schools | ... | 6 | 8 | 15 | 29 | 1,608 | 140 | 193 | 31 | 88 | 446 | 93 | 83 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 275 | 44 | 3,026 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 92 | 612 | 22 | ... | ... | 3,781 |
| First Grade Schools | ... | 2 | 11 | 21 | 34 | 2,069 | 174 | 290 | 59 | 183 | 829 | 269 | 214 | 84 | 49 | 3 | 224 | 104 | 4,551 | 33 | 39 | 26 | 75 | 24 | 75 | 24 | 296 | 656 | 27 | ... | ... | 5,564 |
| Second Grade Schools | ... | ... | 17 | 30 | 47 | 1,081 | 35 | 47 | 173 | 25 | 209 | 121 | 127 | 28 | 34 | 5 | 166 | 72 | 2,123 | 29 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 24 | 116 | 10 | 6 | 2 | ... | 2,304 |
| Lower Class Schools | ... | 11 | 328 | 791 | 1,190 | 47,226 | 5,405 | 2,221 | 25,712 | 7,237 | 21,312 | 52,158 | 19,231 | 5,724 | 8,803 | 3,760 | 903 | 10,520 | 210,212 | 6,801 | 706 | 3,820 | 7,182 | 6,598 | 1,071 | 3,550 | 29,818 | 1,632 | 207 | 1,871 | ... | 244,930 |
| Female Schools | ... | ... | 7 | 50 | 57 | 3,110 | 468 | 192 | 1,129 | 607 | 1,380 | 1,362 | 1,333 | 399 | 255 | 49 | 296 | 743 | 11,323 | 201 | 23 | 137 | 146 | 323 | 93 | 419 | 1,342 | 450 | 62 | 20 | ... | 13,254 |
| Normal Schools for Masters | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 244 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 17 | 23 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 336 | ... | 2 | ... | 10 | ... | 24 | 9 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 283 |
| Normal Schools for Mistresses | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 74 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 85 |
| Engineering School, Hyderabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Industrial Schools | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 17 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 34 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| School of Art | 8 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 30 | 24 | ... | 29 | ... | ... | 10 | 12 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 39 | 6 | 1 | ... | 184 |
| Night Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 51 | 12 | 21 | 30 | 205 | 720 | 460 | 134 | 181 | 25 | 2 | 73 | 1,967 | 94 | 6 | 76 | 165 | 264 | 90 | 133 | 828 | 15 | 7 | 34 | ... | 2,851 |
| Medical Schools | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 45 | 13 | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | 26 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 118 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 13 | ... | 19 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 151 |
| Agricultural Class (College of Science), Poona | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Do. Vernacular | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Forest Class (College of Science) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Drawing Class | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Total | 45 | 52 | 507 | 921 | 1,525 | 55,943 | 6,339 | 3,034 | 27,157 | 8,193 | 24,504 | 54,831 | 21,537 | 6,405 | 9,333 | 3,844 | 1,898 | 11,562 | 234,580 | 7,291 | 790 | 4,086 | 7,627 | 7,262 | 1,385 | 4,173 | 32,614 | 3,676 | 355 | 1,928 | ... | 274,678 |
| *Aided Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges | 2 | ... | 3 | 4 | 9 | 34 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 13 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 1 | ... | ... | 121 |
| High Schools (Boys') | 155 | 197 | 82 | 35 | 379 | 552 | 51 | 65 | 15 | 37 | 105 | 35 | 56 | 17 | ... | ... | 74 | 14 | 1,022 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 8 | 2 | ... | 38 | 361 | 24 | ... | ... | 1,824 |
| Do. (Girls') | 38 | 48 | 8 | ... | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 99 |
| First Grade Schools (Boys') | 827 | 751 | 1,595 | 217 | 3,390 | 518 | 82 | 102 | 37 | 57 | 181 | 163 | 117 | 36 | 7 | 12 | 57 | 36 | 1,405 | 37 | 5 | 67 | 101 | 51 | 16 | 3 | 280 | 797 | 116 | 2 | ... | 5,990 |
| Do. (Girls') | 361 | 587 | 383 | 68 | 1,399 | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 16 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 172 | 17 | ... | ... | 1,610 |
| Second Grade Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 19 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 119 |
| Lower Class Schools | ... | 3 | 223 | 638 | 864 | 280 | 40 | 17 | 119 | 106 | 538 | 471 | 371 | 172 | 140 | 569 | 508 | 131 | 3,462 | 57 | 16 | 195 | 302 | 284 | 56 | 81 | 991 | 1,775 | 146 | ... | 22 | 7,260 |
| Do. Girls' | ... | ... | 57 | 584 | 641 | 554 | 148 | 313 | 18 | 277 | 409 | 234 | 435 | 67 | 24 | 41 | 97 | 105 | 2,722 | 5 | ... | 10 | 12 | 19 | ... | ... | 46 | 1,753 | 146 | ... | ... | 5,308 |
| Indigenous Schools | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,163 | 122 | 109 | 261 | 243 | 475 | 812 | 383 | 179 | 144 | 6 | 23 | 42 | 3,962 | 103 | 29 | 77 | 87 | 59 | 11 | 439 | 805 | 63 | ... | 2 | ... | 4,835 |
| Night Schools | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | 34 | 17 | 7 | 30 | 2 | ... | 5 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 125 |
| Industrial Schools | ... | ... | 7 | 40 | 47 | 5 | 3 | ... | 16 | ... | 7 | 40 | 17 | 4 | 55 | 29 | ... | 13 | 180 | 3 | ... | 6 | 45 | 7 | ... | ... | 61 | 28 | 3 | ... | ... | 328 |
| Total | 1,383 | 1,496 | 2,366 | 1,588 | 6,833 | 3,118 | 453 | 619 | 466 | 720 | 1,750 | 1,809 | 1,403 | 487 | 400 | 660 | 810 | 349 | 13,044 | 212 | 52 | 361 | 567 | 429 | 85 | 525 | 2,231 | 5,027 | 458 | 4 | 22 | 27,619 |
| *Inspected Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colleges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 53 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| High Schools | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 634 | 44 | 22 | ... | 11 | 359 | 109 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 912 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 | ... | 22 | 60 | 1 | ... | ... | 997 |
| First Grade Schools | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1,165 | 46 | 33 | 11 | 359 | 320 | 62 | 78 | 24 | 23 | 2 | ... | 16 | 2,139 | 24 | ... | 9 | 6 | 50 | 3 | ... | 92 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 2,255 |
| Second Grade Schools | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 418 | 15 | 16 | 38 | 29 | 42 | 18 | 22 | 3 | 7 | ... | 20 | 1 | 629 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | ... | 31 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 714 |
| Lower Class Schools | ... | ... | 3 | 60 | 63 | 17,165 | 2,453 | 352 | 4,084 | 10,017 | 7,198 | 8,467 | 6,387 | 3,287 | 1,419 | 508 | 124 | 2,633 | 64,094 | 3,512 | 51 | 991 | 811 | 4,949 | 88 | ... | 10,402 | 236 | 5 | 450 | ... | 75,250 |
| Female Schools | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1,574 | 176 | 52 | 242 | 742 | 550 | 265 | 515 | 153 | 68 | 33 | ... | 215 | 4,585 | 121 | 5 | 19 | 26 | 113 | 4 | ... | 288 | 157 | 2 | 6 | ... | 5,624 |
| Night Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 49 | ... | 185 | 70 | 61 | 584 | 247 | 37 | 73 | 29 | ... | 76 | 1,516 | 89 | ... | 18 | 118 | 109 | ... | ... | 334 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,850 |
| Normal School for Masters | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 46 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 7 | 1 | 6 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 83 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 |
| Normal School for Mistresses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| School of Industry | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Total | ... | 1 | 10 | 111 | 122 | 21,142 | 2,792 | 476 | 4,560 | 11,281 | 8,289 | 9,414 | 7,296 | 3,506 | 1,593 | 579 | 144 | 2,956 | 74,028 | 3,764 | 58 | 1,042 | 968 | 5,246 | 100 | ... | 11,178 | 507 | 8 | 456 | ... | 86,299 |
| Police and Jail Schools, British Districts | ... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 18 | 65 | 85 | 1 | 41 | ... | 15 | 356 | 29 | 19 | 56 | 31 | ... | 227 | 925 | 216 | 1 | 27 | 32 | 2 | 51 | 16 | 345 | 1 | 2 | 47 | ... | 1,338 |
| Do. Native States | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 38 | 7 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 65 | 85 | 1 | 42 | ... | 15 | 392 | 29 | 19 | 56 | 31 | ... | 228 | 963 | 223 | 1 | 27 | 38 | 2 | 51 | 16 | 358 | 1 | 2 | 47 | ... | 1,390 |
| Grand Total | 1,4[illegible] | 1,5[illegible]0 | 2,8[illegible]4 | 2,6[illegible]7 | 8,499 | 50,265 | 9,669 | 4,130 | 32,225 | 20,194 | 34,558 | 66,446 | 30,265 | 10,417 | 11,382 | 5,114 | 2,852 | 15,095 | 322,615 | 11,490 | 901 | 5,516 | 9,200 | 12,983 | 1,621 | 4,714 | 46,381 | 9,211 | 823 | 2,436 | 22 | 389,986 |

## Inspectors' Returns of Examinations, &c.

91. The general results of the school examinations held during the year will be found in Appendix J. Besides the figures there given for candidates passed under the fifth English and sixth Vernacular Standards, candidates were passed at the Zilla Examinations (for certificates qualifying for Government employment) as under :—

| Division. | Collectorate. | First Class Certificate, V. English Standard. | | Second Class Certificate, VI. Vernacular Standard. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number examined. | Number passed. | Number examined. | Number passed. |
| Central Division... | Poona ... ... | 60 | 18 | 229 | 88 |
| | Sholápur ... ... | 14 | 10 | 66 | 14 |
| | Sátára ... ... ... | 33 | 15 | 240 | 95 |
| | Ratnágiri ... ... | 21 | 6 | 339 | 30 |
| | Thána ... ... ... | 26 | 7 | 277 | 68 |
| | Kolába... ... ... | 12 | 2 | 225 | 68 |
| | Bombay ... ... | 100 | 19 | 104 | 31 |
| | Total ... | 266 | 77 | 1,480 | 394 |
| North-East Division | Khándesh ... ... | 17 | 8 | 203 | 31 |
| | Ahmednagar ... ... | 16 | 9 | 93 | 24 |
| | Násik ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | 181 | 35 |
| | Total ... | 41 | 20 | 477 | 90 |
| Northern Division | Surat ... ... ... | 48 | 34 | 231 | 109 |
| | Broach... ... ... | 13 | 7 | 128 | 43 |
| | Kaira ... ... ... | 19 | 12 | 233 | 90 |
| | Panch Mahás... ... | 2 | 1 | 75 | 39 |
| | Ahmedabad ... ... | 66 | 32 | 302 | 139 |
| | Káthiáwár ... ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 3 |
| | Total ... | 149 | 86 | 978 | 423 |
| Southern Division | Belgaum ... ... | 68 | 30 | 256 | 114 |
| | Dhárwár ... ... | 42 | 21 | 419 | 122 |
| | Kaládgi ... ... | 24 | 12 | 155 | 37 |
| | Kánara ... ... | 24 | 8 | 116 | 11 |
| | Kolhápur ... ... | 17 | 3 | 295 | 54 |
| | Total ... | 175 | 74 | 1,241 | 338 |
| Sind ... ... ... | Karáchi ... ... | 45 | 20 | 44 | 27 |
| | Hyderabad ... ... | 77 | 28 | 183 | 71 |
| | Shikárpur ... ... | 51 | 17 | 178 | 122 |
| | Total ... | 173 | 65 | 405 | 220 |
| | Grand Total ... | 804 | 322 | 4,581 | 1,465 |
| | Corresponding figures for 1881-82. | 671 | 274 | 3,771 | 1,253 |

92. In March Major-General Waddington resigned charge of the Central Division, on his retirement from the Bombay Army. General Waddington from his long service in the Revenue Survey and his 20 years of work as senior Inspector in the Educational Department, had an intimate acquaintance with the country, especially with the Maráthi and Kánarese Districts; and the best wishes of all officers in the Department accompany him in his retirement. He gave over charge of his office to Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Vishnu Bapat, who carried on the work until the return of Mr. Kirkham from furlough. In the annual report Mr. Kirkham gives especial praise to the Sátára and Thána Deputies, but the whole of the staff, without exception, did well throughout the year.

93. Mr. Jacob was in charge of the North-East Division until the 9th of June when he left for work on the Education Commission and was succeeded by Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patwardhan. Mr. Patwardhan gives a satisfactory account of the year's work :—

"During the year I examined 238 schools with an aggregate of 12,773 scholars, 4 of these were High schools, 9 Middle schools of the 1st Grade, 19 Middle schools of the 2nd Grade, 175 Primary Boys' Schools, 22 Girls' Schools and 7 Night Schools. Having finished my work in Bombay and examined the aided schools in the Division, I proceeded to Khándesh through the eastern tálukas of Násik. My tour through Khándesh was quite complete and with speedy movements it took me three months to finish it. I went through all the tálukas and visited and examined every school that came in my way.

"I was on the whole satisfied with the way in which the Inspecting officers in the three Sub-divisions discharged their duties. In Ahmednagar owing to the registration of 56 Mission Vernacular schools for grants-in-aid under Part III. of the rules, a considerable amount of extra work devolved on the Deputy Educational Inspector and his assistant, and I am glad to state that they have not shown any lack of energy in meeting this additional demand."

94. Of the Northern Division Mr. Giles gives an excellent account :—

"The year has been a specially heavy one for all Inspecting offices, owing to the large amount of information called for by the Education Commission during the preparation of the usual annual report. * * * * * In the beginning of November the Commission visited Ahmedabad and remained there for a week. I gave evidence before them, and was thus unable to commence my annual tour until the middle of November. I then went into Kathiáwár, and remained in that province until the middle of March, except during 15 days in December when I was on privilege leave. On returning to Ahmedabad in March, I visited Dholka and Kaira * * *.

"By moving slowly through Káthiáwár, I was enabled to see no less than 72 of the Vernacular Schools of the Province. Hitherto I had never seen any of these schools except those at the large towns, or which lay on the trunk roads. I also inspected and partially examined 31 primary schools in British Districts, making a total of 103 visited during the year. Of these, six were indigenous schools. I am glad to be able to report that all the subordinate inspecting staff have worked hard and well during the year. Sickness compelled the Deputies of Kaira and the Panch Mahals to go on leave, and several of the schools in the latter Sub-division remained unexamined at the end of the year. At one time indeed, I feared a general break-down, for the Deputy Inspector of Ahmedabad and the Assistant Deputy, Southern Surat, also showed signs of having been overstrained. They were, however, able to carry on their duties to the close of the year. I am of opinion that in all the British Districts, the Deputies are overworked, and that they will not be able without additional assistance to perform the work of the current year. All the officers on the Inspecting staff are experienced men, and all have, I think, performed their duties with great zeal and energy. Ráo Sáheb Mohanlál Ranchhodas Jhaveri, our oldest Deputy Inspector, though now 55 years of age, and in charge of more schools than any other individual, completed his annual work with his usual punctuality. I am glad also to be able to report the same of the Deputy Inspectors in Káthiáwár and the Máhi Kántha. In Káthiáwár under the supervision of Ráo Bahádur Gopálji Surbhai Desái, the annual work was punctually completed. I saw some of the primary schools of each Pránt, and am glad to be able to testify to their generally high state of efficiency which is creditable alike to the Sub-Deputies and the Deputy. At the end of the year we lost the services of Mr. Kanialal Girdharlal Dhru, who obtained employment under the Bhavnagar State. Mr. Dhru has been for many years a most popular and efficient Inspecting officer, and his transfer is a loss to the Department."

95. Mr. Russell has sent in a very satisfactory account of the Southern Division. He himself inspected 102 schools and he speaks highly of the work done by the Dhárwár Deputy and by the Special Deputy for Hindustáni schools. The other three Deputies have changed places, Mr. Karandikar going to Kánara, Mr. Bhanap to Kaládgi, and Mr. Savanur to Belgaum. This last named officer

examined a large number of schools and Mr. Karandikar's work was satisfactory. Mr. Bhanap was absent for a time on privilege leave, and his absence was felt, as the officer who acted for him did not display the energy required for the work.

96. Mr. Hart-Davies has said nothing of the Inspection work done during the year, except that the staff subordinate to him have worked well on the whole, and that two officers deserve special mention—

"I must especially mention Ráo Sáheb Alumal Tricumdás Bhojwani, whose tact, intimate knowledge of the country and great experience have this year, as in all previous years, been of the greatest possible service to me. Khán Sáheb Haji Ahmad has now retired and carried into a private station the respect of all who knew him."

## Physical Education.

97. Facilities for gymnastic exercises and out-door games are given in many of the larger institutions maintained by Government; and some remarks on this subject will be found in Appendix K.

## Educational and General Literature.

Encouragement of Literature.

98. The expenditure on the encouragement of literature was Rs. 4,720 against Rs. 8,384 in the previous year. In the year under report the chief items of expenditure were Rs. 500 for a Gujaráti translation of Max Müller's Hibbert Lectures, Rs. 400 for Mr. Pandit's Vedarthayatna, Rs. 500 for the 3rd volume of Dustur Jamaspji's Pehlvi Gujaráti and English Dictionary, Rs. 500 for Mr. Kunte's Shaddarshana Chintanika, and Rs. 340 for Sir W. Muir's extracts from the Korán.

Five new Libraries (Dáhánu, Jalgaon, Ránder, Dholera and Saundatti) were registered, and one at Khetwádi in Bombay, was closed. The number for each Division is as follows :—

| | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|
| Central Division ... ... ... | 31 | 31 |
| North-East Division ... ... ... | 9 | 10 |
| Northern Division ... ... ... | 32 | 34 |
| Southern Division ... ... ... | 12 | 13 |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 |
| | 91 | 95 |

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

99. The expenditure from the Dakshina was as under :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allowances to Bráhmins ... ... ... | 1,300 | 14 | 2 |
| Do. to teachers and students ... ... | 11,983 | 2 | 0 |
| Payments to Authors ... ... ... | 5,681 | 9 | 3 |
| Prize Committee and Accountant ... ... | 1,727 | 5 | 5 |
| Total ... | 20,692 | 14 | 10 |

The Committees with the Translators have done a great deal of valuable work in the revision of school books and the examination of new books proposed for school use. The payments to authors include Rs. 570 for Mr. Peterson's Edition of the Kadambari, Rs. 650 for Mr. S. P. Pandit's Vedarthayatna, Rs. 312 for Mr. Balchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar's Maráthi work on Botany, Rs. 326 for the Reverend J. Kraph's books entitled "Kánarese-English Dialogues" and "Indian Plants" in Kánarese, Rs. 625 for Mrs. Ramabai's Stri Dharmaniti, Rs. 187 to the Reverend H. J. Bruce for an Illustrated Arithmetic in Maráthi and Rs. 750 to the same author for his elements of Astronomy in Maráthi, Rs. 375 for Dr. F. Kielhorn's Mahábhashya, and Rs. 300 for Mr. Bhimacharya's Nyaya Bharati, Part I.

RESOLUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AFFECTING THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

100. The Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the state of education throughout the country has called for a vast amount of information from Government officers and Private School managers and has examined a number of witnesses representative of Bombay interests. The important question of self-government is still under discussion and the chief Resolutions of Government concerning it are printed in Appendix L. In the same appendix will be found a resolution modifying the rules laid down for the admission of graduates into the Revenue Department and several Resolutions regarding pensions for employés paid from Local Funds.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

*Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,*
*15th August* 1883.

No. 2063.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1883.

Read again Government Resolution No. 1998, dated 9th November 1883; authorising the Director of Public Instruction to distribute the Annual Report for 1882-83 at once, and stating that the usual Resolution will hereafter issue.

RESOLUTION.—In the year under report the number of Government educational institutions has been increased by 199, and the number of scholars by 19,118.

The number of private institutions receiving aid from Government has been increased by 126, and the number of scholars by 4,499.

The number of private institutions not receiving aid, but under the inspection of the Educational Department, has been increased by 111 and the number of scholars by 7,573.

On the whole the number of institutions with which the Department is connected has been increased by 434, and the number of scholars by 31,095.

2. The total number of institutions and scholars now stands as follows :—

| | Institutions. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| Government... ... ... | 4,177 | 2,74,678 |
| Aided ... ... ... ... | 433 | 27,619 |
| Inspected, but not aided ... | 1,500 | 86,299 |
| Police and Jail ... ... | 28 | 1,390 |
| Total ... | 6,138 | 3,89,986 |

3. The average daily attendance at the Elphinstone College is shown to have increased by 15, and now stands at 192. Out of 213 candidates 91 were successful in the various University examinations. In the previous year the proportion was 62 out of 210 candidates.

The average daily attendance at the Deccan College—122—was 2 in excess of that of the previous year. Fifty-five out of 127 candidates were successful in the University examinations as against 35 out of 135 in the year previous.

No success can yet be recorded to the credit of the Gujarát College. The average daily attendance fell from 17 to 12, though 22 were on the rolls at the end of the year. One of 8 was successful at the University examination as against 2 out of 22 in the year previous.

4. In the Grant Medical College the number of matriculated students has increased by 40 and now stands at 283.

The attendance at the College of Science, Poona, has fallen off by 10 out of 90 in the Civil Engineering Department, 4 out of 11 in the Forest Department, and 10 out of 61 in the Mechanical Department. The pupils in the Agricultural Class, have increased from 11 to 13. The total number of pupils at the close of the year stood at 151 as against 173 in the year previous.

It is noted here that there are 8 agricultural classes in high schools, but the attendance has fallen from 286 to 238.

5. The average daily attendance at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái School of Art has increased from 112 to 123.

Drawing classes, it is here noted, have been opened at Sátára, Kolhápur, and Karáchi, and nearly every zilla is now provided with a teacher in elementary drawing.

6. Referring next to high schools it is found that the number of schools being as before, there is an increase of 180 in the number of scholars attending them, while there is an increase of 5 to the number of aided schools and of 296 to the number of scholars.

The following statement shows the number of institutions of this class sending up candidates for Matriculation, the number of candidates sent up, and the number of candidates passed :—

| | Candidates sent up. | Candidates passed. | Percentage of Success. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 Government schools ... | 479 | 240 | 50·1 |
| 13 Native States ... ... | 126 | 72 | 57·1 |
| 33 Private ... ... ... | 446 | 194 | 43·4 |
| Private students ... ... | 549 | 66 | 12·02 |

7. Schools of the middle class show an increase of 4 and of 951 scholars. Nine Government schools of this class have been closed, though the total number of scholars has increased by 299. The increase in the number of schools is due to the fact that there are 13 more aided schools with 591 scholars.

8. The efforts of the existing Local Fund Committees aided by the Inspectors have been successful in producing an increase of 190 schools with 18,928 pupils, with further fees to the amount of Rs. 18,775. The percentage of children of cess-payers attending the schools has, however, fallen off from 46 to 42 per cent. in the case of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, and from 61 to 60 per cent. in the case of Vernacular schools. On the other hand, the children of actual 'Kunbis' or cultivators have increased by 5,304, and are now shown as numbering 66,446. In the agricultural connection the general classification as regards 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82,039 |
| Partly agricultural ... ... ... ... ... | 57,951 |
| Non-agricultural ... ... ... ... ... | 1,08,033 |

9. Schools for girls, now numbering 359 with 23,586 pupils, show the satisfactory increase of 33 schools and 3,669 pupils.

10. Night schools have increased by 42 schools with 907 pupils, and now stand at 176 schools with 4,826 pupils. The increase in this class of school is interesting, as denoting chiefly the desire of adults to obtain the education which they failed to receive in their youth. The Inspector of the Central Division reports that two schools in Poona were opened at the special request of labourers at Ghorpadi and Pimpri, who subscribed their expenses among themselves.

11. The Governor in Council is glad to observe a satisfactory notice of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, at which there are now 35 pupils, being one in excess of the number in the year previous. In the Sardárs' Class attached to the Rájárám College at Kolhápur, there are now 7 pupils on the roll against 10 in the year previous.

The attention of the Judicial Department should be drawn to paragraph 84 of the Report, from which it appears that out of 874 minors in the districts of the Central Division, who have been ordered to attend schools, schools are attended by no more than 111. The reason for this striking discrepancy should be ascertained.

12. The number of Musalmáns at school has increased in all 4 Divisions as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Southern Division by ... ... ... ... ... | 1,847 |
| Do. Northern do. ... ... ... ... ... | 1,385 |
| Do. Central do. ... ... ... ... ... | 800 |
| Do. Sind by ... ... ... ... ... | 599 |
| Do. North-East Division by ... ... ... ... ... | 457 |
| Total Increase ... | 5,088 |

The total number of Musalmáns now at school is 46,167. The employment of special Mahomedan Deputy Inspectors appears to have had satisfactory results.

13. There is an increase of 1,342 in the number of pupils learning English, who now amount to 26,732. There is an increase of 576 learning a dead or foreign language. The learners of Latin and French have fallen off, and the increase is in the learners of Sanskrit, Persian and Hebrew.

14. The contributions of Municipalities to education call for special notice in connection with the extension of Local Self-government, which involves local responsibility as well as privilege. It is reported (para. 59) that the receipts from Municipalities have risen from Rs. 82,342 to Rs. 96,467, but that a large portion of this increase is given to English schools, and that with the exception of 4 Municipalities—Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad and Sukkur—the town population shows little inclination to contribute to the support of primary schools. From Appendix H. to the Report, it appears that schools within municipal limits draw on the District Local Funds Budget for their support as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Division | ... | Rs. 49,681 |
| North-East do. | ... | „ 45,496 |
| Northern do. | ... | „ 44,187 |
| Southern do. | ... | „ 34,664 |
| Sind ... | ... | „ 42,651 |
| | Total Rs. | 2,16,682 |

while the actual cess receipts from villages and towns within municipal limits are as shown below:—

Actual Cess receipts within Municipal limits—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Division | ... | Rs. 4,720 |
| North-East do. | ... | „ 3,321 |
| Northern do. | ... | „ 5,879 |
| Southern do. | ... | „ 4,790 |
| Sind ... | ... | „ 1,383 |
| | Total Rs. | 20,093 |

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Commissioner, in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors,
The Judicial Department (with extract paragraph 84 from the Report),
The General Department of the Secretariat (with copy of the Report),
The Editors' Table,
The Government of India,
H. M.'s Secretary of State for India } By letter.

# APPENDICES.

# APPENDICES.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| A.—Extract from the Report of the Principal, Elphinstone College ... ... | i |
| B.—Extract from the Report of the Principal, Deccan College ... ... | ii |
| C.—Extract from the Annual Report of the Principal of Grant Medical College ... | iii |
| D.—Remarks by the Principal, College of Science, on the College Farm ... | vii |
| E.—Extract from the Report of J. Griffiths, Esquire, and the Examiners' Report on the Sir J. J. School of Art ... ... ... ... ... | *ib.* |
| F.—Reports on Agricultural Classes in High Schools ... ... ... | xii |
| G.—Local Fund Accounts and Reports in each Collectorate... ... ... | xix |
| H.—Statement of Schools on the Local Budgets within Municipal limits ... | xxviii |
| I.—Remarks by the Educational Inspectors, Central and North-East Divisions, on Mahomedan Schools ... ... ... ... ... | xxxiv |
| J.—Results of instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality as shown by numbers passed under different Standards ... ... | xxxv |
| K.—Remarks of the Educational Inspectors on Physical Education ... ... | xxxviii |
| L.—Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department... ... | xxxix |
| M.—Annual Tables required by the Government of India ... ... ... | lxxxi |

# APPENDIX A.

*Extract from the Report of W. WORDSWORTH, Esquire, Principal, Elphinstone College.*

6. During the first or monsoon term I took fifteen lectures weekly, including one hour for composition; of these lectures, eleven were with the Senior and four with the Junior B. A. Class. The Senior Class consisted of twenty members, and the Junior of forty-five members. The attendance was remarkably regular in both classes. With the Senior Class, I read the Advancement of Learning thrice a week. I had a voluntary class of ten in History and Political Economy, and I read these subjects with them five hours, and for part of the term, six hours a week. I also took the voluntary literary class twice a week in Pope's Essays and Satires. This class consisted of five members. I read with the Junior B. A. Class, which numbered 45 members two hours a week the Golden Treasury, and two hours the Reflections on the French Revolution. In English composition the Senior Class wrote weekly a short essay on some topic suggested by the Advancement of Learning, or a paraphrase of a passage of some difficulty from the English poets. These exercises were returned in class, and on these occasions some of them would be read aloud, and attention called to their deficiencies or errors.

7. During the last term the Senior B. A. Class was exactly twice as large as the one of the preceding term. It numbered forty members, including three students of considerable ability, who had migrated from the Deccan College, principally for the purpose of continuing their studies in Logic and Philosophy under Professor Macmillan. I took this class four times a week, including one hour, when the compositions written at home were returned and commented upon. I had a voluntary class in History and Political Economy, which I lectured as before five times a week: but not this term any class in voluntary English. I took instead a lecture on Greek History with two or three members of the first class once a week. The rest of the historical class had selected English History. With the Junior B. A. Class I read, as before, Burke twice a week, and the Golden Treasury once. I have this term thirteen lectures. The attendance of all of them was very regular, as it is my habit to call the roll over at the end or beginning of every lecture.

8. In the University Examinations this year the two Senior Classes did remarkably well; the third class, I am sorry to say, exhibited no improvement on last year. Eighteen students presented themselves for the degree of B. A., of whom fifteen passed, three in the first class, six in the second, and six in the third or pass class. The three in the first class did remarkably well I understand. Among these Mr. Mahadeo Vishnu Gokhale obtained the Ellis Prize, the James Taylor Prize, the Cobden Club Gold Medal, and the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship. He has since, as above noticed, been appointed a Fellow of the College, and has, during the last term, discharged the duties of Librarian, and also lectured the Junior Class in History twice a week, a duty for which he is very well qualified. Mr. Laxuman Ramchandra Vaidya in the same class also obtained the Bhau Daji Prize for proficiency in Sanskrit. He has also been appointed to a fellowship and has taken part in the Sanskrit teaching in the College. Mr. Ajrekar G. K., the third first class man in Arts, has also been appointed Fellow of the College, and has undertaken the very arduous and responsible duties of Superintendent of Resident Students.

9. Forty-two students presented themselves for the Junior B. A. Examination, of whom twenty-six passed. Among them Mr. Burjorji Jamasji Padsha, I believe, had the first class to himself. Nine obtained second class honours, and sixteen passed in the third of pass class. I was very well satisfied with the work of this class when I examined them in September in the books which they had read with me.

10. The third class, as I have said, did badly in the examination, a result which must be attributed to various causes. The principal cause is, I think, the unwieldy size of the class which in the early part of the year exceeded a hundred. The class which requires the most individual attention gets therefore the least of it, and there is a considerable proportion of boys in it, who are neither very intelligent nor very industrious, and who have perhaps no special call to University studies. Eighty-nine went up for the examination, and only twenty-eight passed.* I am not quite sure whether the less intelligent boys can really master within one year all the subjects required by the University. One subject, Logic, is entirely new to them. The subject in which there were most failures last year, was, however, Natural Science. No less than fifty students were plucked in this subject alone, a most disappointing result. I hope this year that the results will be more satisfactory. Mr. Naigamvala who was appointed Lecturer in Physics at the end of the last year, will, I have no doubt, exert himself most zealously to bring forward his class in these studies. He has divided it into two divisions, and now gives lectures to each separately. Mr. Oliver has adopted the same practice in his English lectures, the most important part perhaps of the work of this class. Mr. Oliver is a very zealous and patient teacher, and spares no pains to bring his pupils on in their studies. As it was, however, impossible for him to undertake single-handed the correction of the English composition of a class which numbered more than one hundred and thirty students, I invited all the Professors to join with me in undertaking a portion of this work, to which they very cordially agreed. Accordingly the five European members of the staff divided the work among them, and we have each taken weekly the composition of fifteen members of this large class. I have taken my division once a week for an hour when I have returned their exercises corrected, and explained and illustrated the passage which had been selected for paraphrase. The other Professors have done the same. Professor Macmillan has taken the

* Though I might mention that Mr. Pestonji Jamasji Padsha was placed in the first class and obtained the Elphinstone Prize.

class twice a week in Logic, but has not divided it this term, as he had on his hands as much work as he could manage; but at the late Terminal Examination the results were not satisfactory, and next term he will either give an additional lecture weekly or divide the class. Mr. Gokhale has taken this class thrice a week in history, a subject in which there were very few failures last year, the subject being an attractive one, and limited to a defined period. The Peloponnesian War is the subject for this year.

11. Two candidates this year presented themselves for the second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science. Both passed in the first class. One of them Mr. Gajjar T. K., has since been appointed a Fellow of the College. The two candidates in the first examination both failed. I refer you to the reports of Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Naigamvala for details as to the instruction in Natural Science given in the College and the general prospects of these studies. I trust that Dr. Macdonald's plea for an improved and enlarged apparatus may meet with your support.

12. His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar very munificently offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the establishment of a Spectroscopic Laboratory in connection with Elphinstone College. This money has not yet been expended, nor could it in our existing circumstances be profitably expended. We greatly require a Laboratory and Lecture Rooms, and till these are supplied, it would be wrong to purchase any expensive and delicate instruments. I hope that this year the money, already sanctioned for the creation of the new Laboratory, may be granted.

## APPENDIX B.

*Extract from the Report of R. G. OXENHAM, Esquire, Principal of the Deccan College.*

The changes in the College Staff under report were as follows:—

Professor F. G. Selby was transferred as Acting Principal, Rájkumár College, on the 11th May 1882, and no other arrangements being feasible, Professor Macmillan, from July to the close of the term, came from Bombay for three days in each week to take charge of the Logic and Moral Philosophy class, and Mr. A. Barrett was appointed to act as Professor on the 16th December 1882. The result of these arrangements was seen in the 2nd B. A. Examination when all the failures were among the Logic and Philosophy Students, who had lost the invaluable services of Mr. Selby, and had to continue this difficult subject with the help of Mr. Macmillan, who had only half his time available, so that though the students were, as Mr. Macmillan states, "of more than usual intelligence," they did badly in the University Examination. Logic and Philosophy being subjects, which it is impossible to do justice to without special training and experience, and Mr. Barrett being a teacher of English literature of experience and reputation, I notified to the students that they must choose either Languages, History or Mathematics as their voluntary subject for the 2nd B. A. of 1883, and that the Logic and Philosophy class would not be formed until Mr. Selby's return. Mr. D. H. Dustur was appointed as lecturer on Physical Science, and took charge of his duties on 21st March 1883. The foundation of this lectureship supplies a want long felt. * *

* * * * * *

II. University Examinations.

The usual tables are appended, but I would call your attention to the following statement as more instructive than any table of figures for one College alone. You will observe that, on the whole, the figure of merit for Deccan College students is above the average for all the candidates examined, and that the single examination in which our students appear distinctly less successful than those of other Colleges was the 2nd B. A. where the effect of Mr. Selby's removal and the consequent loss of his assistance in the subjects of Logic and Moral Philosophy is seen in the failure of a large part of the class who took up those subjects. Setting aside the result of the 2nd B. A. Examination as due to circumstances quite exceptional and not likely to recur, the examinations show results for Deccan College 20 per cent. above the average for all the candidates examined:—

*Comparative Statement of the number of Candidates examined and passed in the University Examination, 7th November to December* 1882.

| | P. E. | 1st B. A. | 2nd B. A. | Old B. A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Candidates examined ... ... | 270 | 123 | 36 | 77 |
| Do. do. passed ... ... | 101 | 53 | 23 | 35 |
| Percentage passed ... ... ... | 38 | 43 | 69 | 48 |
| Number of Deccan College Students examined ... | 50 | 29 | 8 | 6 |
| Do. do. do. passed ... | 25 | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| Percentage passed ... ... ... | 50 | 41 | 25 | 100 |

I take this opportunity of observing that the present form of return adopted by the University makes no distinction between students and ex-students, and is therefore wholly untrustworthy and misleading with regard to the Colleges. I have addressed a letter to

the University Registrar suggesting that the returns should show ex-students as a class by themselves. I have not up to date received a reply. If you will be good enough to refer to the following tables of results for the last examination for the Old B. A., my meaning will be illustrated. In that examination six students from this College were allowed to appear. They all passed. By the return as it appears in the University Reports, this College is made to send up 23 candidates, nine of whom failed.

OLD B. A.

For the Old B. A. Examination, six candidates appeared from this College, all of whom passed; and 17 ex-students, 9 of whom failed.

2ND B. A. CLASS.

For the 2nd B. A. Examination, eight candidates appeared from this College, of whom 2 passed.

The failures were in the following subjects:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... ... ... ... | ... 1 |
| Logic and Moral Philosophy ... ... | ... 2 |
| Total | ... 6 |

1ST B. A. EXAMINATION.

For the 1st B. A. Examination, 29 candidates appeared from this College, and six ex-students, of whom 13 passed (12 actual and 1 ex-student).

The failures of the College Candidates were in the following subjects:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... ... ... ... | ... 3 |
| Mathematics ... ... ... ... | ... 12 |
| Total | ... 15 |

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

For this examination 50 candidates from this College appeared, of whom 25 passed; and 11 ex-students, 10 of whom failed.

The failures of the College students were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... ... ... ... | ... 15 |
| Second Language ... ... ... | ... 3 |
| Mathematics ... ... ... ... | ... 10 |
| History ... ... ... ... | ... 5 |
| Logic ... ... ... ... | ... 6 |
| Natural Science... ... ... ... | ... 15 |
| Total | ... 21 |

The number of students on the roll—

| | |
|---|---|
| In March 1882 was ... ... ... | ...117 |
| In June 1882 was ... ... ... | ...113 |
| In January 1883 was ... ... ... | ...152 |

The number of new candidates, who joined the College in January 1883, was 74. The greatest number on the rolls during the year was 152.

---

## APPENDIX C.

*Extracts from the Annual Report of the Grant Medical College for the year* 1882-83.

*Changes in the Staff of Teachers.*—The following changes have successively occurred during the past year:—

Surgeon Major W. F. Knapp, Professor of Anatomy, is still on sick leave, his duties being conducted by Surgeon W. D. Hatch.

Dr. Cook having gone to England on twelve months' furlough, his duties as Principal and Professor of Medicine and Hygiene have been conducted by myself since 3rd May 1882.

Surgeon McGregor having been transferred to Military duty, Surgeon R. Manser is now Professor of Materia Medica from the 15th of June last.

Dr. Hughes, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, died whilst on duty on the 24th of April, and the chair is now occupied by Dr. Arnott. The services of the late Professor were much appreciated by Government, the public and his colleagues.

Dr. Hojel being absent on three months' leave dating from the 19th of May, Dr. Bainbridge lectured in his place as Professor of Physiology.

Dr. Gray has been appointed to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery during the absence of Dr. Blanc, placed in charge of the European General Hospital since 11th August 1882.

Dr. Maconachie having been granted three months' leave from the 29th of August, his duties as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy were temporarily conducted by Dr. Bainbridge, who, on a previous occasion, had acted in the same capacity. * * * * * * *

*The Library of the College* now contains 2,350 books, 38 additions having been made during the year, and other works are early expected. The available space is being so rapidly exhausted that new book-cases will soon be required. Surgeon W. K. Hatch has been good enough, at my request, to draw up an improved MS. Catalogue of the valuable collection of works in possession of this College; and sanction will be asked for its being printed.

*Materia Medica Collection.*—Here also all the available space is already occupied, and for completion of the series, additional room would be required.

*Anatomical and Pathological Museum.*—This essential Department is not less cramped for room, and it is most desirable that the Museum be rendered more accessible for study, better lighted and more comprehensive in detail. Ample material for illustration of Anatomical and Pathological subjects is at hand, and it may be hoped that the Museum will ere long become a valuable source of instruction to students, whilst being also available for reference to the profession resident in Bombay. I have received a full report from the Curator, Surgeon Major Waters, whose list of additions to the specimens is sufficient evidence of renewed activity in this Department.

In his capacity as Professor of Pathology, Dr. Waters has also furnished an elaborate Pathological Report, which, though too long conveniently to be read at this moment, yet is both noteworthy as a first fruit of most useful labour and will be found to contain many interesting facts and inferences bearing on our knowledge of functional and structural lesions of the human frame.

*Concluding Remarks.*—On this first occasion of my holding office at the beginning of a collegiate year, I desire to submit the following observations:—

*Expansion of the College work.*—In 1845, this Institution was inaugurated with a total of 12 students, and during the succeeding five years the annual totals were 13, 18, 17, 22, 27. Numbers thence fluctuated greatly until 1866, when, from an almost minimum of 15, they have steadily risen to a maximum in the current year of 283, or eighteen times the mean of the first 5 years: and, as a matter of fact, the number of students, now under tuition here, is nearly, if not quite, as large as that of the chief London Schools of Bart's, University, London Hospital and Guy's. This statement seems to me as impressive as it is novel; yet it is well founded, and if regard be had to the number of fresh entries only, it becomes amply confirmed—thus, the 70 new admissions at Grant College exceed those of such London Schools as St. Thomas', St. George's, Charing Cross, King's, Middlesex, St. Mary's and Westminster; and they also exceed the entries of the largest Provincial Medical Schools of England, *viz.*, Owen's College, Manchester and the Bristols. Data pertaining to the Irish and Scotch Colleges are not readily accessible, and circumstances differ somewhat in different parts of the United Kingdom; but it will suffice if I have shown that our educational work in Bombay continues to merit a not unfavourable consideration. It may further be observed that the above-named local figures for 1883 do not include numbers of Hospital Apprentices regularly taught, who replenish the Subordinate Medical Establishment of the conjoined Army of Western India; and if there be added the 54 young men destined for army service, the total of youths under Medical Tuition rises to 337, which exceeds the total at any single London School.

*Existing Means of Tuition.*—A chief object of the statement just made was to support the recommendation (by no means now first submitted) that some additional facilities of tuition be afforded us here. First, then, I would note that the time has now arrived when the College Building, once so commodious and even ample in dimension, really needs enlargement by way of more spacious Lecture Rooms for the classes in Anatomy and Chemistry, of small rooms for Tutors' use, and especially the addition of a suitable common room for the students themselves, wherein they could read with comfort and quiet. At present there is, indeed, a singular absence of accommodation for these young men during the intervals of their attendance at Lecture and the Hospital; and no need has more impressed me than this one, considering the peculiar conditions under which our Native Students are daily gathered together. Nor, I may add, are these youths always suitably lodged outside College; and an enterprising citizen of this town might confer a real benefit on the rising generation, were he to erect near Grant College, a range of quarters adapted by moderate rental to the students' use. Lastly, if comparison be made with English Schools of medicine, the absence here of experimental Laboratories, Chemical, Physiological and Pathological cannot be overlooked, for such means are now regarded as being absolutely essential towards imparting a complete and thoroughly practical medical education.

*Next as to the Teaching Staff.*—This is at present defective in so far that most of the classes are of such unwieldly size that the Lecturers cannot possibly become acquainted with the needs and progress of the individual student; and there not being provided any Aid-Professors or Tutors to carry on personal tuition through frequent questionings and subsidiary explanations, it cannot be wondered at that not a few backward and ill-informed youths

come to notice at the Sessional College Examinations, much to the concern of us teachers. It is hardly to be supposed that medical tuition is less important in Bombay than in the Capitals of the United Kingdom; and, therefore, the due facilities are at least as needful here as there. Undoubtedly the highly creditable success of the early College graduates was largely due to the intimate teaching then practicable; and in order to maintain such original standard, it becomes imperative to increase the means of tuition, in some degree proportionately to the late augmentation of pupils attending. That is to say, either this should be done, or a sort of check must be put on the number of freshmen by the Institution of a higher entrance standard. Even now it has become urgently desirable to appoint a few talented Native Tutors and Demonstrators, whose whole time would be devoted to the learners' benefit; and I might ask whether or not it be expedient also to nominate an Assistant or Deputy Professor in the more highly technical subjects, who, on emergency or as a successor, could take the place of the full Professor. Such reserves abound in all English Schools, and contingencies are certainly not fewer in India than elsewhere.

Lastly, as to the further growth of this Institution, I note that since the ordinary student now contributes to its expenses, the public may be expected to take an increasing interest in its working: its cost, however, is still mainly borne by a most liberal Government, and the time has not yet come for its independent support and control. Pending such an era, the suggestion seems, not amiss that College Professors be always taken (as they are in the chief European Colleges) from amongst the best qualified men available, wherever to be found: and eventually it may hap that a moiety, at least, of our teachers will be thus derived from the *alumni* of Grant College, their Alma-Mater, coming forward as Native graduates, who, by diligently visiting the Schools of Europe, have acquired a knowledge and energy adapted to quicken the minds of their own young countrymen in future times yearly flocking within these walls.

Adverting briefly to another subject, I would observe that the influence of the University Examinations upon tuition at the Grant College, is important enough, to warrant the remark that a standard of testing should never be below (but always somewhat above) that of teaching. Unless this be so, neither teacher nor learner can aspire, and may even lose motive and encouragement. The art (for it is an art) of thorough examination being akin to that of efficient instruction, it has long been the universal practice in Europe to prefer teachers as Examiners in the several subjects of Medical study; these Examiners being, in fact, experts in their own subjects, to obvious advantage as regards both the students' attainments and the credit of the Diploma conferred. If it be once felt that an examination is liable to much contingency of either strictness or method, the attention of the less earnest student is liable to become dissipated to his own great loss and to the grievous disappointment of his teacher. It happens that the Grant College is the only Medical Institution in Bombay, and if Examiners are to be in part experts, they must needs be taken from amongst the candidates' own instructors, which I admit is in one sense a disadvantage, though not (as past experience has fully shown) by any means a serious one; besides, in the seats of learning of Britain, no objection exists to the staff of any College examining publicly their own pupils. As a mode of meeting the fancied difficulty above implied, I might mention the practice of the Punjab University of India, whence, on several occasions, a request has been preferred for the services of the Grant College Staff as Examiners of papers written by the Lahore students; but this plan is not a little defective, and that long followed in Bombay, *viz.*, the appointment of an independent Examiner along with a teacher-expert has hitherto been found to work very well in practice. I would, therefore, only further remark that (as is the custom elsewhere) it seems advisable not to change our Examiners too frequently year by year.

The last topic I shall allude to is the newly-arisen one of "Lady-doctors." If there exist a wide and a real need of female medical practitioners in Western India, the grade of such practitioners should, I imagine, correspond to that of our male graduates; and I know of no valid reason why the Grant College could not be organised to afford the instruction required by such women-students in medicine. The principal object here seems to be that of replacing the indigenous "dai" by a suitably educated woman; just as the "vaids" are gradually being displaced by Licentiates of the Bombay University, to the great benefit not only of men, but also of a very large proportion of the women and children of the Native community. At present, the classes of this College are so crowded, and the accommodation is so narrow, that I have hesitated to introduce a new class of students: let, however, the needful facilities be afforded, and I believe this Institution would be found equal to the occasion.

The present report cannot be ended without a due allusion to the recent lamented demise of Dr. Charles Morehead, the sagacious Organiser, and for 14 years the widely honored First Principal of Grant College. This revered physician, I know, to the last manifested an unflagging interest in the College, rejoicing with justifiable pride in its sustained advance under his able successors: amongst whom, I add, not the least esteemed is the permanent incumbent of to-day, Dr. Henry Cook, now absent on furlough * * * * * * * * . Annexed is a Tabular Statement of Lectures delivered from November 1881 to September 1882.

*Tabular Statement of Lectures delivered from November 1881 to September 1882.*

*Winter Session.*

| Name. | Designation. | Lectures due. | Lectures Delivered. November 1881. | December 1881. | January 1882. | February 1882. | March 1882. | April 1882. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doctor H. Cook ... ... ... | Professor of Medicine ... ... | 70 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 76 | |
| „ A. N. Hojel ... ... ... | „ Physiology ... ... | 70 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 72 | |
| „ H. J. Blanc (on leave) ... | „ Surgery and Clinical | | | | | | | | | |
| „ H. Cook, Junior (acting) ... | Surgery ... ... | 70 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 18 | ... | 90 | |
| „ I. B. Lyon ... ... ... | „ Chemistry ... ... | 70 | 18 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 89 | |
| „ W. F. Knapp (on leave) ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| „ W. K. Hatch (acting) ... | „ Anatomy ... ... | 70 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 73 | |
| „ G. A. Maconachie ... ... | „ Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ... | 20 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | 26 | |
| „ A. H. Hughes... ... ... | „ Midwifery ... ... | 60 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 7 | ... | 44 | Completed in the Summer Session. |
| „ G. Waters ... ... ... | „ Pathology ... ... | 30 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | ... | 34 | |
| „ Anna Moreshwer Kunte ... | Demonstrator of Anatomy ... | not fixed. | 21 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 6 | ... | 71 | |

*Summer Session.*

| Name. | Designation. | Lectures due. | Lectures Delivered. June 1882. | July 1882. | August 1882. | September 1882. | | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doctor H. Cook (on leave) ... ... | Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. | 1 weekly. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 11 | |
| „ H. V. Carter (acting) ... | | | | | | | | | |
| „ H. Cook (on leave) ... ... | „ Hygiene ... ... | 20 | 6 | 13 | 8 | ... | | 27 | |
| „ H. V. Carter (acting) ... | | | | | | | | | |
| „ A. N. Hojel (on leave) ... | „ Physiology ... | 1 weekly. | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | | 11 | |
| „ G. Bainbridge (acting) ... | | | | | | | | | |
| „ H. J. Blanc (transferred to E. G. Hospital). | „ Surgery (operative.) | Do. | 3 | 6 | 4 | ... | | 13 | |
| „ W. Gray (acting) ... ... | | | | | | | | | |
| „ I. B. Lyon ... ... ... | „ Practical Chemistry. | 3 months. | 9 | 19 | 19 | 1 | | 48 | |
| | „ Medical Jurisprudence. | 60 | 14 | 25 | 27 | 1 | | 67 | |
| „ W. Gray ... ... ... | „ Botany ... ... | 30 | 6 | 14 | 13 | ... | | 33 | |
| „ G. A. Maconachie ... ... | „ Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. | 30 | 6 | 14 | 11 | ... | | 31 | |
| „ J. Arnott ... ... ... | „ Midwifery... ... | 60 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 1 | | 34 | Remained from the Winter Session. |
| „ D. Macdonald... ... ... | „ Practical Histology and Physiology. | 2 weekly. | 2 | 9 | 10 | ... | | 21 | |
| „ R. Manser ... ... ... | „ Materia Medica ... | 60 | 13 | 25 | 22 | 1 | | 61 | |

## APPENDIX D.

*Remarks by Dr. COOKE on the College Farm.*

There have been 16¼ acres under tillage, and the farm has been worked at a profit during the year. From the profit and loss account it will be seen that the return from an expenditure of Rs. 1,199-2-3 amounts to Rs. 1,416-0-6 showing a profit of Rs. 216-14-3, or about Rs. 13-5-0 per acre on the year's transactions. If, however, full credit be given for the manure purchased and applied in March, and half its value allowed for the manure applied during last season, the profit will become Rs. 390-10-3, or about Rs. 24 per acre.

This is a highly satisfactory result for an experimental farm where the object is not wholly to make a profit, and considering that the land, when taken over by the College, was in an exhausted condition from the trees and shrubs, which completely covered it, and which had to be cleared away, it shows what may be accomplished even in unpromising soil by careful tillage and manuring.

The sugarcane crop was a heavy one, but liberal and costly manuring was needed to produce it. It would perhaps have been more remunerative, had this crop been sold standing for Rs. 900, but, in order to afford instruction to the students, as well as to obtain the actual yield of sugar per acre from good cane, it was decided to extract the sugar from the cane on the farm. The result of the whole was a net profit of Rs. 44-6-2 per acre from the sugar produced. The greatest care was taken during the preparation of the coarse sugar to prevent pilfering. Mr. Shearer remained on the spot almost day and night, and I think the figures obtained as actual results are reliable. Could we have done as native cane-growers usually do near Poona, *i.e.*, send the canes by instalments to be retailed as short pieces or sticks in the market, the return would have been greater. The actual expenses for manure and labour for an acre of sugarcane were about Rs. 260, but the labour was hired labour, and the rates, no doubt, higher than would be paid by the native cultivator by whose family the work of tillage would have been principally done. Considering, therefore, the heavy expenses for manure, which the impoverished soil of the farm demanded and the necessarily higher cost of tillage, the profitable nature of sugarcane cultivation is sufficiently demonstrated.

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The negotiations which have been for some time in progress with a view to increase the area of the College Farm have been at length concluded, and the land will, I believe, be made over to the College, as soon as the necessary legal formalities are complete. This will increase the farm to a total of about 60 acres.

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## APPENDIX E.

*Extract from the Report of J. GRIFFITHS, Esquire, Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art.*

The following changes took place in the teaching staff during the year under report.

After a long service extending over 25 years, Mr. Terry retired on the 28th of September last, and was succeeded by Mr. E. Greenwood. Mr. Terry's connection with this Institution dates from the 14th of May 1857. Mr. Terry's name will be best associated with the introduction of Sind Pottery into Bombay, to the success of which he has laboured so zealously.

I was absent at Jeypore on special duty in connection with the Jeypore Exhibition from 3rd to 12th January last, under instructions from Government contained in Government Resolution No. 5032 of the 28th December 1882.

From the 1st of January last, Government sanctioned the partial reorganization of the School establishment and a competent set of Assistant Teachers was appointed. Mr. Gomes is permanently attached to the Sculpture Atelier as Teacher of Elementary Modelling and Casting on Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 a month, and Messrs. Krishnarao Bhai, Ganpat Kedari and Chiranjilal Dunichand became Assistant Teachers in the Elementary School on Rs. 50 each. Mr. Bapuji Dinanathji remains as pupil Teacher.

From the 29th of June last, Mr. B. A. Gupté, previously Assistant to the Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, was appointed to the newly-created appointment of Head Clerk on Rs. 100 per mensem. The addition of this post to the staff of the School has considerably relieved me of clerical work, although far too great a portion of my time, which might be more profitably employed in the more important duties of teaching, is still taken up by correspondence and office work.

* * * *

*Elementary School.*—The number of students on the roll at the end of the official year was 158, against 144 in the previous year; of these, 104 attended the morning, and 54 the day classes.

The regular courses of lectures in practical Geometry, Perspective and Orthographic projection were given during the year under report.

The Gujaráti translation of Burchett's Geometry is published; the Maráthi translation is in the press, and translations of the Perspective are, I am informed, in progress.

*Examinations.*—The results of the examinations, held in April 1883, are as follows:—

The figures given refer solely to students of the School of Art.

1ST GRADE.

Twenty-five students were presented, and 8 obtained certificates. * *

2ND GRADE.

Sixty-one students were presented, and 34 obtained certificates. * *

*Architectural Drawing.*—The number of students on the roll in the month of March was 20, against 14 at the end of last year; the average attendance in the morning class being 15, and in the afternoon class 10, as compared with 10 and 4, respectively, of last year.

Students who attended the class during the year under report were taken through the greater portion of Book No. I of Chambers' Educational Course on Architecture and also portions of Books Nos. 2 and 3 comprising planning, sections, elevations, &c., and studied the course on the Grecian orders of Architecture by Guilt. They have also been instructed in measuring and plotting details of Architectural buildings. The more advanced have applied the orders practically, and have also studied portions of examples of building construction by Laxton. The three senior students have been most successfully employed in measuring and plotting portions of a native house.

Mr. Adams reports that, during the year, two of the students of the class have obtained employment, one under the Municipality, and the other under the G. I. P. Railway Company.

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*Wood Engraving.*—The class has been attended by six students, as was the case last year. Of these, 4 are Hindus, 1 a Jew (or Beni-Israel) and one a Portuguese (Native Christian). The old ex-student Madan Pandurang also continued to attend the class, and gave gratuitous instruction to the beginners.

Wood-cuts of the value of Rs. 79-11-0 have been executed during the year, against Rs. 297-4-6 in the previous year.

The anomalous position of the class in being without a qualified instructor commented upon in my last annual report continues. In my letter No. 758 of the 21st November last, I have reported to you the necessity of closing the class, as its existence at present is only a sham. I make this recommendation with regret, as I am aware of the importance of having wood-engraving and lithography efficiently taught in the school, as a demand for engraved illustrations, which now have to be executed in Europe, for want of skilled labour in India, is considerable and will increase.

*Pottery Department.*—Mr. Terry having submitted no report, I am unable to give any statement regarding the working of this Department or the silversmiths' work during the year. Mr. Terry has complied with the orders of Government in supplying the School Museum with a collection of the Pottery-ware.

The Pottery Department, which was taken over by Government on the 16th June 1882, was again handed over to Mr. Terry in March 1883 to carry on the work at his own risk on the present premises for a term of three years, so that the Pottery Department now forms no part of the School of Art.

*Painting-Atelier.*—Twenty students have attended during the year, as against 22 in the previous year. Of these, 14 were Hindus, 2 Parsis and 4 Native Christians. Three were appointed as Drawing Masters in Government High Schools, and one in a similar capacity in St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon. The latter continues to attend the Atelier. One student of considerable promise, who is deaf and dumb, has obtained employment in the East India Art Manufacturing Company, and two have joined the Archœological Survey Department as draftsmen.

Two of the paintings executed in the Atelier carried off prizes, one by Mr. Ganpat Kedari at the Poona, and the other by Mr. D. F. DeMello at the Madras, Fine Arts Exhibition, and both met with a ready sale.

The work done during the year in the Atelier is not up to the usual standard of merit, partly owing to the new students lacking, some in intelligence, and all in perseverance, and partly owing to their having to devote a portion of their time, which should have been spent in the Atelier, to the Elementary School and Architectural class, in order to prepare their studies for certificates.

*Sculpture-Atelier.*—Eleven students have attended during the year, all of whom were Hindus, except one, a Native Christian. One of the students, who carried off the Ellis Prize last year for "the best work done in any Department of the school," has obtained employment as Carriage Painter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel.

As has been the case for the last three years, this Department has been actively employed in supplying modelled designs of the ornamental details for the G. I. P. Railway Terminus and the Administrative Offices. Fifty-nine models were designed and supplied to the Railway Company and Cathedral High school, the total value amounting to Rs. 1,985, and the expenses to Rs. 551-14-9. The amounts for the previous year were Rs. 1,865 and Rs. 491-15-6, respectively.

Mr. Gomes has done some excellent work during the year.

*Art-Metal Work Department.*—This Department still remains on the same footing as last year. Five artisans were employed by Mr. Burjorji, and work has been executed of the value of Rs. 5,843-14-6, against Rs. 4,394-1-4 for the previous year. * * * * *

*Ajanta Expedition.*—The work of copying the paintings has been continued uninterruptedly throughout the year under Mr. Pestonji Bomanji. Quarterly reports showing the progress of the work have been submitted to Government, who have expressed their satisfaction at the progress made.

*Annual Examination.*—The annual examination was held on the 2nd instant. The Examiners were F. W. Stevens, Esquire, and E. Wimbridge, Esquire. The prizes, awarded last year, were distributed by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 21st of February last.

*Museum.*—The sum of Rs. 500, sanctioned for the purchase of objects of Oriental Art for the Museum, has been spent. * * * *
As the grant was not sufficient to cover all the purchases, Government sanctioned payment to be made out of the contingent grant for the Delhi paintings, &c. In their Resolution No. 5032 of the 28th of December last, Government were pleased to sanction the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchases of specimens of Art-ware for the Museum, out of the exhibits at the Jeypore Exhibition; and some excellent specimens, illustrating nearly every craft of Art Manufacture, were secured; such as armour, damaskeeing on steel from Gujarát in the Punjab, specimens of Kuft work from Sialkot; gold inlaid Bider-work from Lucknow; incrustation of silver on mixed metal, copper and brass from Lucknow and Tanjore; specimens of enamelling on silver and brass from Jeypore and Cashmere; repoussé work in silver from Jeypore; silk *lungies* from Bhawalpore; specimens of embroideries in silk and gold from Benares and Amritsar; inlaid ivory and mother-of-pearl on buffalo horn from Etawah near Kotah; ivory and brass inlaid on sissoo wood from Hoshiarpur; specimens of tarnishan (wire inlaid on wood) from Mainpuri; lacquer work from Jeypore, Hoshiarpur, Dera Ismail Khán and Burmah; Pottery from Jeypore and Jallandar; and a collection of peasant ornaments in base metals from Jeypore, Rewali and Chhatarpur in Bundelkhand; and many more. A pale yellow silk coat embroidered in silk and gold, excellent in design and colour, and an admirable example of the embroiderer's art has been liberally presented to the School Museum by His Highness the Mahárája of Ulwar, and the Bikaner Darbár has presented two charpoy legs of superior ivory and ebony inlay.

Advantage was taken of His Excellency the Governor's presence at the meeting for the distribution of prizes and certificates, for the display of the School Collection of Art specimens, which was considerably augmented by loans. His Excellency lent a goodly number of excellent examples of art-ware, including the enamelled locket set with brilliants presented to Mary Queen of Scots by Queen Elizabeth; a handsome silver gilt-dessert service; an elegant Polish cup; a silver lion and centre piece of Kutch work; a sandalwood cabinet; a carpet made at Yerrowda Jail in imitation of one found at the Asar Mahal Bijápur; and an embroidered elephant *Jhul*. Mr. Ormiston lent some carpets; Mr. Wimbridge lent a collection of Japanese Pottery; Mr. Van Ruith, one of his latest and most attractive pictures; Mr. Tyrrel Leith, an excellent example of Japanese painting; Mr. Watson, some copper and brass figures, and an excellent collection of printed cloths from Sanganer near Jeypore; Mr. J. DeCunha, a set of Indian gold coins of the age of Rám; and Mrs. Griffiths, a large collection of *phulkaries* from Amritsar. On the whole, a sufficient number of interesting specimens was brought together and exhibited. The Exhibition was kept open from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M for three days, and the attendance per diem ranged from 156 on the first day to 1,170 on the last.

Two of the large new cases, one small case and one circular frame-stand, ordered through the East India Art Manufacturing Company, were supplied in time to prove useful for the display of some of the specimens, and the others have been received subsequently These cases and frames are calculated to add a great deal towards the systematic arrangement of the Museum specimens.

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*Furniture.*—The new glazed cases and frames have been received from the East India Art Manufacturing Company.

*Garden.*—Government were pleased to sanction an outlay of Rs. 1,883 for laying water pipes in the garden, which were absolutely required to keep the plants alive during the fair season.

EXTRACT FROM EXAMINERS' REPORT ON THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

From the Elementary School, 25 students presented themselves for the First Grade Art Examination, against 19 of last year; and 8 out of that number obtained certificates, against 6 of last year; 7 obtained prizes, against 1 of last year. Of these 7, two have obtained 2 prizes each. * * * *
Of the 17 students that failed in one or other of the subjects, 5 were unsuccessful in free hand-drawing, 10 in model-drawing and 10 in geometry.

We are pleased to notice that, since the Examination of last year, the number of students has increased slightly.

The number of students, who presented themselves for the Second Grade Art Examination, was 75, which included students from the Elementary School, the Painting-Atelier, the Sculpture-Atelier, and Wood Engraving Class, as well as ex-students, Drawing Masters and Candidates who were trained under private tuition. Of this number, 61 belonged to the Elementary School, 34 of whom have obtained certificates. Of the entire 75 students, 44 passed, whereas last year 65 presented themselves, and only 22 passed, showing, we are pleased to state, a considerable improvement on the results of last year's Examination. Of the 5 who appeared from the Painting-Atelier, four passed and one failed in Model-Drawing only. Of the 6 from the Sculpture-Atelier one failed also in Model-Drawing only. Of the 27 unsuccessful candidates in the Elementary School, 4 failed in Probationary works and 23 in Paper Examinations. Of the latter, 6 failed in Geometry, 11 in Perspective, 7 in Free-hand, 12 in Model-Drawing and 6 in Black Board Exercise. Of the three Drawing Masters who presented themselves, one passed, one failed in his probationary work in geometry, and the other in all the subjects. The three students from the wood engraving class were all successful as well as four ex-students of the school. Of the 5 students that were admitted under the heading of "Private Tuition," two passed. Of the remaining three, one failed in Geometry, Perspective, Model-Drawing and Black Board Exercise, one in his probationary works in Perspective and Free-hand Drawing, and the other in Free-hand Drawing only.

The result of the examination in this Grade may be considered satisfactory.

Nine candidates presented themselves for the Third Grade Art Examination against two in the previous year. Out of this number three passed. Two failed in ornament shaded from the cast in charcoal, one failed in the Paper Examination in Perspective and Outline of Ornament in low relief from the cast, one failed in the Paper Examination in Perspective, Orthographic Projection, and Outline of Ornament in low relief from the cast, one failed in Outline of Ornament in low relief from the cast and Foliage drawn from Nature, and one failed in Outline of Ornament in low relief from the cast only.

Of the candidates for the 3rd Grade Art Examination one was a Drawing Master, 3 belonged to the Painting-Atelier, 2 to the Sculpture-Atelier, two to the Elementary School, and one to the Architectural Class. One passed from the Painting-Atelier, one from the Sculpture-Atelier and one from the Architectural Class. * * * * *

*Elementary School.*

On examining the works executed by the students of the Elementary School, we found that very great improvement had been made in Free-hand Drawing and Model-Drawing, the latter being exceptionally good. This may be considered very satisfactory, as the Examiners in their last year's report were compelled to remark upon the backward state of the students in Model-Drawing. In the Free-hand Drawing, one prize was awarded, two works were highly commended, and two commended; and in Model-Drawing one prize was awarded, two works were highly commended, and three commended. We are very much pleased to note this year, that one drawing from Natural Foliage not only carried off a prize, but that the student, whose work it was, was awarded the Vinayak Wasudeo Scholarship tenable for one year. Another drawing from Natural Foliage was highly commended, and two were commended. This is a decided improvement on the last year's result, no drawing being then found worthy of a prize. Of the 34 works in geometry, 23 were good, 10 passed and one failed. One student was awarded a prize, and one was highly commended. Of the 34 Perspective Drawings submitted for examination from the Elementary School, 2 were excellent. One of these carried off a prize, and the other was highly commended; 22 were good, 6 passed and 4 failed.

In Orthographic Projection 8 students competed, out of these 3 were excellent, 4 good and one passed. One student was awarded a prize, one highly commended and one commended.

In "Outline of Ornament in low relief" 8 works were presented; two were excellent, 5 good, and one passed. As the two drawings awarded excellent were found to be of equal merit, the prize was divided. Of the 5 awarded good, two were highly commended, and one was commended.

In "ornament shaded from the cast in chalk or charcoal" 8 works were presented, two were found excellent, 3 good and one passed. One was awarded a prize, three highly commended and one commended.

*Painting-Atelier.*

The first prize for the best study in Monochrome in water-colour was awarded to Shripat Ganpat for his study of the head of Socrates from a bust. The prize for the best study of foliage or still-life from nature, the prize for the best study from the antique, and the prize for the best study from life were all taken by Krishnarao Bhai for his oil-painting of the Acalypha tricolor, his water-colour painting of the bust of a barbarian chieftain from the "Forum of Trajan in Rome," and his charcoal study of the head of a Gosavi, respectively. The second prize for a study from life was awarded to Madhavrao Moroba, and the third to Dinshaw Bomanji.

We noticed that there were only three competitors for the prize for foliage or still-life from nature, and the works presented for examination were much below the average of those that were submitted for examination last year. We found also that the studies from the antique in Monochrome were not up to the standard attained last year.

No student competed for the prize for a "coloured design for surface decoration."

The Ellis Prize for the best original production executed during the year in any Department of the School would have been awarded to D. F. DeMello for his painting of a Gosavi, but, owing to his having taken this prize on a former occasion, he was ineligible. It was, therefore, awarded to Ganpat Kadari for his oil-painting of the same subject, this being the next in order of merit.

*Sculpture-Atelier.*

The prize for the best model in the round or relief of a piece of ornament from cast or drawing was awarded to Ranmall Lira. The first prize for a model in relief of a piece of foliage from nature was also awarded to Ranmall Lira, and the second prize was awarded to Balaji Kesheo.

The first prize for a Model of Ornamental Design was also taken by Ranmall Lira, and the second by Jiva Kevarji. The latter student was also awarded the prize for the best model from the antique, the work of Ranmall Lira being highly commended.

We noticed that the works of Ranmall Lira, a student of only one year's standing, showed unusual merit, and we, therefore, consider he deserves special mention.

We regret to see that no student competed for the prize for the best model from nature.

We think, on the whole, that fair progress has been made in this Department.

*Architectural Class.*

Out of the 22 students who attend the Architectural Class, 18 presented themselves for examination, and four passed. This result shows a slight improvement on that of last year, when only two students passed out of 12. That the result is not more satisfactory, is partly owing to the fact that many of the students have but recently joined the class.

The prize for the best set of Architectural Drawings was awarded to Jacob M. DeSouza, and the prize for the best Architectural Drawing from a measured subject, such as a native house, was awarded to M. P. Misquita, S. D. Writer and Babaji Bhau being highly commended. All the drawings presented for examination were unusually good. This we consider very satisfactory, as last year only one student competed, and his work was not of sufficient merit to take the prize. We hope this very essential branch of Architectural Training will continue to receive special attention. * * * *

*Wood-Engraving.*

In the Wood-Engraving Class the first prize, for the best cut of a given subject, was awarded to Tukaram Ramkrishna, and the second to D. F. Pereira; out of the three stipends attached to this class, only one was awarded to Bhikaji Govind Powar.

We regret to say that the adverse remarks we felt compelled to make on this Department last year, apply with equal force to the state of the class this year, and we would reiterate that if Wood-Engraving is to receive the attention in the school, which it appears to us to deserve, the services of a qualified Professor should be secured. As at present conducted we have no hesitation in saying that the class is perfectly useless, and we would suggest that if Government are unable to provide a properly qualified Professor this class be abolished.

*Pottery Class.*

The prize for the best original design was divided between Sharifudin Ajmudin and Najrudin Mobadji, and the prize for applied design from Ajanta Paintings, &c., was awarded to Shivram Hari.

All connection between the Pottery-works and the School of Art having ceased, we consider it unnecessary to make any suggestions or remarks regarding this Department.

*Metal-work.*

No prize was awarded in this Department as there were no competitors.

The connection between this Department and the School of Art appears to be of a very irregular and unsatisfactory character, and we would suggest that either a properly qualified Professor be engaged, as was the case some 14 years ago, or the Department be abolished altogether. It is at present a private enterprise of no value whatever to the School.

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## APPENDIX F.

*Report by W. SHEARER, Esquire, Agricultural Instructor.*

1.—*Surat.*

I am glad to be able to report that a marked improvement has taken place in this farm since my last inspection in October 1881.

The swampy portion has been reclaimed, and is now quite dry, and though still somewhat dirty, will soon improve, if attended to. The head farm-servant, whose removal was recommended in my last report, has evidently learnt a lesson, and has been kept under proper control. Manuring has been carefully attended to, and with the exception of a small quantity of manure purchased for Rs. 3, all the manure used was, it appears, collected from heaps of village refuse which lay between the suburbs and the river. The utilizing of this refuse, which was going to waste, has, I understand, had the effect of making the cultivators in the suburbs more provident, and they have learned to preserve the refuse they used formerly to throw away.

Poudrette, or night-soil manure, though made in large quantities by the Municipality, does not seem to be much used by cultivators owing, no doubt, to prejudices which will die away in time here, as they have in Poona.

2. With the exception of two small plots which were being prepared for sugarcane and potatoes, the rest of the land was covered with jowári, indigenous cotton, sugarcane, and a winter crop of young wheat.

The jowári crop was equal to the best in the surrounding fields, the ears being large, and giving promise of an excellent yield of grain.

The cotton plants had grown fairly well, but were beginning to suffer from aphides and mildew, and as surface stirring had been almost neglected, and the soil had become hard and was beginning to crack, it is doubtful if even one-half of the plants will produce bolls.

The sugarcane crop was the most unpromising I have ever seen; it had more the appearance of coarse grass than of cane, the result, perhaps, of planting out of season as well as the want of proper manuring and watering.

I explained to the teacher the causes of the unfavourable condition of these crops, and gave him such advice as my experience suggested would be useful to him in the growing of similar crops in future.

3. While I was at Surat, Mr. White, the Collector, called a Meeting of the Managing Committee, at which various matters for the improvement of the farm were considered and disposed of. Meetings are held once in three weeks, and the members of the Committee take the greatest interest in all questions affecting the farm.

4. During my visit last year, I recommended the teacher to make a beginning at budding and grafting mangoes in order to improve this fruit, which is so highly esteemed, but I was disappointed to find that he had merely raised a few seedlings, which, as they have still to be potted, will not be available for some months for grafting on.

5. The answers given by the pupils were satisfactory, but their average attendance at field operations appeared to have been rather irregular.

6. The farm accounts show an expenditure of Rs. 314-9-0 for the seven months ending October 1882, and although the land has been much improved, still I think the charges for labour and cattle somewhat heavy, amounting for the former to Rs. 25-11-9 per acre, and for the latter to Rs.. 12-1-6 per mensem.

2.—*Nadiád.*

A good deal of the farm land was not in as good condition as it ought to have been. I do not, however, think the teacher has been entirely to blame, as it appears that he often experiences difficulties in obtaining money to meet charges incurred for labour and other petty items.

I would again, as in my last year's report, earnestly recommend that a certain small permanent advance be allowed to all the agricultural teachers to be accounted for, when expended, in the usual way and then re-drawn.

Mr. Grant, the Collector, kindly called a meeting of the Committee while I was at Nadiád, all the members of which are much interested in the success of the farm.

2. The standing crops consisted of tobacco, cotton, chillies, brinjalls, guinea grass tur, til, and sorghum or black jowári; wheat was being sown as a winter crop. All the crops looked promising, especially the tobacco.

I hope the proposed experiment of curing the leaf of foreign varieties for the English market will be attended with success, as Nadiád is noted for its native tobacco, and seems well suited for the growth of the foreign varieties. The only cause that may possibly affect the growth of the foreign varieties is the high winds, which prevail at the time the leaf is attaining maturity; and as the leaf of the foreign tobacco is finer and more delicate than that of the native plant, injury may be done to the former, which the latter would escape.

3. The testing of the sugar-producing properties of the sorghum was in progress at the time of my visit, and some trials were made in my presence. The results were, however, disappointing, owing, perhaps, to some defect in the process which was exactly that followed in making coarse sugar or goor from sugarcane. Boiling with lime gave a thick syrup or treacle somewhat tart to the taste, but the sugar would not crystallize.

The average yield of juice from 200 lbs., of stalks was 100 lbs. which upon boiling gave a little over 16 lbs. of syrup or treacle. As the value of the treacle in the Nadiád Bázár was declared to be about Re. 1 per 20 lbs., the value of the yield from 200 lbs. of stalks would be a little over 12 annas.

The mill, used for crushing the sorghum, was for its size the best I have seen, and a few sugarcanes I tried with it were squeezed as completely dry as the thinner stalks of the sorghum.

It is, I believe, very easily set up and easily worked by one pair of bullocks; and as it does its work very completely, I think it has only to be better known to supersede the cumbersome machine used all over the country, which is expensive to work, because constantly getting out of order. This old cumbersome mill, too, requires two pairs of bullocks to turn it, and even then does not express all the juice, unless the canes are passed more than once between the rollers.

4. Some of the pupils of the class were absent on the plea of illness, while those present were so busy preparing for the Inspector's visit which was daily expected, that they had no interest in anything but their approaching examination, and did not, therefore, acquit themselves as they should have done in their answers to my questions.

It would be a great advantage to the class if more sons of actual cultivators would join it. At present many high caste Bráhmins join simply to escape taking up a second language.

The register shows that the attendance had been more regular in the class-room than in the field.

### 3.—*Ahmednagar.*

The class at this school was without a teacher for nearly two months, and there was much uncertainty as to whether the lease of the land used as a farm would be renewed or not.

The lease was renewed in August for one year only, on by no means favourable terms as to water from the well. This cannot always be obtained, and the supply may be entirely stopped from the farm, if the Municipality at any time refuse to supply water to the mofussil company from which the land is rented.

Steps are, I understand, being taken to obtain another plot of land, and it would be a great gain if this could be obtained near to the school.

2. The care and labour, bestowed on the land by the late Teacher, Mr. Mudliar, has been invaluable for the winter crop in the sowing and arrangement of which the present Teacher, Mr. Limayé, has shown much discrimination.

The land is in excellent condition, and the crop on it healthy and vigorous, the jowári, wheat and gram being superior to similar crops in the surrounding fields, and the varieties of tobacco if any thing finer than those I saw at Nadiád.

The prosperous condition of the farm is mainly due to the valuable and timely labour of every kind, which is given by the numerous Kunbi pupils of the class.

3. The class numbers 22 pupils, namely 10 Bráhmins, 1 Purbhu, 1 Jew and 10 Maráthás or Kunbis.

The attendance has, on the whole, been regular in class as well as in the field; and, of the pupils present, the Kunbis in particular showed that they possessed a very fair practical knowledge of all kinds of field-work.

4. The expenditure on the farm for the eleven months ending November 1882 amounts to Rs. 618-12-0, as shown below :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scholarships and prizes for Ploughing ... ... | 326 | 9 | 4 |
| Pay of farm-servants ... ... ... ... | 96 | 10 | 3 |
| Keep of farm cattle ... ... ... ... | 81 | 6 | 0 |
| Dead Stock Implements ... ... ... ... | 75 | 0 | 9 |
| Seeds and manures ... ... ... ... | 28 | 4 | 0 |
| Repairs to Implements and Miscellaneous Charges ... | 10 | 13 | 8 |
| Total ... | 618 | 12 | 0 |

Although the amount disbursed for scholarships and prizes is considerable, still it cannot be said that the money has not been well spent, as many of the scholarships are held by the sons of cultivators, who give substantial return in labour for what they receive and promise to become the introducers of higher and better agriculture in the future.

*4.—Dhulia.*

The kharíf crops had been harvested previous to my visit, and although the registered rainfall was some six inches below that of the preceding year, the outturn appears to have been abundant, judging from the yield of grain per acre, the returns being—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jowári ... ... ... ... | 1,872 lbs. |
| Bájri ... ... ... ... ... | 1,090 „ |
| Til ... ... ... ... ... | 601 „ |

New Orleans cotton seems to have done well, the yield being given at 115 lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

An attempt was made to raise a crop of English vegetables, but it seems that much of the seed did not germinate well in the first instance, and what did come up was attacked by a small fly which destroyed the crop.

It is a matter for congratulation that though swarms of locusts passed through the district and wholly or partially consumed the crops on lands surrounding the farm, yet the farm itself escaped a visitation, and did not lose a blade.

The only winter-crop on the ground at the time of my visit was wheat, which, on the whole, looked healthy and strong. Some few withered patches, noticed in the plots, were said to have been caused by white-ants, which must, I think, have been brought in with the fresh manure, with which the land had been liberally dressed. Fortunately the mischief was noticed almost at the very outset, and active means taken for destroying the insects.

2. It was satisfactory to find the work of the farm in a forward state. All the plots from which the crops had been harvested had been roughly ploughed, and manure put down in heaps so as to be ready to hand at sowing time. For obvious reasons, however, the teacher was desired to plough this manure into the soil at his next ploughing.

3. The unwillingness of the Kunbi pupils to use night-soil manure, alluded to in my former report, is evidently as great as ever. There is now only one Kunbi in the class, the lads declaring that they can earn as much as labourers as they receive as stipends in the school class.

4. The attendance at the school as well as in field-classes has been good, and the answers of the pupils showed that they possess a fair knowledge of agriculture. They could all handle the plough well.

5. The farm accounts show that the funds available have been expended with care.

*5.—Násik.*

The agricultural teacher at this station continues to maintain the credit earned by him for his efficient working of his farm, which was in excellent order, notwithstanding constant injuries to all the embankments and drains from unusually heavy falls of rain, and from the overflowing of the river Godávari.

There was a marked improvement on all sides. Every breach had evidently been repaired promptly, and fresh soil put on in places which had suffered more or less from scouring; while in addition waste plots, measuring nearly two acres, had been levelled and brought under tillage. Indeed, the excellent work of this teacher calls for the highest praise, and I feel that I cannot do better than to respectfully invite attention to his report describing his operations up to the time of my inspection in December last.

2. At my inspection I found good standing crops of sugarcane and wheat as well as garden produce, such as onions, brinjalls, garlic, and chillies, also a well stocked nursery containing seedlings suited for roadside planting with over 2,000 plants in pots quite fit for immediate planting out, more than a hundred healthy seedling mangoes quite fit for grafting on, as well as some good budded roses and thriving beds of rose-cuttings.

3. Owing to the causes mentioned in the teacher's report, the expenditure of the farm has necessarily been high, but not extravagantly so, considering the extensive damages which required repair.

4. The most pressing need of the farm now is a good tiled roof for the cattle-shed, store-room, &c., and I respectfully recommend for favourable consideration the grant of funds at an early date to permit of this work being completed before the setting in of the monsoon.

### 6.—*Sholápur.*

Very little indeed has been done here since the last inspection some twelve months ago in improving the condition of the farm. My suggestions for bringing under tillage some plots of land in the open had been quite disregarded; while such of the old plots, as were under crops, showed want of arrangement and earnest exertion on the part of teachers, pupils and farm-servants.

The only explanation given for this unsatisfactory state of things was that the former teacher did not sufficiently attend to field-work, and that, when the present teacher took charge on the 8th July, it was then too late to do anything, owing to the monsoon having set in, and that afterwards nothing could be attempted for a long time, owing to continuous rainfall through July, August and September.

The result of this neglect is that even those plots, which had been partially brought under cultivation, have again become herbage or pasture-lands.

2. During my stay, some heavy showers of rain fell, and immediately on its clearing up I tried the Swedish plough as well as the College sub-soil plough on the pasture-land, and found that both worked remarkably well. This trial was made to convince the teacher that it was not impossible to plough up even well moistened land.

3. Some winter jowári and wheat on the ground did not give any promise of even a tolerably fair yield, the soil being poor and imperfectly tilled.

The Manilla hemp-plot is the only one that exhibited signs of healthy growth. I carefully pointed out all defects to the teacher and enjoined upon him the necessity for earnest exertion to secure for the farm a place among the farms attached to the High Schools.

4. One great improvement would be to get rid of much of the foliage, shading many of the cultivated plots, by a judicious lopping of useful trees and the grubbing up of all worn out and useless ones. This would also improve the general appearance of the garden; and as the sale-proceeds should, I think, fully cover expenses, the improvement would not cost anything.

5. In my last report I mentioned that it had been arranged to obtain quarters for the teacher close to the farm; but I regret to say that this has not yet been done. The teacher is, therefore, not sufficiently close to his work to enable him to give as much of his time to it as he should. This probably has much to do with the entire absence of anything in the way of improvement during the past year.

The pupils present possessed a satisfactory theoretical knowledge of agriculture, but were deficient in practical work. Much persuasion is, it seems, required to get a boy to join the class, and irregular attendance is the necessary consequence as well as shirking of work in the field.

6. Deducting the pay of permanent farm-servants and cost of new ploughs, the expenditure of the farm for the eight months ending November is not in excess of what it ought to be, the monthly averages being as shown below :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labour for ploughing, sowing, weeding, &c. ... ... | 0 | 11 | 7½ |
| Manure ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Seeds ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Repairs to implements ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Keep of farm-cattle ... ... ... ... | 3 | 7 | 2 |

### 7.—*Belgaum.*

Notwithstanding the unpromising nature of the soil at this farm, there has been marked improvement in its condition since my last inspection in January 1882. Almost all the old tombs, which dotted the place, have been cleared away, the ground fairly levelled, freed of grass and laid out in plots of convenient size, which have evidently been carefully manured and cultivated.

It appears from the remarks of some Native gentlemen recorded in the Visitors' Book that these visitors considered the monsoon crops—jowári and bájri—much finer than similar crops in surrounding fields belonging to cultivators.

Some tobacco planted on a newly reclaimed patch was making leaf but indifferently, and I am afraid it will not be worth much.

The jowári and tur crops, which were being harvested, were fairly good; and the patches of English and country vegetables looked healthy and thriving. Grafting and budding had been tried, but did not succeed from accidental and other causes. I have given the teacher such instructions as will, I hope, enable him to be more successful in future.

3. In my former report I described the land as poor and gravelly. Under the circumstances, excellent crops could not be expected from it, yet actual results cannot but impress upon the cultivators the fact that even bad land can be made to yield tolerably fair crops, if properly treated.

The Committee, however, while fully appreciating all that has been done, feel that the land is too poor to become remunerative and reach the cultivator's standard of good farming. A strong desire, therefore, exists that better land should be procured, and during my stay I inspected two recently selected sites.

The soil of these sites was very fair, but I could not advise the taking of either, because I felt apprehensive that their long distance from the School and Native Town would tend to discourage the regular attendance of the pupils. As far as I could judge, the most eligible site available would be a piece of the enclosed ground adjoining the Commissariat cattle-sheds (which is apparently only partially kept under vegetables) or a piece of the open ground beyond the enclosure.

4. The large number of pupils on the Register of Attendance in class and in the field affords convincing proof that the class here is much more popular than at any of the other High Schools, in some of which strong inducements have to be held out to get boys to join the class.

All the pupils present, particularly those of the Kunbi class, exhibited much intelligence, and I was quite satisfied with their general knowledge of soils and the uses of manures and implements. The Kunbi pupils have, moreover, now got rid of all prejudice about manures and freely handle all kinds, including night-soil and bone manure.

5. The farm-accounts show that the expenditure has not been in excess of actual requirements.

*General.*

Some of the teachers have submitted reports detailing their operations, and these are herewith forwarded. I also subjoin a table showing the expenditure or the working charges per acre of each farm for the nine months ending December 1882.

The expenditure includes all items excepting land assessment, new live and dead stock, and scholarships :—

| No. | Schools. | Acres. | Working Cost per Acre. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1 | Surat ... ... | 6 | 60 14 5 | |
| 2 | Nadiád ... ... | 12 | ..... | Accounts not open to inspection. |
| 3 | Ahmednagar ... | 5½ | 22 15 1 | Pupils do all the cooli work. |
| 4 | Dhulia ... ... | 6 | 37 14 10 | Feed of cattle high. |
| 5 | Násik ... ... | 12½ | 49 10 1 | Includes repairs to damaged embankments, and keep of two pair of bullocks. |
| 6 | Sholápur... ... | 6 | 24 2 6 | Rate heavy, looking at condition of land. |
| 7 | Belgaum ... ... | 7¾ | 28 10 5 | |

No. 143 OF 1883.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT FARM,

Hyderabad;

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR IN SIND.

*Superintendent of Government Farm's Office,*
*Hyderabad, 23rd May* 1883.

SIR,

In compliance with your endorsement No. 534 of 16th May 1883, I have the honour to state, as follows, respecting Agricultural Classes here :—

2. With the English Classes I have nothing to do as they now seldom, if ever, come to the farm, and I see little chance of their being able to do so with any advantage to themselves or satisfaction to their Instructors, unless some provision be made for their

conveyance to and from the farm; the distance is otherwise too great to admit of their attending the farm and the High School the same day without tiring and discouraging them. I have already suggested the advisability of obtaining a bullock-dumny for this purpose; the cattle allowed for the use of these classes could also be used for the dumny, and five or six of the boys could attend daily by turns during the principal working season.

3. The English Agricultural Class is taught in the High School by Mr. F. N. Khambatta, under whose tuition they have made good progress in theoretical agriculture, and the kindred subjects taught. The boys are all of the Amil class, and at the examination held during December six out of seven passed in the first, and five out of six in the second year's course. Two of the first and one of the second year's boys stand highest on the list of passed candidates for the Bombay Presidency.

4., In February, new classes were formed, and at the end of the official year there were 7 boys in the advanced, and 18 in the lower class. As these boys study in the sixth and seventh standards of the High School, and also attend to English, Persian and other studies it is hardly possible they can spare much time for out-door work, and I think if they attended the farm in batches of five or six by turns once a week, it would be as much as may be expected of them. There is really little likelihood of many of this class turning to farming as a means of gaining a livelihood.

5. The Vernacular Agricultural Class is composed of zamíndárs' sons, who belong to the Collectorates of Hyderabad and Shikárpur: from this latter district, there are five boys who are allowed by the Local Fund of that zilla Rs. 10 per mensem; from the Hyderabad Collectorate, there are six students, each allowed Rs. 7-8-0; and one who gets Rs. 5 only a month.

One Amil joined on the 8th of March 1883, and left on 18th April. A second lad of the same class joined on the 8th of May 1883; his attendance has not been regular, and I fear he, too, will discontinue attending this class. These two boys were not in receipt of any scholarship, but were to be so on the occurrence of a vacancy, should their conduct and progress warrant this being given. I do not expect that any of the Amils will attend this class, chiefly on account of the out-door work, which they do not like. Among the other boys who are all Mahomedans, there has been no instance of irregular conduct or attendance since they joined. A weekly report is sent to the Collector of Hyderabad regularly as to their behaviour, studies, and the place each holds in the class.

6. The subjects taught this class during the past year were as under:—

1.—Agriculture, manures, soils and implements.

2.—Land-measuring with the chain and cross-staff.

3.—Mensuration of places and solids.

4.—Geometry.

5.—Levelling.

6.—Writing and reading English letters and figures.

7.—Steam Engine—Names and uses of the different parts of.

, Subjects 3, 4 and 6 have been taught only of late; and, in levelling, they can, as yet, barely all read the staff correctly; only one or two of them can adjust the level. In subject No. 7 they are, with the exception of one boy, well up. The measurement of small plots with the chain and cross-staff they manage very well. In the subjects of manures, soils and implements they mostly answer fairly well, six of them especially so. In out-door work they work very willingly, and, with the exception of two little boys, who are not strong enough to manage the tools, they turn out pretty good work.

7. The agricultural text-book for this class was compiled by Mr. Khambatta. When ready, this primer will contain mostly all the subjects on agriculture, which they are likely to be benefited by learning.

A course of study was prescribed in your No. 2688, dated 27th January 1883, to the agricultural teacher, and this is being carried out, as far as can be, till the text-book be got ready. Hitherto, they have been taught chiefly from H. Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture, and from Mr. Robertson's Agricultural Primer. Chapters from these and other books on agriculture have been translated and explained to the class by Mr. Fateh Mahomed, the Assistant Agricultural Teacher, who has charge of the class, and is a very hardworking painstaking teacher.

8. More than half of the farm-land is now in a fairly workable state, and the water-course, which leads the irrigation water from the river at Gidee to the farm, has been lined with concrete and bricks to within a few paces of the old engine-shed on the highest part of the farm. All that is wanted now to give these classes as much practical work as they can do is a couple of pairs of bullocks, and arrangements were set on foot some time ago to get them, but even now there is no lack of work of a practical nature for those who wish to put their hands to it.

9. The Agricultural Class-room is still incomplete and anything but comfortable, yet it has been used by the vernacular class, since the High School vacation commenced. I trust this building may soon be finished and furnished. Quarters on the farm for the zamíndárs' sons and their teacher have been sanctioned by Government, and are to be, I believe, built soon.

10. Mr. Khambatta, the Agricultural Instructor, assists me on the farm for about two hours in the morning, and will be a great help to me during the sowing and harvest seasons.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. STRACHAN,
Superintendent, Government Farm.

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*Mr. HART-DAVIES' account of the Zamíndár Class at Hyderabad.*

There has been added a vernacular class this year to the English class already existing in connection with the Hyderabad High School. The English Class was, like the last year, taught by Mr. Khambatta, a painstaking teacher, under whom it is progressing favourably. It consisted of two divisions. The result, achieved by the class at the Annual Examination held in December 1882, is given in the following table :—

| | First year's course. | | Second year's course. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number presented. | Number passed. | Number presented. | Number passed. |
| Hyderabad ... ... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 |

Of the passed pupils, one of the senior class and two of the junior class stood at the top of the lists of successful candidates in the Presidency. The classes were, after the examination, re-arranged in February last, and at the end of March 1883 there were 23 boys in the class, against 22 in the previous year. These boys also attend their ordinary course of instruction given under Anglo-Vernacular Standards VI and VII.

A new vernacular class was formed from April 1882, consisting of zamíndárs' sons from different parts of the province. There are at present 13 paid scholars. The class is under an Assistant Agricultural Instructor, who instructs his pupils through Sindhi. No regular course of instruction has, however, been laid down for this class, as a complete set of text-books in the vernacular of the province is not yet prepared, and consequently the greater portion of their time is devoted to out-door work. Both these teachers have long since been placed under Mr. Strachan, Superintendent of the Government Farm. The land of the garden is still being cleared and laid down out, although some experiments in wheat, barley and grain cultivation were performed during the cold season. But the vernacular class is the most gratifying feature of the system of agricultural training. The boys are intelligent and take much more interest in their work than the boys in the English Class, and labour in the fields with hearty good-will. I trust that as each boy will be a zamíndár in after-life the country will derive much good from their training. The master is a zamindár's son, and is very successful in his teaching, and this class altogether is a thoroughly successful attempt to bring agricultural instruction down to those who actually have to cultivate the soil.

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*Extract from the Special Report of the Educational Inspector, North-East Division, on the Agricultural Classes.*

The Committee at Nagar has done much to create interest among agriculturists by holding a ploughing match in 1881-82, and a cattle-show in 1882-83, The former was a complete success. The number who actually competed was 38, exclusive of the ten students of the Kunbi class, and the prizes awarded were 24. Of these, five were won by Local Fund Scholars. They consisted of silver bracelets bearing the names and ranks in order of merit of the winners. The match excited immense interest among cultivators, and if it be held again, the competition would very likely be very numerous and extensive. At the cattle-show held at Nagar in August last, a double mote or water-lift, on the pattern of one used at the Sydapet Farm, was set up by the agricultural teacher for the instruction of peasants. The Local Fund Scholars won two prizes, one for Knol-khol, and the other for Lucern.

## APPENDIX G.

*Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Local Fund Budget in each Collectorate.*

| Collectorate. | Opening balance 1st April 1882. | Receipts. | | | | | | Expenditure. | *Closing balance 31st March 1883. | Number of schools on the Local Budget on the 31st March 1883. | Number of scholars in Local Schools, 31st March 1883. | Increase or Decrease of Local Schools during the year. | Increase of Scholars in Local Schools during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cess. | Provincial Grant. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | | | | | | |
| *Central Division.* | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | |
| Bombay ... | 9,833 3 3 | ..... | 11,563 0 0 | 17,385 6 0 | 25,208 5 4 | 1 8 0 | 63,991 6 7 | 47,448 9 7 | 16,542 13 0 | 68 | 4,948 | 17 | 17 |
| Poona ... | 7,597 1 7 | 29,877 1 11 | 17,332 0 0 | 11,927 14 6 | 1,301 7 0 | 461 13 3 | 68,497 6 3 | 58,472 2 10 | 10,025 3 5 | 260 | 13,551 | 13 | 415 |
| Sholápur ... | 32,352 6 11 | 23,003 9 11 | 10,300 0 0 | 5,061 12 6 | 3,490 0 0 | 456 11 4 | 75,164 8 8 | 37,023 14 7 | 38,140 10 1 | 174 | 7,685 | 4 | 735 |
| Thána ... | 18,469 11 0 | 30,447 14 7 | 19,703 0 0 | 7,729 5 6 | 1,117 2 1 | 1,028 5 10 | 78,495 7 0 | 51,919 10 3 | 26,575 12 9 | 193 | 10,475 | 13 | 790 |
| Kolába ... | 7,864 4 3 | 16,392 0 1 | 8,108 9 4 | 3,638 5 0 | 2,505 0 0 | 1,186 4 3 | 39,694 6 11 | 14,511 3 6 | 25,183 3 5 | 79 | 5,118 | 2 | 265 |
| Sátára ... | 36,463 12 9 | 44,143 3 10 | 17,446 0 0 | 10,423 6 0 | 1,096 0 0 | 690 8 1 | 1,10,262 14 8 | 65,259 5 5 | 45,003 9 3 | 247 | 14,189 | 15 | 1,120 |
| Ratnágiri ... | 5,781 13 11 | 19,333 3 1 | 18,793 0 0 | 6,327 4 3 | 240 0 0 | 44,454 0 8 | 94,929 5 11 | 81,099 10 5 | 13,829 11 6 | 137 | 11,238 | 10 | 823 |
| Total ... | 1,18,362 5 8 | 1,63,197 1 5 | 1,03,745 9 4 | 62,493 5 9 | 34,957 14 5 | 48,279 3 5 | 5,31,035 8 0 | 3,66,406 8 6 | 1,64,628 15 6 | 1,158 | 67,204 | 74 | 4,175 |
| *North-East Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khándesh ... | 85,029 0 7 | 68,710 7 4 | 23,189 1 6 | 13,431 0 3 | 3,104 8 0 | 3,430 14 4 | 1 96,894 15 6 | 1,04,035 2 5 | 92,859 13 1 | 392 | 21,811 | 44 | 1,161 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 11,163 8 2 | 28,952 7 9 | 17,279 7 7 | 8,639 14 6 | 566 12 0 | 611 5 10 | 67,213 7 10 | 59,042 9 6 | 8,170 14 4 | 253 | 13,643 | 9 | 524 |
| Násik ... | 41,864 12 0 | 25,660 6 0 | 17,198 8 0 | 8,761 5 3 | 722 6 9 | 473 8 4 | 94,680 14 4 | 63,675 14 1 | 31,005 0 3 | 271 | 13,230 | 22 | 717 |
| Total ... | 1,38,057 4 9 | 1,23,323 5 1 | 57,667 0 7 | 30,832 4 0 | 4,393 10 9 | 4,515 12 6 | 3,58,789 5 8 | 2,26,753 10 0 | 1,32,035 11 8 | 916 | 48,684 | 75 | 2,402 |
| *Northern Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 26,411 5 2 | 41,017 13 3 | 14,374 10 8 | 8,652 15 0 | 1,565 0 0 | 3,518 10 3 | 95,540 6 4 | 61,846 11 8 | 33,693 10 8 | 179 | 14,611 | 5 | 1,171 |
| Kaira ... | 28,522 14 3 | 56,927 10 9 | 9,327 0 0 | 9,066 9 0 | ..... | 6,068 8 11 | 1,09,907 10 11 | 68,646 4 0 | 41,261 6 11 | 206 | 17,595 | 9 | 653 |
| Páuch Maháls ... | 5,771 1 9 | 8,259 3 7 | 8,619 5 4 | 1,622 10 6 | 300 0 0 | 2,699 2 6 | 27,271 7 8 | 18,284 3 10 | 8,987 3 10 | 67 | 4,329 | 9 | 432 |
| Broach ... | 39,066 0 5 | 60,033 15 6 | 1,000 0 0 | 5,737 15 0 | ..... | 944 15 4 | 1,06,782 14 3 | 61,773 10 5 | 45,009 3 10 | 221 | 13,448 | 12 | 582 |
| Surat ... | 10,976 0 11 | 56,229 0 5 | 14,258 10 8 | 8,258 0 9 | 4,004 0 0 | 1,328 8 7 | 95,054 5 4 | 80,359 6 3 | 14,694 15 1 | 266 | 17,894 | 5 | 901 |
| Total ... | 1,10,747 6 6 | 2,22,467 11 6 | 47,579 10 8 | 33,338 2 3 | 5,869 0 0 | 14,554 13 7 | 4 34,556 12 6 | 2,90,910 4 2 | 1,43,646 8 4 | 939 | 67,877 | 40 | 3,739 |
| *Southern Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum ... | 23,092 0 0 | 33,505 0 0 | 15,508 0 0 | 10,714 0 0 | 1,290 0 0 | 2,357 0 0 | 86,466 0 0 | 56,345 0 0 | 30,121 0 0 | 184 | 16,119 | —6 | 1,562 |
| Dhárwár ... | 24,209 0 0 | 61,759 0 0 | 17,931 0 0 | 17,750 0 0 | 480 0 0 | 15,486 0 0 | 1,37,615 0 0 | 1,02,209 0 0 | 35,407 0 0 | 350 | 29,015 | —11 | 2,973 |
| Kaládgi ... | 33,048 0 0 | 30,611 0 0 | 13,198 0 0 | 7,022 0 0 | 712 0 0 | 2,417 0 0 | 87,008 0 0 | 46,773 0 0 | 40,235 0 0 | 154 | 10,010 | 4 | 935 |
| Kánara ... | 588 0 0 | 18,574 0 0 | 11,334 0 0 | 4,100 0 0 | 2,261 0 0 | 610 0 0 | 42,767 0 0 | 30,539 0 0 | 12,236 0 0 | 115 | 8,096 | 8 | 2,099 |
| Total ... | 86,237 0 0 | 1,44,449 0 0 | 57,971 0 0 | 39,586 0 0 | 4,743 0 0 | 20,870 0 0 | 3,53,856 0 0 | 2,35,857 0 0 | 1,17,999 0 0 | 803 | 63,240 | —5 | 7,570 |
| *Sind.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi ... | 8,405 12 11 | 14,931 8 5 | 5,785 5 4 | 2,012 2 0 | 3,673 11 0 | 994 2 5 | 35,802 10 1 | 25,778 2 1 | 10,024 8 0 | 53 | 3,596 | 2 | 438 |
| Hyderabad ... | 26,989 2 9 | 27,885 11 0 | 4,439 5 0 | 916 4 9 | 3,765 0 0 | 47 10 6 | 64,043 1 3 | 39,614 5 11 | 24,428 11 4 | 91 | 5,093 | —8 | 143 |
| Thar and Párkar ... | 273 14 3 | 3,216 7 0 | 1,926 0 0 | ..... | 960 0 0 | 12 10 0 | 6,388 15 3 | 5,255 5 2 | 1,133 10 1 | 11 | 832 | ..... | 15 |
| Shikárpur ... | 26,190 14 2 | 41,837 4 1 | 3,162 5 4 | 2,088 9 6 | 5,633 3 2 | 104 3 1 | 79,016 7 4 | 46,822 1 8 | 32,194 5 8 | 112 | 7,617 | 3 | 153 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... | 11,930 9 8 | 5,919 7 11 | 1,542 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,392 1 7 | 5,590 10 8 | 13,801 6 11 | 17 | 644 | 9 | 293 |
| Total ... | 73,790 5 9 | 93,790 6 5 | 16,854 15 8 | 5,016 15 6 | 14,031 14 2 | 1,158 10 0 | 2,04,643 3 6 | 1,23,060 9 6 | 81,582 10 0 | 284 | 17,782 | 6 | 1,042 |
| Grand Total ... | 5,27,154 6 8 | 7,47,227 8 5 | 2,83,818 4 3 | 1,71,266 11 6 | 63,995 7 4 | 89,378 7 6 | 18,82,980 13 8 | 12,42,988 0 2 | 6,39,892 13 6 | 4,100 | 2,64,787 | 190 | 18,928 |

* The expenditure on buildings, Rs. 1,38,807, is to be adjusted against this balance.

*Remarks of Presidents of District Committees on the Annual Reports of the Deputy Inspectors.*

*Poona*—(*J. Moore, Esq., C. S.*)—"Increase of fees by Rs. 745-4-6, satisfactory.

"2. The number of schools, 174 out of 251, occupying Chávdis and Dharmshálas or buildings lent by the people free of charge, is large; it should have been stated how many schools actually occupy Chávdis and Dharmshálas. It will be found, I think, that most of the 174 schools are so accommodated. This is much to be regretted, but for want of funds, it is unavoidable.

"3. Doubtless, as stated by the Deputy Educational Inspector, popular contributions for school-houses should be promptly supplemented from funds at our disposal, but unfortunately we are short of money.

"4. It is also very satisfactory to notice that every grade of Government schools shows an increase in both the average monthly number on the rolls and in the average daily attendance, but nevertheless the number is smaller than it ought to be. I have frequently had to remark on this during my recent tour. There ought to be an attendance equal to at least 5 per cent. of the population of each village where there is a school.

5. I am glad to see an increase of 13 schools and 189 scholars during the year.

"6. There is a total increase of 192 in the number of Kunbis attending schools, but this is small and I hope to see a better return next year.

"7. The grant of Rs. 600 by the Poona Municipality is certainly small, but the income of the municipality is small compared with the requirements of the city and they cannot afford a larger grant. In a civilized place like Poona, the bulk of the people ought to meet all the expenses of the education of their children.

"8. The result of the examinations generally appears favourable.

"9. School Committees exist merely in name; hardly one unofficial member takes any interest in education, but we must hope for gradual improvement.

"10. Excluding the Bhor State I note that there are 17 recognized and 130 unrecognized indigenous schools. The managers of the latter should be induced to get their schools recognized as they are very useful educational agencies.

"11. No improvement is perceptible in the Hindustáni schools and female education seems to be almost at a stand-still.

"12. I should be very glad to see more schools established for the Kolis and hill tribes and also sheds for Mhárs attached to existing schools.

"13. The amount of inspection performed during the year is very creditable to the Educational staff.

"14. I should like to see the standard of education lowered in schools generally to Modi-reading, writing and the first four rules of arithmetic. Two schools in each táluka might teach up to the 6th standard, vernacular, but the children attending these schools should by the fees charged defray all expenses. The standard of the other schools being reduced, expenditure would similarly be reduced, and the saving should be expended in establishing more elementary schools in which the fees should be nominal for Kunbis and the lower classes.

"15. When villagers apply for a school, compliance should rest on the condition that they will provide suitable accommodation in some hired house or in free quarters and that they shall meet the cost of a master on Rs. 8 per mensem, which is ample for a man who can only teach Modi-writing and reading and the first four rules of arithmetic."

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*Ratnágiri*—(*G. Wilson, Esq., C.S.*)—"In acknowledging receipt of a copy of the Deputy Educational Inspector Ratnágiri Sub-Division's annual report for 1882-83, I do myself the honor to offer a few remarks on it.

"2. The total income of the year under report compared with that of the previous year

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-82... | ... | ... Rs. | 45,588 13 6 |
| 1882-83... | ... | ... ,, | 45,345 5 10 |
| | | Rs. | *243 7 8 |

shows a decrease of *Rs. 243-7-8, while the total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 1,556-9-8,

"The causes of this increase given by the Deputy Educational Inspector seem quite satisfactory, *vide* margin. There is a considerable increase in the collection of fees, *viz.* Rs. 619-15-0, attributable partly to the increased number of scholars and enhanced rates of fees. The number of schools too has increased by 9, giving a total of 138. Net increase in the number of scholars is 842. During the last 10 years the largest number of schools was in 1872-73, *viz.* 174, but even then the number of scholars was only 9,316, whereas the year under review shows a total of 11,238 with 139 schools. This is certainly an indication of the gradual but steady progress of 'Primary Education' in this district.

1 The opening of 9 new schools.
2 Increase of masters in proportion to the increase of scholars.
3 The increased rate of Pension Fund.
4 Increase in special and ordinary repairs.
5 Grants to indigenous schools.

"3. It is indeed encouraging to find that the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Chipľun—the only one of its kind in the whole district—has been doing very satisfactorily. Were our resources more abundant, similar schools would, I think, be useful at Vengurla, Málvan and Rájápur, but with our present scanty funds our first object must be an extension of primary schools throughout the district, and we must leave those who wish for an English education to pay for it themselves: those who desire it are generally in better circumstances and look also to earning a living through it.

"4. The Police School at Ratnágiri shows a pretty fair progress, but I regret that it has lost in status, being reduced from a 1st to a 2nd Grade School.

"5. I am much pleased to see that the schools which were held in temples are gradually being provided with houses of their own.

"6. Of the six recognized indigenous vernacular schools, one has been struck off the list this year, but the remaining five have shown fair results. The Deputy Educational Inspector has not shown why in the one case the master refused to receive the grant-in-aid. Every encouragement should, I think, be given to improve the status of these schools, for it is only by securing efficiency in these schools—and it will be secured only by fair prospects of handsome grants—that the strain on the Government contributions will be lessened, for if these schools become more popular and more efficient, Government could dispense with some of its own schools.

"7. The results of examination show that the scholars are better prepared this year in mathematics than in other subjects, and I believe particular attention was devoted to this subject, as most of the candidates who appeared at the late Public Service 2nd Class Certificate Examination in this district were plucked in that subject.

"8. It is very gratifying to note that the Mhárs have made a start in education, but I cannot help pointing out that the number has decreased, there being 87 last year against 68 this year. The number of Mussalmán scholars has no doubt increased, but it is still meagre, considering the proportion of Mahomedans in the population of this district.

"9. The girls' schools are also doing well, the Vengurla Girl School as usual showing very satisfactory results.

"10. My first Assistant Mr. Porteous has on several occasions brought to my notice the ignorance of geography displayed by the scholars of the schools he visited. I had myself previously noticed this but hope that steps will be taken to remedy this defect and that we shall in future see a gradual progress."

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*Sholápur* (*G. Waddington, Esq., C.S.*).—"I have the honor to submit a few remarks on the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector of this district for the year 1882-83.

"2. In his 3rd para. the Deputy Educational Inspector remarks on the result of the return to the old scale of fees. In my remarks of last year I expressed my opinion that this old scale should be reverted to, and the result shows that I was not mistaken in that opinion.

"3. It is very satisfactory to find, as stated in para. 6 of the report, that the year 1882-83 is able to show a larger number of schools and scholars than any previous year. This is partly no doubt owing to the zeal exhibited by the officers of the Educational Department in the discharge of their duties and partly to the recovery of the country from the effects of the famine. The remarks of the Deputy Educational Inspector as to the partiality of the natives for instruction in modi-writing and mental arithmetic, are significant and suggest the wisdom of encouraging instruction in those subjects in the Government schools. I am myself very strongly in favor of preference being given to these subjects over less practical ones.

"4. With regard to the remarks in para. 8 of the report I was myself much struck when making examinations of primary schools at the lowest of the standards taught in many of them. Modi teaching should be introduced in Sholápur Town Schools Nos. 3 and 4 as suggested by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

"5. With regard to school-buildings, these I am sorry to say in many cases afford very poor accommodation, but funds will not allow of much more being done in the way of new buildings at present. I was particularly struck with the very bad state of repair of the Government school-house at Málsiras.

"6. As to para. 21 of the report I fear that but few new schools will be started if the Deputy Educational Inspector adheres to his proposal of only setting up such schools on condition of the villagers providing a 'separate and spacious school-house'; we must be content with small buildings, and a school held in a poor building is better than no school at all."

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*Kolába*—(*J. King, Esq., C. S.*).—"As the undersigned has only just taken charge of this Collectorate with which he has had no previous acquaintance, the following observations only have the weight due to those of a critic with nothing but the report itself before him.

"*Para.* 3. The increase in the receipts due to an enhancement of the fees and the increase in the number of scholars respectively might have been specified.

"*Para.* 4. The Deputy Educational Inspector must have found it difficult to prepare the table which illustrates this para., if the names of the contributing villages and the amounts paid by them were not on his records. The information should be furnished.

"*Para.* 6. It is noteworthy that the largest average daily attendance is in the Upper Hindustáni Vernacular Schools. From para. 7 it appears that there is only one, but it is encouraging to find an aptitude for study among the Mussalmans anywhere.

"*Para.* 9. In connection with the above note, the remark of the Deputy Educational Inspector in this para. on the necessity for competent Hindustáni teachers seems worthy of special notice. The undersigned hopes that an effort will be made by the Educational Department to meet the demand for a higher order of instruction which appears to exist.

"The large increase in the number of girls attending classes in Boys' schools is satisfactory and seems to show creditable activity in the promotion of female education on the part of the Educational officers of the district.

"*Para.* 12. The duty of inspection appears to have been fully carried out by the Deputy Inspector and his Assistant.

"*Para.* 13. The repairs of the Revdanda school-house appear from correspondence in this office to have been suspended owing to the unfavorable report of the Executive Engineer.

"'E.' The defective arrangement of the Álibág school will receive the attention of the undersigned. On enquiry I find that a contribution of Rs. 1,048 has been subscribed by the townspeople and that an estimate of the probable cost of a suitable building has been called for from the Executive Engineer in contemplation of an application for the grant of an equal sum from Provincial funds.

"*Para.* 16. It seems unfortunate that an increase in the number of students and a decrease in the number of trained masters should be simultaneous.

"*Para.* 22. The Mahád library appears to be insolvent.

"*Para.* 23. It would be interesting to know in what places schools have been provided with gymnastic apparatus. A list of them might be furnished."

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*Thána*—(*T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S.*)—"The net increase in both schools and scholars is satisfactory, and the progress shown in the last three years is clearly shown by Mr. G. M. Sáthé in his 7th para. The Acting Collector is able to confirm the statement as to the anxiety of the people for increased facilities for education in the shape of new schools, and that the desire for progress is sincere, is in some measure shown by the greater successes in the examinations of the boys already attending the schools. That the teachers are not so 'active and devoted to their work as they ought to be,' may perhaps be due partly to their low pay and partly to the uninteresting and monotonous character of their work. Mr. Sáthé's circulars may work wonders in increasing devotion and activity. Hope of reward is however to educated men a higher stimulus than fear of punishment.

"2. The amount of inspection done by the Educational officers is creditable to them. In his 13th para. Mr. Sáthé mentions the want of aid by State officials as a hindrance to the work of the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector. The case referred to occurred in the Jawhár State and was brought to the notice of the Acting Collector and Political Agent at the time. Mr. Mackenzie thought that the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector was a little precipitate in his action, but the Rája of Jawhár was addressed on the subject and it is hoped that the cause of complaint will not occur again. It would be as well for the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector to remember that Jawhár is not British territory, and that he cannot *command* assistance as it were in moving about the country. The Acting Political Agent would suggest that a previous reference to him before the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector enters the State next time would probably do much to remove the difficulties complained of, and give the Rája an opportunity of seeing that they did not arise."

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*Khándesh.*—(*H. T. Ommanney, Esq., C.S.*).—"Letter No. 635 of the 29th ultimo, from the Educational Inspector, N. E. D., is acknowledged.

"2. The Collector agrees with the remarks of the Deputy Educational Inspector about the inexpediency of levying afresh the re-admission fee (para. 3).

"3. Night-schools should be abolished when they are carried on under the system described in the Deputy Educational Inspector's para 5.

"4. The report shows general progress, and is satisfactory except as regards the Mussalman schools. These require more attention from the Inspecting staff than they have hitherto received.

"5. The increase in the number of English scholars is highly satisfactory, and the Collector is glad to receive so good an opinion of Chandrasingh, the young Chief of Káthi."

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*Násik*—(*W. Woodward, Esq., C.S.*).—"I have the honour to offer the following remarks on your Deputy's annual report No. 44, dated 4th instant, and to express a hope that my arrival in the district after the end of the year reported on may be regarded as a sufficient reason for their paucity.

"2. The increase in the number of schools of all degrees and of the scholars attending them is undoubtedly satisfactory, evincing, as it surely does, a gradually progressive advance in the march of education; at the same time it must not be forgotten that less than 2 per cent. of the population is under tuition—a fact which proves how very much remains to be done in the way of civilizing the masses through the means of didactic influences.

"3. The reproach apparently alleged to be made against the teaching of English is not that that subject should be discouraged but that a smattering of English is of less real value than a good knowledge of the boy's own mother-tongue; in other words, English should not be taught at the expense of the vernacular. I fully endorse this opinion and believe it is the correct principle on which English should be taught in the schools.

"4. To teach girls sewing and so make them useful at home is a step in the right direction. Any domestic occupation that could be successfully imparted at schools should be encouraged. If well-taught mistresses were procurable instead of masters there is little doubt that the training of the young girl would be more efficiently accomplished, while a considerable amount of the distaste now shown by parents, and not without reason, to send their girls to school would be overcome. On this account every effort should be made to further Female Normal Schools.

"5. The increase of gymnasia and the attempt by museums and other attractive objects to infuse a more lively and real character into the educational curriculum, combining the instructive with the amusing, are matters full of interest, and should receive warm support."

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*Ahmednagar*—(*J. Elphinston, Esq., C.S.*).—"I have the honour to forward to you the Deputy Educational Inspector's annual report on the state and progress of primary education in the Ahmednagar Sub-division for the year 1882-83.

"2. It is satisfactory to notice the increase in the number and attendance in the schools, especially in the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, girls' schools, and free schools, as well as night and indigenous schools, as it shows an increasing desire for education among the people.

"3. I would recommend the total abolition of the re-admission fee as the experience of three years has shown that its suspension for three years has not tended to reduce the attendance of scholars, and it is undeniably vexatious and unpopular in its working.

"4. The small extent to which the provincial grant-in-aid is availed of by the people is remarkable. The description given of their poverty owing to repeated years of drought and visitations of locusts is only correct as far as the northern half of the district is concerned; the southern and eastern tálukas have not suffered in that way during the last few years at any rate, and at Karjat, Jámkhed and Shrigonda and in parts of the Nagar Táluka, the people should be able to give more than they do now towards the opening of new schools and construction of school-houses; for instance, both at Jeúr in the Nagar Táluka and at Mirajgaon in the Karjat Táluka, girls' schools might be constructed by local subscriptions and the provincial grant-in-aid if the local officers, Mámlatdárs and others, were to take sufficient interest in the matter; the impetus in the first instance must in almost all cases come from outside, *i.e.*, from the district officers; but when once a girls' school is started, the people take an interest in it, men of all the higher classes send their daughters to it; at Sangamner lately there were 50 girls present. Two of the best readers were a Márwári and a Mahomedan girl. Bráhmin girls were in the minority as I think they are at Ráhuri also. The custom of over-young marriages, as mentioned by the Deputy Educational Inspector, is a drawback to female education; but if both the families these children enter as well as their original ones were urged to send them to school, much might perhaps be done to remove prejudices, but until the higher native officials themselves show they take an interest in the education of their daughters it is not possible to expect much from others in less exalted positions; for instance, the daughter of the Sub-Judge at Sangamner, a Parbhu by caste, a child of 8, was lately married to the son of the Mámlátdar at that place

but though I have spoken to both the father and father-in-law of the girl, she is not yet sent to school, the objection alleged being that she is too young—a rather ludicrous objection as regards a girl who is old enough to be married; the natural inference is that the old people prefer to keep her ignorant, as till cohabitation she is too young, and afterwards too old to study. It is not clear what the difficulty referred to by the Deputy Educational Inspector is at Mirajgaon to prevent schools being built; it is a large and apparently a wealthy village; but a good Boys' school is much wanted there, the present one being in a private house inside the court-yard of a temple; this, of all villages I have seen, impressed me with the belief that the people could afford to subscribe to build a good school-house if they were properly handled by the District Deputy Collector to whose district it belongs. At Mirajgaon I visited an indigenous school which ought, I think, to be registered for a grant-in-aid.

"5. It would have been better if the Deputy Educational Inspector in his Table VIII. of para. 24 had shown what were new buildings and what merely repairs. It would have been better also had he explained the real causes for the delay in the construction or special repairs of the buildings entrusted to the Mámlatdárs; at Ráhuri I am aware it was owing to the obstruction of the villagers who claimed the buildings as their own property and were with difficulty persuaded to allow the works to proceed.

"6. Para. 29. It is remarkable that the only three Anglo-Vernacular schools started in the district were in the tálukas which have suffered most of all from drought and locusts, with the exception of Kopargaon and Ráhuri, at which latter town there is however a girls' school and a library, so that the most backward tálukas in education are not those which have suffered most at least recently from natural causes; some other explanation needs to be given for the lack of desire for education apparent in the other tálukas. The concluding para. of the Deputy Educational Inspector's report discloses a very satisfactory progress in both mental and physical education; but the educational wants of this great district are so vast that it will take many long years before they are even fairly met; still with the means at their disposal it cannot be denied that the Educational Department have reason to congratulate themselves on the rate of annual progress, and it is undoubtedly true as the Deputy Educational Inspector says that more new schools would be built; but for the misfortunes of the cultivators in some tálukas; for instance at Dhándarphal (a village I was at yesterday), the people take an evident interest in the school; it is well attended, and when I have visited many villagers have on both occasions come to look on in great numbers; there the villagers promised a sum to enlarge the present school-building; but this year's locusts following on last year's drought have quite put it beyond the power of most of them to subscribe towards this new work, though there is a rich man in the village, Mr. Gopál Bhat, who by common report is well enough off to pay a large sum of money himself; but until one or two good seasons have again put the rayats into easy circumstances, it is apparently not of much use to apply to the body of the villagers to contribute towards the construction of a better school-building."

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*Ahmedabad*—(*G. B. Reid, Esq., C.S.*),—II. *Inspecting Staff.* The Deputy Educational Inspector here speaks of increase of work in correspondence and examination. It would have been well had he given details of the increase.

III. *Fee Receipts.*—It is presumed that the increase of Rs. 405-9-0 in the amount of fee is due to increase in the number of pupils and not to increase in the rate of fee.

IV. The inspection work done by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector appears to be quite satisfactory. The explanation given for not inspecting some few schools is also very satisfactory.

V and VI. *Schools and Scholars.*—The increase in the number of pupils and in the average attendance testify to the zeal of the masters and of the inspecting staff in rendering education as popular as possible. It would have been well had the Deputy Educational Inspector given some details as to the circumstances under which the indigenous school at Dholera was deprived of the grant-in-aid. If the school-master's sole fault consisted in rendering his school so popular that it induced boys to leave the Government school, surely it ought not to have been deprived of the grant-in-aid. I think it would lead to good results were indigenous schools allowed to compete with Government schools.

VIII. *Results of Instruction.*—Judging from the figures given the results under this head appear to be fair enough. The girls' school at Dholka appears to be in an advanced state. It is hoped that the Urdu schools at Dhandhuka and Viramgám will show better results next year. The table showing the state and number of schools during the last 7 years is very interesting as showing the progress of education during that period. The remarks of the District Officers quoted by the Deputy Educational Inspector show that attention has been paid to the orders of Government on this important subject.

IX. *School-building Operations.*—I have not before me statistics as to the number of school-houses constructed up to date; but considering the small number constructed in the year under report it appears to me that the proportion of schools constructed to the total number of schools open, is very small, and that if funds permit more ought to be done in this direction than at present.

XVIII and XIX. The Deputy Educational Inspector appears to have been moving about actively in his charge and to have done a good amount of office work.

XXII. It would be interesting to know whether the two girls at Dhandhuka who are said to have completed the school-course up to the 6th standard would join the Female Training College at Ahmedabad. The physical exercises which have been introduced in some of the schools and the idea of attaching gardens to school-houses deserve very strong support and ought to be encouraged as far as possible.

On the whole the Deputy Educational Inspector appears to have supervised his rather extensive charge creditably.

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*Kaira*—(*A. H. Spry, Esq., C. S.*).—"The Deputy Educational Inspector Mr. R. T. Dave having forwarded to me a copy of his annual report for this district, I have now the honour to make such remarks thereon as seem to me befitting.

"2. It appears that 5 indigenous schools excepted, there has been no actual increase in the number of schools opened during the year, although there is a nominal increase of 12 schools which previously existed as classes attached to main schools. It is satisfactory to find nevertheless that the number of scholars has increased by 1,033. This increase shows that education is appreciated in most if not all the places where schools are established. I note that the increase has been in all the tálukas excepting in Mátar where there has been a very slight decrease.

"3. The increase in the amount of fees does not call for any special remark beyond that I trust the same will continue annually, for it is certain that the richer and higher classes get their children educated a great deal too much at the expense of their lower brethren.

"4. The amount of inspection done by the officers of the Educational Department is creditable, and the results appear to me to be satisfactory.

"5. On one point however I cannot but express my disappointment, and that is the failure of the night-schools. It seems strange that when the people are apparently so willing to send their children to the ordinary schools, yet so very few who have been grounded at school as children care to continue their education hereafter. I have wished to give these night-schools every fair trial, but at Nadiád and Mahuda the failure has been so great that I have very lately sanctioned their being closed.

"6. The contribution made by municipalities towards primary education are, I am sorry to say, most meagre. These contributions too are not so much to meet current expenditure as for prizes. Seeing that the inhabitants of municipalities benefit more by primary schools than do the inhabitants of many villages where Local Fund Cess is collected, I think it almost a duty that each municipality should contribute some appreciable amount towards the excess of expenditure over the receipts from local cess and fees. Municipalities in other districts do so, and I do not see why those of Kaira should not do so. I propose moving in the matter during the current year.

"7. In para. 30 Mr. Dave speaks unfavourably of the action of School Committees, and I think he is right. It is only exceptional to find real effort made by local committees; even then they require much looking after.

"8. I also now append the report of my Assistant Collector Mr. Kennedy and my Deputy Collector Mr. Motilál.

"9. Mr. Kennedy has visited 42 schools in the 4 tálukas of his charge. He passes a high encomium on the village school-masters as regards the correctness of their returns. I hope he is right. Mr. Kennedy has taken much interest in educational matters, and he makes several suggestions which I commend to your notice, though I do not personally follow him in all he writes.

"10. Mr. Motilál has only just joined, so his report refers chiefly to what was done by his predecessor Mr. Modi. He however gives an idea about the opening of English classes in conjunction with vernacular schools. These English classes are of course for the benefit of the well-to-do and affluent—when I see that such like pay their full quota towards primary education, I shall be glad to join issue with them.

"11. My predecessor Mr. Grant and I between us inspected 19 schools during the year."

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*Panch Maháls*—(*J. K. Spence, Esq., C. S.*).—"The undersigned has been in charge of the district so short a time that it is impossible for him to make remarks or suggestions of any value. He must content himself with a somewhat trite and obvious review.

"2. The progressive development noticed by Mr. Woodward last year seems to have been fairly maintained and probably the causes are the same—a good season and the progressive civilization of the wilder tribes. A further modification of the free list is under contemplation on a reference from the late Educational Inspector Mr. Giles.

"3. It would be as well if the reports contained some allusion to the examinations of schools by district officers, whether independently or in conjunction with the Deputy Educational Inspector.

"4. It will be a long time before School Committees in so backward a district will be found to take any lively interest in their work. Such committees are sadly wanting in public spirit in the most civilized and forward districts in the presidency of which the undersigned has had a good deal of experience.

"5. In the same way the undersigned is of opinion that it will be no use attempting to introduce physical education for many a day to come."

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*Kaládgi*—(*G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C. S.*).—"I have the honor to submit a few remarks on the annual report of the Deputy Educational Inspector for this district, a copy of which has been furnished to me. My short experience does not enable me to comment on it at length.

"2. You will observe that both Mr. McCallum and Mr. McCorkell, Assistant Collectors of considerable standing, considered that the inefficiency of the masters often led to low attendance in the schools. There is, perhaps, also slackness on the part of School Committees, but that is only to be expected, and it is not much use for them to show energy in inducing parents to send their children to school if the teaching there is bad. I understand that the distance of the Training College at Dhárwár prevents pupils from this district resorting to it, but it would, I think, be worth while to import a certain number of trained men annually from elsewhere.

"3. I understand it is thought girls' schools would succeed better in some localities if the teachers were Lingáyats. I suppose mistresses cannot be got, and that it is not found desirable to send the best masters to these schools, while boys' schools are often indifferently provided. The schools, as a class, are certainly not successful.

"4. Many of the school-houses in this district appear very inferior to me who am accustomed to those of Gujarát. Some are undoubtedly close and ill-ventilated. They are probably, however, as good as funds will admit of, and are, of course, better than hired rooms or verandahs of temples, which often have to be used for the purpose."

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*Belgaum*—(*A. A. C. Jervoise, Esq., C. S.*).—"There does not appear to be anything calling for special remark. The report is generally very satisfactory. The percentage of scholars to population has again increased as follows:—

| 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|
| 1·4 | 1·74 | 2 |

"2. Though the total number of Government schools has fallen off by 6 the total number of scholars has increased by 1,563. The decrease in schools is confined to the Anglo-Vernacular schools. Mixed schools have increased by 24, and 27 indigenous schools have been registered. The number of girls attending the mixed schools has risen from 707 to 1,007, and the number in the girls' schools who were presented for examination, and who passed, has increased by 110 and 37 respectively.

"3. I have no remarks to offer on the report which is very clear and interesting. I will only add that year by year, and this last year especially, I have been struck by the advance that has been made in the efficiency of the teaching staff in the last few years. I hope the necessity, if we are to keep our scholars in the Government schools, of having a Maráthi class in the Kánarese schools will always be borne in mind. In one village that I visited (Bágevádi in the Chikodi Táluka), I found that pupils had left the Government school, and were paying more for education in a private school, because they obtained in the latter that amount of Maráthi education which is required for account-keeping and correspondence, very little of which is carried on in Kánarese.

"4. English classes will, I think, increase. I have never lost the opportunity of impressing on the people here the spread of English in other parts of the Presidency and the great advantages that will accrue to traders and others by a knowledge of English when the railways now being made shall have opened up rapid communication between Bombay, Poona, &c., and Belgaum."

# APPENDIX H.

# APPENDIX

## *Statement of Schools on the Local Fund Budgets within Municipal*

| Collectorate. | Municipality. | Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | | Receipts within Municipal limits credited to Local | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Cess Receipts during 1882-83 of Villages or Towns within Municipal limits. | Municipal Grants to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal limits. |
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Poona. | Bárámati ... ... ... | 2 | 205 | 258 5 6 | 0 1 8 | 318 0 0 |
| | Poona ... ... ... | 17 | 2,224 | 4,587 7 0 | 27 1 3 | 300 0 0 |
| | Indápur ... ... ... | 1 | 164 | 148 1 0 | 2 12 9 | ..... |
| | Junnar ... ... ... | 3 | 384 | 388 4 0 | 0 13 11 | 220 0 0 |
| | Khed ... ... ... | 1 | 138 | 133 3 6 | 0 1 2 | ..... |
| | Alundi ... ... ... | 1 | 80 | 44 6 6 | ..... | 113 0 0 |
| | Talegaon Dábháda... ... | 2 | 193 | 129 6 6 | 11 2 5 | ..... |
| | Lonávla ... ... ... | 1 | 77 | 100 3 6 | 5 5 5 | ..... |
| | Sásvad ... ... ... | 2 | 255 | 279 12 0 | 0 5 11 | 90 0 0 |
| | Jejuri ... ... ... | 1 | 169 | 122 3 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ghodnadi... ... ... | 2 | 192 | 201 10 0 | 3 7 5 | 260 7 0 |
| | Talegaon Dhamdhera ... | 1 | 93 | 60 14 6 | 0 9 2 | ..... |
| | | 34 | 4,174 | 6,453 13 0 | 51 13 1 | 1,301 7 0 |
| Sholá'pur | Bársi .. ... ... | 3 | 305 | 284 2 0 | 235 9 2 | 740 0 0 |
| | Karmála ... ... ... | 1 | 199 | 237 10 6 | 73 3 10 | 300 0 0 |
| | Pandharpur ... ... | 4 | 420 | 357 2 6 | 29 14 3 | 1,200 0 0 |
| | Sángola ... ... ... | 2 | 146 | 107 3 0 | 80 6 6 | 100 0 0 |
| | Sholápur ... ... ... | 7 | 687 | 737 12 6 | 210 6 2 | 1,150 0 0 |
| | | 17 | 1,757 | 1,723 14 6 | 629 7 11 | 3,490 0 0 |
| Sa'ta'ra. | Málcolmpeith .... ... | 1 | 109 | 110 0 0 | 35 9 8 | ..... |
| | Karád ... ... ... | 5 | 546 | 574 12 0 | 197 5 3 | 180 0 0 |
| | Rahimatpur ... ... | 2 | 134 | 105 11 0 | 295 3 7 | ..... |
| | Máini ... ... ... | 1 | 86 | 53 1 6 | 101 9 11 | ..... |
| | Pusesávli ... ... ... | 1 | 85 | 90 3 0 | 45 2 7 | ..... |
| | Vita ... ... ... | 1 | 112 | 144 7 6 | 101 3 10 | 30 0 0 |
| | Mhasvad ... ... ... | 2 | 132 | 139 7 0 | 82 0 9 | ..... |
| | Shingnápur ... ... | 1 | 36 | 14 4 3 | 14 3 2 | 100 0 0 |
| | Sátára ... ... ... | 9 | 1,249 | 1,759 14 0 | 171 13 0 | ..... |
| | Tásgaon ... ... ... | 4 | 382 | 369 7 0 | 196 12 7 | 312 0 0 |
| | Wái ... ... ... | 6 | 517 | 442 5 0 | 243 5 11 | 360 0 0 |
| | A'shta ... ... ... | 3 | 287 | 182 13 0 | 1,089 1 11 | 114 0 0 |
| | Islámpur ... ... .. | 2 | 257 | 235 4 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 38 | 3,932 | 4,221 9 3 | 2,573 8 2 | 1,096 0 0 |
| Ratnágiri | Chiplun ... ... ... | 1 | 224 | 344 9 0 | 133 14 5 | 240 0 0 |
| | Dápoli ... ... ... | 1 | 152 | 141 12 3 | 1 14 5 | ..... |
| | Vengurla ... ... ... | 2 | 404 | 326 5 0 | 68 12 5 | ..... |
| | Rájápur ... ... ... | 1 | 197 | 177 4 0 | 7 15 6 | ..... |
| | Ratnágiri... ... ... | 4 | 553 | 458 3 0 | 72 10 5 | ..... |
| | | 9 | 1,530 | 1,448 1 3 | 285 3 2 | 240 0 0 |
| Thána. | Bassein ... ... ... | 7 | 587 | 594 3 0 | 71 1 2 | 192 0 0 |
| | Bhiwndi ... ... ... | 5 | 742 | 546 15 6 | 30 8 4 | 84 0 0 |
| | Kalyán ... ... ... | 4 | 505 | 447 0 0 | 84 13 0 | 35 0 0 |
| | Máhím ... ... .. | 2 | 285 | 255 9 6 | 206 7 1 | 40 0 0 |
| | Panvel ... ... ... | 4 | 554 | 880 10 6 | 58 2 0 | 180 0 0 |
| | Thána ... ... ... | 8 | 823 | 1,106 9 0 | 150 0 9 | 60 0 0 |
| | Bándora ... ... ... | 3 | 207 | 336 14 6 | 202 4 6 | 200 0 0 |
| | Kurla ... ... ... | 2 | 87 | 30 13 0 | 73 15 3 | ..... |
| | Uran ... ... ... | 3 | 273 | 372 10 0 | 130 5 9 | 326 2 1 |
| | | 38 | 4,063 | 4,571 5 0 | 1,007 9 10 | 1,117 2 1 |
| Kolába. | Alíbág ... ... ... | 2 | 374 | 451 11 6 | 26 10 10 | ..... |
| | Mahád ... ... ... | 3 | 366 | 388 3 0 | 28 3 7 | 84 0 0 |
| | Pen ... ... ... | 3 | 437 | 456 2 0 | 47 7 2 | ..... |
| | Roha ... ... ... | 3 | 336 | 242 2 0 | 69 7 5 | 24 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 11 | 1,513 | 1,538 2 6 | 171 0 0 | 108 0 0 |
| | * Grand Total ... | 147 | 16,969 | 19,956 13 6 | 4,719 7 2 | 7,352 9 1 |

* Exclusive of the City of Bombay.

**H.**

*limits in the Central Division for the year* 1882-83.

| Funds. | | | Expenditure from District Fund. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | | Total. | | Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | | Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budget, *i.e.*, after deducting Receipts not entered in this Statement. | Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget. | | Net Loss to Local Fund after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools. | | |
| 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | 12 | | 13 | | |
| Rs. | a. p. | Rs. | a. p. | Rs. | a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | a. p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| ..... | | 576 | 7 2 | 957 | 7 9 | ..... | 957 | 7 9 | 381 | 0 | 7 |
| ..... | | 4,914 | 8 3 | 10,343 | 6 8 | ..... | 10,343 | 6 8 | 5,428 | 14 | 5 |
| ..... | | 150 | 13 9 | 597 | 7 0 | ..... | 597 | 7 0 | 446 | 9 | 3 |
| ..... | | 609 | 1 11 | 1,657 | 4 6 | ..... | 1,657 | 4 6 | 1,048 | 2 | 7 |
| ..... | | 133 | 4 8 | 890 | 12 0 | ..... | 890 | 12 0 | 757 | 7 | 4 |
| ..... | | 157 | 6 6 | 263 | 10 6 | ..... | 263 | 10 6 | 106 | 4 | 0 |
| ..... | | 140 | 8 11 | 1,059 | 10 0 | ..... | 1,059 | 10 0 | 919 | 1 | 1 |
| ..... | | 105 | 8 11 | 216 | 4 0 | ..... | 216 | 4 0 | 110 | 11 | 1 |
| ..... | | 370 | 1 11 | 1,288 | 2 3 | ..... | 1,288 | 2 3 | 918 | 0 | 4 |
| ..... | | 122 | 3 0 | 472 | 13 5 | ..... | 472 | 13 5 | 350 | 10 | 5 |
| ..... | | 465 | 8 5 | 956 | 5 5 | ..... | 956 | 5 5 | 490 | 13 | 0 |
| ..... | | 61 | 7 8 | 545 | 14 3 | ..... | 545 | 14 3 | 484 | 6 | 7 |
| ..... | | 7,807 | 1 1 | 19,249 | 1 9 | ..... | 19,249 | 1 9 | 11,442 | 0 | 8 |
| ..... | | 1,259 | 11 2 | 1,500 | 14 8 | ..... | 1,500 | 14 8 | 241 | 3 | 6 |
| ..... | | 610 | 14 4 | 966 | 2 5 | ..... | 966 | 2 5 | 355 | 4 | 1 |
| ..... | | 1,587 | 0 9 | 1,693 | 5 5 | ..... | 1,693 | 5 5 | 106 | 4 | 8 |
| ..... | | 287 | 9 6 | 919 | 8 0 | ..... | 919 | 8 0 | 631 | 14 | 6 |
| ..... | | 2,098 | 2 8 | 3,601 | 14 2 | ..... | 3,601 | 14 2 | 1,503 | 11 | 6 |
| ..... | | 5,843 | 6 5 | 8,681 | 12 8 | ..... | 8,681 | 12 8 | 2,838 | 6 | 3 |
| ..... | | 145 | 9 8 | 251 | 7 2 | ..... | 251 | 7 2 | 105 | 13 | 6 |
| 3 | 8 1 | 955 | 9 4 | 2,573 | 8 5 | ..... | 2,573 | 8 5 | 1,617 | 15 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 0 | 403 | 0 7 | 835 | 9 9 | ..... | 835 | 9 9 | 432 | 9 | 2 |
| 0 | 4 9 | 155 | 0 2 | 383 | 1 1 | ..... | 383 | 1 1 | 228 | 0 | 11 |
| ..... | | 135 | 5 7 | 485 | 3 6 | ..... | 485 | 3 6 | 349 | 13 | 11 |
| 1 | 7 0 | 277 | 2 4 | 735 | 14 9 | ..... | 735 | 14 9 | 458 | 12 | 5 |
| 0 | 3 0 | 221 | 10 9 | 672 | 15 4 | ..... | 672 | 15 4 | 451 | 4 | 7 |
| ..... | | 128 | 7 5 | 146 | 15 0 | ..... | 146 | 15 0 | 18 | 7 | 7 |
| ..... | | 1,931 | 11 0 | 5,000 | 0 2 | ..... | 5,000 | 0 2 | 3,068 | 5 | 2 |
| ..... | | 878 | 3 7 | 1,967 | 14 2 | ..... | 1,967 | 14 2 | 1,089 | 10 | 7 |
| ..... | | 1,045 | 10 11 | 2,465 | 8 11 | ..... | 2,465 | 8 11 | 1,419 | 14 | 0 |
| 0 | 10 0 | 1,386 | 8 11 | 1,382 | 12 1 | ..... | 1,382 | 12 1 | ..... | | |
| 0 | 10 3 | 235 | 14 3 | 999 | 13 9 | ..... | 999 | 13 9 | 763 | 15 | 6 |
| 8 | 13 1 | 7,899 | 14 6 | 17,900 | 12 1 | ..... | 17,900 | 12 1 | 10,004 | 10 | 5 |
| ..... | | 718 | 7 5 | 1,190 | 4 1 | ..... | 1,190 | 4 1 | 471 | 12 | 8 |
| ..... | | 143 | 10 8 | 775 | 15 7 | ..... | 775 | 15 7 | 632 | 4 | 11 |
| ..... | | 395 | 1 5 | 1,342 | 3 4 | ..... | 1,342 | 3 4 | 947 | 1 | 11 |
| ..... | | 185 | 3 6 | 888 | 7 4 | ..... | 888 | 7 4 | 703 | 3 | 10 |
| ..... | | 530 | 13 5 | 3,831 | 7 4 | ..... | 3,831 | 7 4 | 3,300 | 9 | 11 |
| ..... | | 1,973 | 4 5 | 8,028 | 5 8 | ..... | 8,028 | 5 8 | 6,055 | 1 | 3 |
| ..... | | 857 | 4 2 | 2,713 | 12 8 | ..... | 2,713 | 12 8 | 1,856 | 8 | 6 |
| ..... | | 661 | 7 10 | 3,212 | 10 11 | ..... | 3,212 | 10 11 | 2,551 | 3 | 1 |
| ..... | | 566 | 13 0 | 2,628 | 0 2 | ..... | 2,628 | 0 2 | 2,061 | 3 | 2 |
| ..... | | 502 | 0 7 | 1,403 | 8 3 | ..... | 1,403 | 8 3 | 901 | 7 | 8 |
| 16 | 5 0 | 1,135 | 1 6 | 2,599 | 12 0 | ..... | 2,599 | 12 0 | 1,464 | 10 | 6 |
| 6 | 0 0 | 1,322 | 9 9 | 4,246 | 15 1 | ..... | 4,246 | 15 1 | 2,924 | 5 | 4 |
| ..... | | 739 | 3 0 | 1,396 | 7 0 | ..... | 1,396 | 7 0 | 657 | 4 | 0 |
| ..... | | 104 | 12 3 | 288 | 0 0 | ..... | 288 | 0 0 | 183 | 3 | 9 |
| 10 | 0 0 | 839 | 1 10 | 1,530 | 0 0 | ..... | 1,530 | 0 0 | 690 | 14 | 2 |
| 32 | 5 0 | 6,728 | 5 11 | 20,019 | 2 1 | ..... | 20,019 | 2 1 | 13,290 | 12 | 2 |
| 10 | 0 0 | 488 | 6 4 | 2,307 | 12 0 | ..... | 2,307 | 12 0 | 1,819 | 5 | 8 |
| ..... | | 500 | 6 7 | 1,707 | 4 6 | ..... | 1,707 | 4 6 | 1,206 | 13 | 11 |
| ..... | | 503 | 9 2 | 2,058 | 0 0 | ..... | 2,058 | 0 0 | 1,554 | 6 | 10 |
| ..... | | 335 | 9 5 | 1,806 | 0 0 | ..... | 1,806 | 0 0 | 1,470 | 6 | 7 |
| 10 | 0 0 | 1,827 | 15 6 | 7,879 | 0 6 | ..... | 7,879 | 0 6 | 6,051 | 1 | 0 |
| 51 | 2 1 | 32,079 | 15 10 | 81,758 | 2 9 | ..... | 81,758 | 2 9 | 49,681 | 15 | 9 |

*Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal limits in* 1882-83 *for the North-East Division.*

| Collectorate. | Municipality. | Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budgets within Municipal limits. | | Receipts within Municipal Limits credited to Local Funds. | | | | | Expenditure from District Fund. | | | Net loss to Local Funds after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Cess receipts during 1882-83 of villages and towns within Municipal limits. | Municipal grants to Local Fund Budgets on account of Schools within Municipal limits. | Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Total. | Yearly recurring expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Net expenditure on Buildings and repairs from Local Fund Budget, i.e., after deducting receipts not entered in this Statement. | Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Khándesh. | Amalner | 2 | 348 | 330 2 0 | 255 0 0 | 200 0 0 | ..... | 785 2 0 | 1,969 10 7 | 22 6 0 | 1,992 0 7 | 1,206 14 7 |
| | Párola | 4 | 451 | 364 15 0 | 55 0 0 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 599 15 0 | 2,385 0 11 | 957 4 0 | 3,342 4 11 | 2,742 5 11 |
| | Bhusával | 4 | 427 | 444 1 0 | 112 4 7 | 85 0 0 | ..... | 641 5 7 | 1,835 15 1 | 641 5 9 | 2,477 4 10 | 1,835 15 3 |
| | Chopda | 4 | 349 | 286 9 0 | 417 2 2 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 883 11 2 | 2,011 10 2 | 32 10 0 | 2,044 4 2 | 1,160 9 0 |
| | Dhulia | 6 | 675 | 523 13 6 | 167 11 10 | 400 0 0 | ..... | 1,091 9 4 | 3,529 13 2 | 822 6 8 | 4,352 3 10 | 3,260 10 6 |
| | Songír | 2 | 149 | 106 6 6 | 18 12 8 | 100 0 0 | ..... | 225 3 2 | 747 4 7 | 13 9 0 | 760 13 7 | 535 10 5 |
| | Erandol | 7 | 480 | 351 11 6 | 177 1 0 | 250 0 0 | ..... | 778 12 6 | 2,384 12 8 | 2,331 6 8 | 4,716 3 4 | 3,937 6 10 |
| | Dharangaon | 6 | 585 | 559 6 0 | 128 4 8 | 350 0 0 | ..... | 1,037 10 8 | 2,504 6 10 | 333 1 0 | 2,837 7 10 | 1,799 13 2 |
| | Nandurbár | 3 | 359 | 357 12 6 | 45 4 9 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 583 1 3 | 1,752 6 4 | 26 13 0 | 1,779 3 4 | 1,196 2 1 |
| | Jalgaon | 2 | 264 | 364 4 0 | 208 15 2 | 240 0 0 | ..... | 813 3 2 | 1,377 1 7 | 4 2 0 | 1,381 3 7 | 568 0 5 |
| | Bhadgaon | 1 | 272 | 331 2 6 | 169 12 0 | 200 0 0 | ..... | 700 14 6 | 1,474 5 7 | 13 11 0 | 1,488 0 7 | 787 2 1 |
| | Sháháda | 2 | 244 | 201 3 0 | 141 13 2 | ..... | ..... | 343 0 2 | 1,263 14 1 | 34 14 0 | 1,298 12 1 | 955 11 11 |
| | Prakásha | 1 | 138 | 106 8 6 | 419 15 11 | ..... | ..... | 526 8 5 | 618 6 8 | 18 10 0 | 637 0 8 | 110 8 3 |
| | Shirpur | 2 | 294 | 299 9 0 | 108 12 3 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 588 5 3 | 1,556 14 5 | 31 2 0 | 1,588 0 5 | 999 11 2 |
| | Taloda | 1 | 170 | 158 4 6 | 120 3 11 | 50 0 0 | ..... | 328 8 5 | 588 5 10 | 306 4 0 | 894 9 10 | 566 1 5 |
| | Varangaon | 2 | 199 | 121 7 6 | 129 15 3 | ..... | ..... | 251 6 9 | 720 2 3 | 12 14 0 | 733 0 3 | 481 9 6 |
| | Betávad | 2 | 162 | 97 1 0 | 116 11 8 | 50 0 0 | ..... | 263 12 8 | 627 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 640 0 0 | 376 3 4 |
| | Sindkheda | 1 | 114 | 92 2 0 | 94 9 11 | 50 0 0 | ..... | 236 11 11 | 740 12 11 | 20 4 0 | 761 0 11 | 524 5 0 |
| | | 52 | 5,680 | 5,096 7 0 | 2,887 6 11 | 2,695 0 0 | ..... | 10,678 13 11 | 28,087 15 8 | 5,635 11 1 | 33,723 10 9 | 23,044 12 10 |
| Ahmednagar. | Nagar | 10 | 1,468 | 1,287 12 9 | 92 1 11 | 596 0 0 | ..... | 1,975 14 8 | 6,509 13 0 | 140 0 0 | 6,649 13 0 | 4,673 14 4 |
| | Bhingár | 3 | 231 | 133 9 6 | 38 7 10 | ..... | ..... | 172 1 4 | 837 11 10 | 12 0 0 | 849 11 10 | 677 10 6 |
| | Sangamner | 3 | 453 | 513 1 6 | 142 3 0 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 835 4 6 | 2,060 1 0 | 74 8 3 | 2,134 9 3 | 1,299 4 9 |
| | | 16 | 2,152 | 1,934 7 9 | 272 12 9 | 776 0 0 | ..... | 2,983 4 6 | 9,407 9 10 | 226 8 3 | 9,634 2 1 | 6,650 13 7 |
| Násik. | Málegaon | 5 | 434 | 587 7 3 | 59 7 6 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 826 14 9 | 2,784 2 6 | 38 0 0 | 2,822 2 6 | 1,995 3 9 |
| | Násik | 11 | 1,344 | 1,429 9 9 | 44 7 2 | 100 0 0 | ..... | 1,574 0 11 | 6,325 5 4 | 76 0 0 | 6,401 5 4 | 4,827 4 5 |
| | Trimbak | 3 | 183 | 130 9 0 | 2 15 7 | 60 0 0 | ..... | 193 8 7 | 998 15 3 | 35 0 0 | 1,033 15 3 | 840 6 8 |
| | Sinnar | 5 | 315 | 377 5 0 | 0 4 4 | 60 0 0 | ..... | 437 9 4 | 1,965 14 2 | 3,773 2 11 | 5,739 1 1 | 5,301 7 9 |
| | Yeola | 6 | 661 | 647 11 0 | 19 0 10 | 422 6 9 | ..... | 1,089 2 7 | 3,245 1 6 | 31 0 0 | 3,276 1 6 | 2,186 14 11 |
| | Igatpuri | 2 | 161 | 225 8 0 | 34 14 4 | ..... | ..... | 260 6 4 | 888 5 5 | 22 0 0 | 910 5 5 | 649 15 1 |
| | Total | 32 | 3,098 | 3,398 2 0 | 161 1 9 | 822 6 9 | ..... | 4,381 10 6 | 16,207 12 2 | 3,975 2 11 | 20,182 15 1 | 15,801 4 7 |
| | Grand Total | 100 | 10,930 | 10,429 0 9 | 3,321 5 5 | 4,293 6 9 | ..... | 18,043 12 11 | 53,703 5 8 | 9,837 6 3 | 63,540 11 11 | 45,496 15 0 |

*Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal limits in 1882-83 for the Northern Division.*

| Collectorate. | Municipality. | Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | | Receipts within Municipal limits credited to Local Funds. | | | | | Expenditure from District Funds. | | | Net Loss to Local Funds after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Cess Receipts during 1882-83 of Villages or Towns within Municipal limits. | Municipal Grants to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal limits. | Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Total. | Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budget, *i.e.*, after deducting Receipts not entered in this Statement. | Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Surat | Surat | 15 | 2,285 | 2,427 8 0 | 206 14 7 | 3,944 0 0 | ..... | 6,578 6 7 | 9,286 2 5 | ..... | 9,286 2 5 | 2,707 11 10 |
| | Ránder | 1 | 238 | 110 3 0 | 195 9 0 | ..... | ..... | 305 12 0 | 877 15 1 | ..... | 877 15 1 | 572 3 1 |
| | Mándvi | 5 | 380 | 131 2 0 | 4 6 4 | 60 0 0 | ..... | 195 8 4 | 1,985 12 11 | ..... | 1,985 12 11 | 1,790 4 7 |
| | Bulsár | 7 | 584 | 321 3 0 | 158 15 10 | ..... | ..... | 480 2 10 | 3,032 8 0 | ..... | 3,032 8 0 | 2,552 5 2 |
| | Total | 28 | 3,487 | 2,990 0 0 | 565 13 9 | 4,004 0 0 | ..... | 7,559 13 9 | 15,182 6 5 | ..... | 15,182 6 5 | 7,622 8 8 |
| Broach | Jambusar | 7 | 740 | 338 9 0 | 1,030 4 11 | ..... | ..... | 1,368 13 11 | 3,177 5 2 | ..... | 3,177 5 2 | 1,808 7 3 |
| | Broach | 10 | 2,000 | 901 1 0 | 168 13 9 | ..... | ..... | 1,069 14 9 | 7,182 12 0 | ..... | 7,182 12 0 | 6,112 13 3 |
| | Anklesvar | 5 | 692 | 296 3 0 | 197 14 3 | ..... | ..... | 494 1 3 | 3,003 14 7 | ..... | 3,003 14 7 | 2,509 13 4 |
| | Total | 22 | 3,432 | 1,535 13 0 | 1,397 0 11 | ..... | ..... | 2,932 13 11 | 13,363 15 9 | ..... | 13,363 15 9 | 10,431 1 10 |
| Kaira | Kapadvanj | 5 | 638 | 311 9 0 | 154 12 2 | ..... | ..... | 466 5 2 | 2,157 7 5 | ..... | 2,157 7 5 | 1,691 2 3 |
| | Dákor | 3 | 304 | 177 8 0 | 288 13 10 | ..... | ..... | 466 5 10 | 1,108 1 9 | ..... | 1,108 1 9 | 641 11 11 |
| | Nadiád | 7 | 1,560 | 935 2 6 | 825 5 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,760 7 9 | 4,601 2 7 | ..... | 4,601 2 7 | 2,840 10 10 |
| | Mehmadabad | 4 | 564 | 253 14 6 | 222 5 7 | ..... | ..... | 476 4 1 | 2,295 6 0 | ..... | 2,295 6 0 | 1,819 1 11 |
| | Kaira | 4 | 425 | 241 2 0 | 386 8 10 | ..... | ..... | 627 10 10 | 1,883 6 0 | ..... | 1,883 6 0 | 1,255 11 2 |
| | Total | 23 | 3,491 | 1,919 4 0 | 1,877 13 8 | ..... | ..... | 3,797 1 8 | 12,045 7 9 | ..... | 12,045 7 9 | 8,248 6 1 |
| Panch Maháls | Godhra | 4 | 628 | 281 6 6 | 84 1 1 | 150 0 0 | ..... | 515 7 7 | 2,682 0 0 | ..... | 2,682 0 0 | 2,166 8 5 |
| | Dohad | 4 | 522 | 208 12 0 | 113 13 11 | 150 0 0 | ..... | 472 9 11 | 1,929 0 0 | ..... | 1,929 0 0 | 1,456 6 1 |
| | Total | 8 | 1,150 | 490 2 6 | 197 15 0 | 300 0 0 | ..... | 988 1 6 | 4,611 0 0 | ..... | 4,611 0 0 | 3,622 14 6 |
| Ahmedabad | Paránti | 2 | 557 | 202 13 0 | 127 5 4 | ..... | ..... | 330 2 4 | 1,715 8 0 | ..... | 1,715 8 0 | 1,385 5 8 |
| | Modása | 2 | 395 | 253 9 0 | 90 6 2 | 100 0 0 | ..... | 443 15 2 | 1,561 8 10 | ..... | 1,561 8 10 | 1,117 9 8 |
| | Ahmedabad | 16 | 2,806 | 3,107 15 0 | 246 3 11 | 425 0 0 | ..... | 3,779 2 11 | 10,436 11 9 | ..... | 10,436 11 9 | 6,657 8 10 |
| | Dholka | 5 | 613 | 292 9 6 | 434 3 9 | ..... | ..... | 726 13 3 | 2,317 9 1 | ..... | 2,317 9 1 | 1,590 11 10 |
| | Viramgám | 5 | 700 | 332 15 6 | 230 6 8 | 200 0 0 | ..... | 763 6 2 | 2,677 8 2 | ..... | 2,677 8 2 | 1,914 2 0 |
| | Dhandhuka | 4 | 539 | 198 3 6 | 685 0 11 | 240 0 0 | ..... | 1,123 4 5 | 2,184 6 4 | ..... | 2,184 6 4 | 1,061 1 11 |
| | Gogha | 1 | 138 | 85 5 6 | 26 10 7 | ..... | ..... | 112 0 1 | 647 11 8 | ..... | 647 11 8 | 535 11 7 |
| | Total | 35 | 5,748 | 4,473 7 0 | 1,840 5 4 | 965 0 0 | ..... | 7,278 12 4 | 21,540 15 10 | ..... | 21,540 15 10 | 14,262 3 6 |
| | Grand Total | 116 | 16,308 | 11,408 10 6 | 5,879 0 8 | 5,269 0 0 | ..... | 22,556 11 2 | 66,743 13 9 | ..... | 66,743 13 9 | 44,187 2 7 |

*Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal limits in* 1882-83 *for the Southern Division.*

| Collectorate. | Municipality. | Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | | Receipts within Municipal limits credited to Local Funds. | | | | | Expenditure from District Funds. | | | Net Loss to Local Funds after deducting Receipts from Expenditure on account of the Schools. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Cess Receipts during 1882-83 of Villages or Towns within Municipal limits. | Municipal Grants to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal limits. | Miscellaneous Receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Total. | Yearly recurring Expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Net Expenditure on Buildings and Repairs from Local Fund Budget, *i.e.*, after deducting Receipts not entered in this Statement. | Total Expenditure from Local Fund Budget. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Belgaum ... | Belgaum ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1,148 | 791 3 0 | 356 0 0 | 60 0 0 | ..... | 1,207 3 0 | 4,008 9 9 | 48 0 0 | 4,056 9 9 | 2,849 6 9 |
| | Athni ... ... .. ... ... | 4 | 315 | 373 2 0 | 211 0 0 | 510 0 0 | ..... | 1,094 2 0 | 1,465 0 7 | 21 0 0 | 1,486 0 7 | 391 14 7 |
| | Nipáni ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 404 | 260 12 0 | 75 0 0 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 515 12 0 | 1,696 2 4 | 20 0 0 | 1,716 2 4 | 1,200 6 4 |
| | Gokák ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 529 | 416 1 0 | 65 0 0 | 25 0 0 | ..... | 506 1 0 | 1,647 1 6 | 96 0 0 | 1,743 1 6 | 1,237 0 6 |
| | Saundatti ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 268 | 167 8 0 | 430 0 0 | 60 0 0 | ..... | 657 8 0 | 1,213 1 7 | 10 0 0 | 1,223 1 7 | 565 9 7 |
| | Yamkanmardi ... ... ... ... | 1 | 183 | 156 8 0 | 22 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 178 8 0 | 514 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 519 0 0 | 340 8 0 |
| | Total ... | 20 | 2,847 | 2,165 2 0 | 1,159 0 0 | 835 0 0 | ..... | 4,159 2 0 | 10,543 15 9 | 200 0 0 | 10,743 15 9 | 6,584 13 9 |
| Dhárwár ... | Dhárwár ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 1,610 | 1,019 4 0 | 291 0 0 | ... .. | ..... | 1,310 4 0 | 5,355 0 0 | ..... | 5,355 0 0 | 4,044 12 0 |
| | Navalgund... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 231 | 255 6 0 | 364 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 619 6 0 | 1,134 0 0 | ...*** | 1,134 0 0 | 514 10 0 |
| | Nargund ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 269 | 197 6 0 | 594 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 791 6 0 | 1,230 0 0 | ..... | 1,230 0 0 | 438 10 0 |
| | Gadag ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 579 | 485 0 0 | 386 0 0 | 240 0 0 | ..... | 1,111 0 0 | 3,168 0 0 | ..... | 3,168 0 0 | 2,057 0 0 |
| | Hubli ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 1,965 | 1,234 13 6 | 354 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 1,588 13 6 | 6,342 0 0 | ..... | 6,342 0 0 | 4,753 2 6 |
| | Háveri ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 332 | 407 14 0 | 183 0 0 | ... .. | ..... | 590 14 0 | 1,608 0 0 | ..... | 1,608 0 0 | 1,017 2 0 |
| | Byádgi ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 147 | 116 11 0 | 91 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 207 11 0 | 627 0 0 | ..... | 627 0 0 | 419 5 0 |
| | Ránebennur ... ... ... .. | 5 | 440 | 373 7 6 | 229 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 602 7 6 | 1,854 0 0 | ..... | 1,854 0 0 | 1,251 8 6 |
| | Hángal ... ... ... ... | 4 | 353 | 227 5 0 | 122 0 9 | ..... | ..... | 349 5 0 | 1,405 0 0 | ..... | 1,405 0 0 | 1,055 11 0 |
| | Total ... | 49 | 5,926 | 4,317 3 0 | 2,614 0 0 | 240 0 0 | ..... | 7,171 3 0 | 22,723 0 0 | ..... | 22,723 0 0 | 15,551 13 0 |
| Kaládgi ... | Bágalkot . ... ... ... ... | 4 | 515 | 542 13 0 | 66 0 0 | 300 0 0 | ..... | 908 13 0 | 2,571 0 0 | ..... | 2,571 0 0 | 1,662 3 0 |
| | Ilkal ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 120 | 142 15 0 | 30 0 0 | 130 0 0 | ..... | 302 15 0 | 636 0 0 | ..... | 636 0 0 | 333 1 0 |
| | Bijápur ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 435 | 306 15 0 | 67 0 0 | 150 0 0 | ..... | 523 15 0 | 2,217 0 0 | ... .. | 2,217 0 0 | 1,693 1 0 |
| | Kaládgi ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 350 | 312 7 0 | 56 0 0 | 100 0 0 | .... . | 468 7 0 | 1,968 0 0 | ..... | 1,968 0 0 | 1,499 9 0 |
| | Total ... | 13 | 1,420 | 1,305 2 0 | 219 0 0 | 680 0 0 | ..... | 2,204 2 0 | 7,392 0 0 | ..... | 7,392 0 0 | 5,187 14 0 |
| Kánara ... | Kárwár ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 974 | 495 1 0 | 332 0 0 | 120 0 0 | ..... | 947 1 0 | 3,439 0 0 | 125 0 0 | 3,564 0 0 | 2,616 15 0 |
| | Kumta ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 570 | 261 1 0 | 140 0 0 | ..... | .. ... | 401 1 0 | 2,370 12 0 | 28 0 0 | 2,398 12 0 | 1,997 11 0 |
| | Sirsi ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 470 | 374 12 0 | 26 0 0 | 600 0 0 | ..... | 1,000 12 0 | 2,353 12 0 | 78 0 0 | 2,431 12 0 | 1,431 0 0 |
| | Haliyál ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 533 | 131 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 300 0 0 | ... .. | 731 0 0 | 1,953 8 0 | 72 0 0 | 2,025 8 0 | 1,294 8 0 |
| | Total ... | 20 | 2,567 | 1,261 14 0 | 798 0 0 | 1,020 0 0 | ..... | 3,079 14 0 | 10,117 0 0 | 303 0 0 | 10,420 0 0 | 7,340 2 0 |
| | Grand Total ... | 102 | 12,760 | 9,049 5 0 | 4,790 0 0 | 2,775 0 0 | ..... | 16,614 5 0 | 50,775 15 9 | 503 0 0 | 51,278 15 9 | 34,664 10 9 |

## *Return of Schools and Scholars and of Receipts and Expenditure within Municipal limits in* 1882-83, *for Sind.*

| Collectorate. | | Municipality. | Number of Schools and Scholars on the Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | | Receipts within Municipal Limits credited to Educational Local Funds. | | | | | Expenditure from District Funds. | | | Net loss to Local Fund after deducting receipts from expenditure on account of the Schools. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Schools. | Scholars. | Fees of Scholars on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Cess receipts during 1882-83 of villages or towns within Municipal limits. | Municipal Grant to Local Fund Budget on account of Schools within Municipal limits. | Miscellaneous receipts on account of Schools on Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Total. | Yearly recurring expenditure on Local Fund Schools supported from Local Fund Budget within Municipal limits. | Net expenditure on buildings and repairs from Local Fund Budget (*i.e.* after deducting receipts not entered in this Statement.) | Total expenditure from Local Fund Budget. | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Karáchi ... | 1 | Karáchi ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 1,030 | 1,494 2 0 | 346 5 8 | 631 0 0 | ..... | 2,471 7 8 | 7,183 3 6 | ..... | 7,183 3 6 | 4,711 11 10 | |
| | 2 | Sehwan ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 150 | 181 12 0 | 3 5 0 | 790 0 0 | ..... | 975 1 0 | 1,636 14 3 | ..... | 1,636 14 3 | 661 13 3 | |
| | 3 | Bubak ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 88 | ..... | ..... | 120 0 0 | ..... | 120 0 0 | 857 15 8 | ..... | 857 15 8 | 737 15 8 | |
| | 4 | Dádú ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 71 | ..... | 4 13 6 | 216 0 0 | ..... | 220 13 0 | 438 10 9 | ..... | 438 10 9 | 217 13 9 | |
| | 5 | Tatta ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 354 | 199 7 0 | 18 13 0 | 31 11 0 | ..... | 249 15 0 | 2,079 2 0 | ..... | 2,079 2 0 | 1,829 3 0 | |
| | 6 | Keti Bandar ... ... ... ... | 1 | 52 | ..... | 20 2 8 | 330 0 0 | ..... | *350 2 8 | *334 0 0 | ..... | 334 0 0 | ..... | *Excess refunded to the Municipality this year. |
| | 7 | Mirpur Batoro ... ... ... ... | 1 | 73 | ..... | 9 6 0 | 240 0 0 | ..... | 249 6 0 | 445 7 4 | ..... | 445 7 4 | 196 1 4 | |
| | 8 | Johi ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 25 | ..... | 0 0 4 | ..... | ..... | 0 0 4 | 256 5 0 | ..... | 256 5 0 | 256 4 8 | |
| | 9 | Kotri ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 288 | 137 8 0 | 30 6 0 | 1,315 0 0 | ..... | 1,482 14 0 | 2,146 5 6 | ..... | 2,146 5 6 | 663 7 6 | |
| | 10 | Mánjhand ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 122 | ..... | 5 3 4 | ..... | ..... | 5 3 4 | 396 6 0 | ..... | 396 6 0 | 391 2 8 | |
| | | Total ... | 23 | 2,253 | 2,012 13 0 | 438 7 0 | 3,673 11 0 | ..... | 6,124 15 0 | 15,774 6 0 | ..... | 15,774 6 0 | 9,665 9 8 | |
| Hyderabad ... | 1 | Hyderabad ... ... ... ... ... | 14 | 1,179 | 612 12 0 | ..... | 840 0 0 | ..... | 1,452 12 0 | 9,844 5 6 | ..... | 9,844 5 6 | 8,391 9 6 | |
| | 2 | Tando Muhammad Khán ... ... | 2 | 169 | 5 5 0 | ..... | 228 0 0 | ..... | 233 5 0 | 402 0 0 | ..... | 402 0 0 | 168 11 0 | |
| | 3 | Tando Jam... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 465 12 0 | ..... | 465 12 0 | 465 12 0 | |
| | 4 | Hála ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 98 | ..... | ..... | 157 8 0 | ..... | 157 8 0 | 1,179 9 0 | ..... | 1,179 9 0 | 1,022 1 0 | |
| | 5 | Matári ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 88 | ..... | ..... | 607 8 0 | ..... | †607 8 0 | 438 8 0 | ..... | 438 8 0 | 198 8 0 | †Out of this Rs. 367-8-0 were received for buildings which were not spent during the year. |
| | 6 | Tando Alahyár ... ... ... ... | 1 | 71 | ..... | ..... | 240 0 0 | ..... | 240 0 0 | 594 15 0 | ..... | 594 15 0 | 354 15 0 | |
| | 7 | Tando Adam ... ... ... ... | 1 | 111 | 26 7 6 | ..... | 576 0 0 | ..... | 602 7 6 | 784 10 6 | ..... | 784 10 6 | 182 3 0 | |
| | 8 | Shahdádpur ... ... ... ... | 1 | 48 | ..... | ..... | 500 0 0 | ..... | ‡500 0 0 | 332 14 9 | ..... | 332 14 9 | 332 14 9 | ‡Rs. 500 do. do. |
| | 9 | Nasarpur ... ... ... ... | 1 | 105 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 993 2 0 | ..... | 993 2 0 | 993 2 0 | |
| | 10 | Naushahro ... ... ... ... | 1 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 60 0 0 | ..... | 60 0 0 | 829 12 9 | ..... | 829 12 9 | 769 12 9 | |
| | 11 | Tharu Sháh ... ... ... ... | 1 | 139 | 189 13 0 | ..... | 180 0 0 | ..... | 369 13 0 | 1,067 11 9 | ..... | 1,067 11 9 | 697 14 9 | |
| | 12 | Bhiria ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 115 | 18 8 0 | ..... | 168 0 0 | ..... | 186 8 0 | 465 12 0 | ..... | 465 12 0 | 279 4 0 | |
| | 13 | Kandiáro ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 92 | 12 12 0 | ..... | 88 0 0 | ..... | 100 12 0 | 1,322 8 9 | ..... | 1,322 8 9 | 1,221 12 9 | |
| | 14 | Moro... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 66 | ..... | ..... | 120 0 0 | ..... | 120 0 0 | 274 11 0 | ..... | 274 11 0 | 154 11 0 | |
| | | Total ... | 28 | 2,432 | 865 9 6 | ..... | 3,765 0 0 | ..... | 4,630 9 6 | 18,996 5 0 | ..... | 18,996 5 0 | 15,233 3 6 | |
| Shikárpur ... | 1 | Shikárpur ... ... ... ... ... | 14 | 1,563 | 1,310 14 0 | 194 1 0 | 2,144 0 0 | ..... | 3,648 15 0 | 11,036 0 6 | ..... | 11,036 0 6 | 7,387 1 6 | |
| | 2 | Mehar ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 100 | ..... | 22 15 0 | ..... | ..... | 22 15 0 | 951 3 0 | ..... | 951 3 0 | 928 4 0 | |
| | 3 | Garhi Yásin ... ... ... ... | 1 | 99 | ..... | 48 14 0 | 180 0 0 | ..... | 228 14 0 | 583 14 3 | ..... | 583 14 3 | 355 0 3 | |
| | 4 | Sukkur ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 423 | 319 0 0 | 133 2 0 | 2,792 13 8 | 1,239 14 0 | 4,484 13 8 | 4,484 13 8 | ..... | 4,484 13 8 | ..... | |
| | 5 | Lárkhána ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 456 | 614 10 0 | 429 12 0 | 1,746 0 0 | 36 13 4 | 2,827 3 4 | 4,369 5 6 | ..... | 4,369 5 6 | 1,542 2 2 | |
| | 6 | Kambar ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 105 | 17 15 0 | 52 11 0 | 295 0 0 | ..... | 365 14 0 | 617 4 0 | ..... | 617 4 0 | 251 10 0 | |
| | 7 | Rato-dero ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 86 | ..... | 5 14 0 | 320 0 0 | ..... | 325 14 0 | 869 4 0 | ..... | 869 4 0 | 543 6 0 | |
| | 8 | Khairpur Nátheshán ... ... ... | 1 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 265 5 6 | ..... | 265 5 6 | 265 5 6 | |
| | 9 | Rohri ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 353 | 145 2 6 | 57 7 0 | 600 0 0 | ..... | 802 9 6 | 2,957 0 0 | ..... | 2,957 0 0 | 2,154 6 6 | |
| | 10 | Ghotki ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 49 | ..... | ..... | 180 0 0 | ..... | 180 0 0 | 409 10 6 | ..... | 409 10 6 | 229 10 6 | |
| | | Total ... | 29 | 3,262 | 2,407 9 6 | 944 12 0 | 8,257 13 8 | 1,276 11 4 | 12,886 14 6 | 26,543 12 11 | ..... | 26,543 12 11 | 13,656 14 5 | |
| Upper Sind Frontier. | 1 | Jacobabad ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 304 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,458 4 4 | ..... | 2,458 4 4 | 2,458 4 4 | |
| | | Total ... | 4 | 304 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,458 4 4 | ..... | 2,458 4 4 | 2,458 4 4 | |
| Thar and Párkar. | 1 | Nagar ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 184 | ..... | ..... | 60 0 0 | ..... | 60 0 0 | 403 0 0 | ..... | 403 0 0 | 343 0 0 | |
| | 2 | Mitti... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 159 | ..... | ..... | 192 0 0 | ..... | 192 0 0 | 976 0 0 | ..... | 976 0 0 | 784 0 0 | |
| | 3 | Umarkot ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 84 | ..... | ..... | 708 0 0 | ..... | 708 0 0 | 1,218 6 9 | ..... | 1,218 6 9 | 510 6 9 | |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 427 | ..... | ..... | 960 0 0 | ..... | 960 0 0 | 2,597 6 9 | ..... | 2,597 6 9 | 1,637 6 9 | |
| | | Grand Total ... | 87 | 8,378 | 5,286 0 0 | 1,383 3 0 | 16,656 8 8 | 1,276 11 4 | 24,602 7 0 | 66,370 3 0 | ..... | 66,370 3 0 | 42,651 6 8 | |
| | | Grand Total for Presidency ... | 552 | 65,345 | 56,123 13 9 | 20,093 0 3 | 36,346 8 6 | 1,327 13 5 | 1,13,,97 3 11 | 3,19,351 5 11 | 10,340 6 3 | 3,29,691 15 2 | 2,16,682 2 9 | |

## APPENDIX I.

*Remarks on Mahomedan Schools by the Educational Inspector, Central Division.*

"A great want at present is trained teachers, of whom we have only 6, *viz.*, 3 in Poona and 1 each in Sholápur, Sátára and Ratnágiri. Some of the untrained men of the old school have, however, shown themselves very efficient as is shown by the fact that Thána, our most advanced district, has at present no trained teachers. One cause of the paucity of trained Mahomedans is said to be the high standard of admission to Poona Training College, *viz.*, Standard VI., which but few of the schools teach. The Hindustáni Deputy has suggested the lowering of this standard to Standard IV. for the purpose of attracting candidates to the Training College on the plan which he says is adopted at Ahmedabad, and the proposal will be carefully considered.

"I hesitate to add my general remarks on this difficult class of schools in regard to the work of a year in which I was absent from India. Both the special Hindustáni Deputy and all my other ordinary Deputies are agreed in opinion that the special Hindustáni schools are far from popular and are of very doubtful usefulness. The special lessons in Hindustáni, which is the characteristic feature of those schools, are said to be almost useless inasmuch as Hindustáni is used but little either in commerce or in the Government offices. The Hindustáni Deputy is so impressed with this that he proposes the revision of the Urdu standards so as to make them include the elements of the District Vernacular—Maráthi—so far at least as would meet the practical needs of daily life. In support of this proposal he says:—'Many of the Mussalmán witnesses examined by the Education Commission and notably the present Prime Minister of the Baroda State have taken the same view of the subject.' Whether the introduction of a 'second language' into primary education is feasible, or whether the admission that the language of the district is the really indispensable thing be not practically to admit that no special schools are necessary, are points of difficulty which he does not discuss. I may note that the number of Mahomedan boys in our ordinary village schools is 240 more than last year. The Hindustáni Deputy also makes a strong claim for reduced fees for the special benefit of Mahomedans, based on their exceptional condition. He reports that in the North-East Division, the Local Fund Committees have granted all Mussalmáns a remission of fees to the extent of one-half while in the Southern Division Mussalmáns are admitted free of all fees in many places. The adoption of these plans in the Central Division would no doubt result as he points out in considerable additions to the number of Mussalmáns under instruction, but it is also equally obvious that General Waddington's remark made last year that "to do this is really to educate them at the expense of their neighbours,' suggests doubts as to its wisdom. I propose to examine this question during the coming year and will propose special measures in special districts if a good case can be made out."

*Remarks on Mahomedan Schools by the Acting Educational Inspector, North-East Division.*

"Maráthi being the official language of this Division, many Mahomedans like to send their children to Maráthi schools in preference to Hindustáni schools. On this point the Hindustáni Deputy says:—'During my tour I have often come across people who send their children to the Maráthi instead of the Hindustáni school, and on my asking the reason for doing so, I was informed that the latter language was of little use to them, as it assisted them in no way to earn a livelihood, and that they therefore preferred Maráthi;' and recommends that Maráthi Assistants be appointed in all Hindustáni schools as has already been done at Násik and Nagar.

"During my tour I saw a number of Hindustáni classes attached to Maráthi schools and found most of them in a very unsatisfactory state. They have no separate registers, but in all other respects they are conducted as separate schools. Most of the teachers are unfit and inexperienced men, can teach nothing beyond reading and writing, and very often make boys commit to memory lessons from the 1st or 2nd Urdu Book. In my opinion these classes do more harm than good. In them boys not only do not learn anything but become indolent and lazy. They therefore require to be reformed. The Hindustáni teacher should teach Urdu as a 2nd language, and the Mahomedan boys should be made to learn Maráthi with the Hindus regularly according to the standards. The Hindustáni Deputy is of the same opinion. He says 'those of them that contain 40 or more students should be made independent schools and given a Maráthi Assistant, while in the rest the boys should be assimilated with the Maráthi classes where they may learn Maráthi systematically, and the time tables should be so arranged that the Hindustáni teacher may teach Hindustáni for one hour a day to each standard. Some provision might also be made for copy-writing'. A similar arrangement might also be made where the attendance in the Hindustáni school is very small."

# APPENDIX J.

*Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality as shown by numbers passed under different Standards.*

## I.—Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

*Aided Schools.*

| Class of Schools. | Number of separate Schools examined. | Average attendance of Schools examined. | Total number of Scholars examined under the Standards. | NUMBER OF SCHOLARS PASSED. | | |

## II.—Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

*Government, Aided, and Inspected Schools.*

| Class of Schools. | Number of separate Schools examined. | Average attendance of Schools examined. | Number of Scholars presented at first examination. | Number of second examinations of same Schools. | Number of Scholars presented at second examination. | Total number of Scholars examined under the Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Standard I. | | | | | | Standard II. | | | | | | Standard III. | | | | | | Standard IV. | | | | | | Standard V. | | | | | | | | Standard VI. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Arithmetic. | Vernacular. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Arithmetic. | Vernacular. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Arithmetic. | Vernacular. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | Classics. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle-work. | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | Classics. | History and Geography. | English. | Needle-work. | Sanitary Primer. | Passed in all heads. | Mathematics. | Vernacular. | Classics. | History and Geography. | English. | Passed in all heads. |
| High Schools ... | 35 | 4,968 | 3,801 | 3 | 155 | 3,801 | 161 | 171 | 164 | 161 | ... | 120 | 134 | 132 | 129 | 121 | ... | 100 | 180 | 189 | 166 | 147 | ... | 118 | 1,046 | 617 | 963 | 1,019 | 1,031 | ... | 693 | 741 | 544 | 725 | 746 | 687 | ... | 179 | 449 | 571 | 419 | 459 | 543 | 516 | 319 |
| First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools | 78 | 6,837 | 6,262 | 3 | 97 | 6,262 | 1,944 | 1,817 | 1,731 | 1,820 | ... | 1,207 | 1,804 | 1,618 | 1,516 | 1,541 | ... | 1,143 | 1,281 | 1,218 | 1,107 | 1,146 | ... | 851 | 177 | 115 | 104 | 171 | 168 | ... | 133 | 49 | 28 | 23 | 44 | 46 | ... | 3 | 34 | 26 | 11 | 10 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools | 101 | 2,267 | 2,086 | 14 | 534 | 2,150 | 852 | 831 | 742 | 769 | ... | 563 | 456 | 449 | 398 | 410 | ... | 302 | 285 | 298 | 266 | 245 | ... | 208 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 18 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Class Girls' Schools ... ... | 4 | 67 | 50 | ... | ... | 50 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 21 | 20 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Mixed Schools. | 2 | 66 | 39 | ... | ... | 39 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 220 | 14,207 | 12,238 | 20 | 786 | 12,302 | 2,977 | 2,849 | 2,655 | 2,785 | 22 | 1,899 | 2,411 | 2,216 | 2,056 | 2,087 | 14 | 1,553 | 1,749 | 1,711 | 1,545 | 1,544 | 1 | 1,180 | 1,242 | 740 | 1,077 | 1,207 | 1,218 | ... | 840 | 790 | 573 | 749 | 791 | 734 | 1 | 183 | 483 | 597 | 430 | 469 | 565 | 538 | 337 |

## III.—Standards for Vernacular Schools.

*Government, Aided, and Inspected Schools.*

| Class of Schools. | Number of separate Schools examined. | Average attendance of Schools examined. | Number of Scholars presented at first examination. | Number of second examinations of same Schools. | Number of Scholars presented at second examination. | Total number of Scholars examined under the Standards. | Number of Scholars passed. Standard I. Multiplication Table. | Bárákhadís. | Reading. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Standard II. Arithmetic. | Reading. | Writing. | Knowledge of what a Map is. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Standard III. Arithmetic. | Reading. | Writing. | Geography. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Standard IV. Arithmetic. | Reading. | Writing. | History and Geography. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Standard V. Arithmetic. | Reading. | Writing. | History and Geography. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. | Standard VI. Arithmetic. | Reading. | Writing. | History and Geography. | Needle-work. | Passed in all heads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Boys' Schools. | 4,888 | 235,783 | 178,244 | 364 | 16,566 | 174,311 | 46,133 | 46,420 | 2,573 | 16 | 40,819 | 35,662 | 33,938 | 36,755 | 32,928 | .. | 26,353 | 22,658 | 23,183 | 24,806 | 21,675 | .. | 16,549 | 14,094 | 13,568 | 16,478 | 12,830 | .. | 10,012 | 5,939 | 5,477 | 5,911 | 5,110 | .. | 4,049 | 1,825 | 1,861 | 2,029 | 1,696 | .. | 1,315 |
| Primary Girls' Schools. | 329 | 12,768 | 8,178 | 58 | 1,723 | 7,787 | 2,632 | 2,629 | 1,117 | 44 | 2,196 | 1,500 | 1,614 | 1,630 | 891 | 601 | 1,122 | 760 | 882 | 828 | 804 | 728 | 599 | 421 | 478 | 475 | 429 | 450 | 329 | 95 | 106 | 118 | 87 | 110 | 59 | 43 | 48 | 52 | 46 | 51 | 37 |
| Primary Mixed Schools. | 8 | 253 | 234 | .. | .. | 234 | 60 | 66 | 24 | .. | 50 | 59 | 56 | 58 | 32 | 20 | 35 | 16 | 29 | 23 | 20 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jail Boys' Schools. | 8 | 208 | 153 | 1 | 16 | 128 | 33 | 25 | 8 | .. | 25 | 29 | 17 | 26 | 11 | . | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | .. | 4 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Police Boys' Schools. | 12 | 630 | 343 | . | .. | 243 | 43 | 40 | .. | .. | 33 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 19 | .. | 12 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 15 | .. | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Primary Indigenous Schools. | 90 | 3,720 | 2,324 | .. | .. | 2,222 | 695 | 672 | 130 | .. | 483 | 436 | 402 | 324 | 175 | .. | 149 | 216 | 220 | 211 | 107 | .. | 86 | 39 | 41 | 73 | 41 | .. | 26 | 14 | 15 | 25 | 10 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Night Schools .. | 144 | 2,618 | 1,594 | 17 | 238 | 1,618 | 620 | 660 | 84 | .. | 499 | 333 | 343 | 289 | 148 | .. | 193 | 105 | 139 | 59 | 36 | .. | 40 | 38 | 35 | 41 | 22 | .. | 18 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Industrial School, Dhárwár. | 1 | 44 | 29 | 1 | 22 | 51 | 17 | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | 10 | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | .. | .. | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 5,490 | 256,024 | 191,099 | 441 | 18,565 | 186,594 | 50,333 | 50,527 | 3,936 | 60 | 44,120 | 38,066 | 36,414 | 39,125 | 34,204 | 621 | 27,881 | 23,790 | 24,488 | 25,961 | 22,663 | 733 | 17,809 | 14,638 | 14,157 | 17,111 | 13,349 | 456 | 10,408 | 6,056 | 5,606 | 7,067 | 5,215 | 113 | 4,123 | 1,868 | 1,909 | 2,081 | 1,742 | 51 | 1,352 |

## APPENDIX K.

*Remarks of the Educational Inspectors on Physical Education.*

*Central Division.*—"The cricket club attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, and the gymnasia attached to the Poona, Sátára, Ratnágiri and Thána High Schools continue to work well. The Sholápur High School, however, is still without a gymnasium. The gymnasia attached to the Poona Training College and the Poona Camp 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School also continue to work satisfactorily. In the Poona Camp School the gymnasium is specially popular and is open to outsiders at a fee of two annas a month, the regular scholars of the school paying one anna only. Thirty-three pupils attend and there was a balance of Rs. 169-2-3 in hand at the close of the year under report. From my remarks in this report you will observe that there has been no improvement to speak of in regard to physical education in our cess schools owing to want of funds. Sátára, however, has made some progress. There are now 7 regular gymnasia against 3 reported last year. These have been started in connection with the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools and superior vernacular schools in this district, and are supplied with gymnastic apparatus at the expense of the Department. In about 20 towns and villages play-grounds exist in or near the school-compounds, and are much used in the evenings after school hours for games and gymnastics. The play-ground is a decidedly popular institution, and it is a matter of regret that there is not one as a regular thing attached to every village school."

*North-East Division.*—"Gymnasia are attached to the following institutions :—

1. High School, Dhulia,
2. High School, Ahmednagar,
3. First Grade Middle School, Ahmednagar,

and according to the Head Masters' reports, are well attended. Násik High School has a gymnasium but it is ill ventilated, ill furnished, and incapable of improvement. Cricket and Lagori continue to be favourite games at Ahmednagar. In the districts also efforts have been made to create an interest in this branch of education with some degree of success. In Násik no less than 95 schools are supplied with gymnastic apparatus at the cost of the people, and about 1,200 boys go regularly through gymnastic exercises. In Ahmednagar several schools are provided with the necessary gymnastic apparatus by the people free of cost, but very few of them have got suitable places for such exercises. In Khándesh nothing seems to have been done to create a taste for athletic exercises in village schools."

*Northern Division.*—(Mr. Giles).—"In my report for the Education Commission I gave full details as to the number of schools supplied with gymnasia. I show in a revised marginal table the same information. The figures, however, do not at all fully represent what is being done to promote the health and happiness of the children attending our schools; the practice of introducing such simple exercises as can be performed without apparatus, such as running, leaping, wrestling, &c., is now very general, and where the master interests himself in the matter, the boys take kindly to all kinds of exercises. My own opinion is that they are much like the boys of colder countries and only want to be led and encouraged.

| Name of Zilla or Agency. | Number of Schools supplied with Gymnasia. |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| Broach ... ... ... ... | 33 |
| Surat... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Panch Mahála ... ... ... | 1 |
| Káthiáwár ... ... ... ... | 40 |
| Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur ... | 3 |
| Reva Kántha ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cutch ... ... ... ... | No return. |

"At both the Training Colleges I noticed this year a decided improvement in the energy and spirit of the gymnasts, while some of the performances were highly creditable, such as a high jump of 4 feet 10 inches made by a student at the Rájkot College. This College also supports a cricket club which is maintained by the students at their own cost. I regret that the position of the Ahmedabad Training College in the centre of a large city has prevented us from starting a similar club there.

"It is a matter for regret that there is no pucka built gymnasium attached to any Government High School in the Division. I had every hope that a general gymnasium would have been opened in Surat under the municipality for all schools of the city, but there have been sundry causes which have delayed the work. In Káthiáwár the three High schools at Rájkot, Bhávnagar and Junágad have well-built pucka gymnasia which are large, airy and well supplied with apparatus. The Bhávnagar gymnasium is attended by all the head boys of the vernacular schools.

"This year a cricket match was played between two elevens of the Ahmedabad and Surat High Schools. The match was played at Ahmedabad where it excited much attention. The Railway Company liberally agreed to carry the Surat team to Ahmedabad and back at single fares, and the masters of both schools subscribed to provide prizes. I hope that this match will be an annual affair. Cricket is a most popular game in India wherever it is started, and in Ahmedabad the wickets of the rising generation may be seen occupying every available patch of waste land in or near the Bhaddar."

*Southern Division.*—"This year more schools than last year have been provided with gymnastic apparatus out of popular contributions. As remarked last year, many vernacular school-masters take their school-boys out to play national or local games. In order to make school more tolerable to the youngest children below standards, I have told my Deputies to supply the vernacular schools gradually with wooden cubes, with numbers, letters or pictures of animals on the sides. I have also told them to order all the school-masters to let the 'infant' classes or 'ankwállas' play every day for an hour or two, instead of keeping them prisoners all school time. The Kánarese alphabet cards introduced in 1881-82 are now in use and they are found interesting. Colour boxes, &c., as used in Gujarát, are too costly for the Southern Division funds."

The Deputy Inspector, Kánara, says :—"Attempts are being made to get together shells 'kavadis,' feathers of peacocks, horns, dried leaves, stones, &c., and keep them in each school for the use and amusement of 'ankwállas'."

The Deputy Inspector, Dhárwár, says:—"The boys of the Laxmeshvar State School, as usual, perform creditable feats on the parallel and single bars, jumping-stand, and swinging ropes."

*Sind*—"In this important Department of Instruction the Karáchi High School ranks the first. This school has kept up both a cricket club and a gymnasium, and the boys play fortnightly matches among themselves to compete for a bat, awarded yearly by the Commissioner in Sind. The gymnasium classes met regularly during the year under an instructor of the 98th Regiment who has lately left Karáchi for Quetta with his Regiment. Very few Sindhis are reported to show a liking for any kind of bodily exercise. The annual athletic games were held on the 4th November last when prizes were distributed by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind. The gymnasium attached to the Hyderabad High School and the Normal School being lately placed on a better footing by the appointment of a gymnast, from the Royal Artillery, is progressing favourably. Mr. Contractor has also succeeded in starting a cricket club with the boys of the 6th and 7th Standards in the Shikárpur High School. A cricket club and a gymnasium are attached to the Karáchi Mission Anglo-Vernacular School. They are also in pretty good working order but no such institution appears to have been started by any other aided schools in the province."

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# APPENDIX L.

## Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

No. 3583 OF 1882.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1882.

The Government of India in its Resolution dated the 18th May last communicated to the various Local Governments at considerable length and in full details its views and orders on the subject of the extension of local self-government, and indicated the principles upon which in its opinion measures should be adopted to render the further advance in the direction of such government real and substantial. On the receipt of this Resolution reports were called for by this Government from the Commissioners and Collectors on the various points touched upon by the Government of India. Those reports have now been received and have been considered by His Excellency the Governor in Council with the care and attention due to the deliberate opinions of officers who from their general ability, their long experience, their acquaintance with the views, modes of thought, and habits of all classes of the population, and their official intercourse with all sections of the community are peculiarly qualified to give valuable and sound advice on so important and difficult a subject.

2. The population of this Presidency, both urban and rural, has for many years enjoyed a large share of local self-government secured to it by the provisions of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act. The constitution of the Municipal and Local Funds Committees was popular; the non-official element predominated; and the large and influential class of inámdárs elected its own representatives on the Táluka and District Local Fund Committees. The District Municipal Act contained provisions authorising Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and Government possessed the power of elevating town municipalities to the status of city municipalities whenever the inhabitants displayed sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure. The improvements which have been effected, and the progress in all that constitutes civilization, are hardly credible to those who can remember the state of this Presidency even twenty years ago. Education has advanced, water-supply and sanitation have been provided for, and even the most remote and rugged districts have been opened up by excellent roads. It may well be feared that the newly constituted and less experienced Boards could ill spare the guiding influence of the Collector which has hitherto enabled the

Committees to overcome caste enmities and the conflicting influence of local factions. Political education is a tender plant of very slow growth, and it cannot wisely be forced into a premature development. Before subverting a system which has been found in practice to work so well this Government would have preferred to proceed more cautiously, to create and educate a public spirit, and to ascertain the fitness of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees to exercise more extended powers. Such powers are often abused even in countries where the people have been accustomed to free institutions, the growth of centuries, and His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot but regard with uncertainty and anxiety the bestowal by one step of unlimited powers on communities so new to their exercise. In its recent orders, however, the Government of India insists on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of self-government, and having placed on record his opinion that measures so extensive are somewhat premature it will now be the duty of His Excellency the Governor in Council to carry out those measures to the utmost extent which he considers compatible with safety."

3. The main features of the Government of India scheme are an increase of the powers of local boards, urban and rural, a more full emancipation of those boards from the control of local officials, the grant of a wider discretion to the boards in all matters of expenditure, the placing of larger funds at the disposal of those boards, the resuscitation of táluka boards from their present state of suspended animation, and the introduction of a system under which the members of the boards would in the main be elected, and would be the representatives chosen by the mass of the rate-payers.

4. The chief points for consideration and orders would accordingly appear to be—

1*st*, the constitution of the various boards, Municipal and Local Funds,

2*nd*, the mode of appointment of the members of such boards,

3*rd*, the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by such boards,

4*th*, the funds to be placed under the management of such boards and the functions to be discharged by them,

5th, the nature and extent of the power to be reserved to Government in connection with the administration of the boards.

5. One of the first points to be determined is what are the powers which a Collector of a District is to be allowed to continue to exercise. He now is President of all City and Town Municipalities in his District and also of the District Local Fund Committee. As President of a City Municipality he presides at meetings of the Commissioners, watches over the financial and executive administration, submits questions of importance for the decision of the Commissioners, has a casting vote, and can suspend, pending the receipt of the orders of Government, the operation of any Resolution carried against a minority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members voting. As President of a Town Municipality he is vested with "the power and responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the Act" or in other words he is, subject to appeal to the Commissioner and to Government, invested with plenary powers. As President of the District Local Fund Committee he decides any disputed questions between that Committee and the Táluka Committees, he presides and has a casting vote at meetings of the former Committee, he places the Budget and other business before the Committee and he possesses the power of veto. The Collector in his turn is subject to the control and orders of the Commissioner of the Division and under the system now in force the latter is in many respects practically the principal authority in Local Fund matters.

6. It is in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council essential to the success and the safe working of the new scheme that the Collector should, for the present at least, continue to be the President of the Municipalities and the District Local Fund Committee of his Collectorate. It may not be necessary that the Collector should retain all the powers which he now possesses and exercise the control in minor matters and questions of detail which he now holds, and it is desirable that his interference in the management of the affairs entrusted to local and municipal boards should be minimised as far as possible, but it is requisite that he should still enjoy a voice in the administration of those affairs and that the power of directing the deliberations of the urban and rural committees of his district should for at all events some years to come be vested in him. After experience has been gained, and when in the course of a few years the more intelligent portion of the population has attained to a degree of political education which it as yet has not reached, it may be found practicable in the more advanced towns and collectorates to appoint non-officials to be Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and even now instances may be found of private persons fitted to undertake such functions, of whose services His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to avail himself, but such a step as a general measure would at present, in the opinion of His Excellency, be both premature and calculated to ensure the failure of the experiment now to be introduced. To entrust at once with full administrative functions persons who, however estimable and public-spirited they may be, have never before exercised such powers or had any previous training, and to deprive them at the same time of the counsel and guidance of the officers who have hitherto devised and carried out all reforms and superintended the operations of the various local committees, would be a hazardous step and a measure which Government is not prepared to adopt. It is the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Municipal and Local Fund Committees should be self-governing to the fullest possible extent compatible with efficient,

impartial, and judicious administration. It appears to him, however, to be absolutely necessary that for the present at least the Presidents of the various boards should be the district officials, and that a general power of supervision should continue to be vested in those officers. The power may be used sparingly and discreetly, but it should exist, and this Government cannot therefore consent to a step which it is convinced must frustrate the object in view and ensure the utter failure of the experiment.

7. In accordance with the views above expressed the Collector will in the case of City Municipalities continue for the present to be President, and to direct the deliberations of the Committees, save in the few possible exceptional cases where private persons qualified to perform the duties of a President may be available. He will as now watch over the financial and executive administration, but he will no longer possess the power of suspending the operation of a resolution passed by the majority of the Commissioners and will abstain from all interference with the action of the Commissioners. It will merely be his duty to report to Government through the Commissioner of the Division the adoption by the Municipal Board of any course which he deems prejudicial to the public health, safety or interests generally, and Government will in future as now have authority to disallow any order passed by the Municipal Commissioners. Under ordinary circumstances the Collector, when presiding at a meeting whether of a Municipal or a Local Fund Committee, will not vote. His vote will be purely a casting vote and only given when on a division the number of members voting on each side is equal.

8. In the case of Town Municipalities the powers of a Collector will in future be limited to those which he now enjoys in respect of City Municipalities. The powers of the Assistant or Deputy Collector as Vice-President will be similarly curtailed and neither he nor the President will in future have the power of overruling the opinion of a majority of the Commissioners. It will suffice if the President possesses authority to refer to Government for orders any resolution of the Commissioners from which he dissents and of which the operation would in his opinion be prejudicial to the public health, safety or other interests. The Committees of both City and Town Municipalities will be required to forward at once to the Collector for his information copies of all resolutions passed at meetings of the Committees.

9. To consider now the question of the constitution of the various boards and to take municipal boards first, it may be observed that under the present law a City Municipality Committee consists of from 4 to 10 (generally 9) ex-officio members including the Collector, and twice as many non-official as there are ex-officio members. It is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, expedient to diminish the number of official members, and the City Inspector or Chief Constable, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Executive Engineer may be removed from the list of official members. The ex-officio members would then be—

1. The Collector,—President.
2. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Táluka.
3. The Civil Surgeon, } when resident in or near the place
4. The Huzúr Deputy Collector, } and not otherwise.
5. The Mámlatdár of the Táluka.

Whilst however it seems unnecessary to retain the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Educational Inspector as ex-officio members it appears desirable that they should be authorised but not necessarily required to attend the meetings and act as professional advisers of the committee, and to take a part in the discussion of questions within their respective provinces although not entitled to a vote. The number of non-official members may be fixed at not more than 19 and not less than 13, the number varying according to the population of the municipality. Of the total number of members, which consequently would range from 18 to 24, one-half should be elected. The remainder would consist of the ex-officio members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by the Governor in Council or any officer duly authorised by him. The Chairman should, whenever possible, be a non-official member, but the choice of a Chairman may well be left to the body of the Commissioners, subject to the approval of Government.

10. A Town Municipality Committee now is composed of—

1. The Collector,—President,
2. The Assistant or Deputy Collector,
3. The Mámlatdár,
4. The Chief Constable,

and of non-official persons not exceeding 12 in number appointed by Government (*i.e.*, by the Commissioner under the powers delegated to him).

Of the total number of 16 members not more than one-half may be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government.

It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council unnecessary that the Chief Constable should be an ex-officio member. The number of ex-officio members may consequently be reduced to three, and the total number of members of the Committee of a Town Municipality may be fixed at not more than 18 and not less than 12, of whom one-half should be

elected, the other half being composed of the ex-officio members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by Government or any officer duly authorised on its behalf.

11. It has been urged not only by some of the officers consulted by Government but also by some of the exponents of native opinion that the system of elective representation should not be introduced in the majority of the Town Municipalities, and it has been contended that the populations of the minor towns are as yet unfitted for the exercise of the franchise. In this view however His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to concur. It is the expressed desire of the Government of India that the elective system should be introduced generally as far as may be found practicable, and in order to comply with this wish it is expedient that, as a general rule save in exceptional cases where special reasons exist against the adoption of such a course, the system of election of representatives should be carried out in Town as well as in City Municipalities. There would seem *primâ facie* little ground for supposing that if the experiment proves successful in one class of Municipalities it will result in failure in the other class. Whether it will succeed at all is a matter of opinion. His Excellency in Council trusts and believes that eventually if not immediately it will, but in any case the attempt has to be made, and considering that the bulk of the populations of Indian towns in this Presidency differs rather in numbers than in degrees of culture and intelligence, it is difficult to perceive why the same system should not produce similar results in various towns. It is customary to speak of Poona as the most advanced Mofussil Municipality and the city in which the principle of election can with the best chances of success be introduced, but after all the Poona merchant, shop-keeper or artisan is in all respects very much the same as his *confrère* in a táluka town, and the general educational status of the mass of the citizens is probably not materially higher in Poona than it is in Kaira or Vengurla, Bársi or Bhusával, Bhiwndi, Hubli or Karád.

12. A Táluka Local Fund Committee now consists of—

(1). The Assistant or Deputy Collector,—President.

(2). The Mámlatdár.

(3). A Public Works Department officer, *or* in Educational matters the Deputy Educational Inspector,

(4). An inámdár elected by the other inámdárs.

(5, 6, 7). Three landholders (or if there is no inámdár member, four landholders) nominated by the Collector.

Here too a reduction may with advantage be effected in the number of ex-officio members, and henceforth the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Mámlatdár should be the only members of this class. The Public Works Department and Educational officers should be entitled to be present at the meetings of the Committee and to advise the members, but should not be members or have any vote. The Committee should have the power to require the attendance also of the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School of the Táluka should it consider it desirable to obtain his advice on any educational question coming before it for decision. In future as now the holders of inám villages in the táluka may be represented by a member elected from amongst themselves. If there is a municipality containing a population of over 5,000 souls situated in the táluka it should return a member to the Committee, such member being elected by the body of the Municipal Commissioners. It seems unnecessary to confer such a privilege on smaller municipalities, whose wealth, population and stake in the material interests of the táluka would bear but a very slight proportion to those of the aggregate mass of villages in the táluka. In addition there should be a certain number of members being holders or proprietors of land in the táluka of whom some would be elected and some nominated by the Collector. This number would vary according as there was or was not in the táluka a municipality returning a member to the Táluka Committee. Where such a municipality existed the number of members so elected and nominated would be 8, of whom 4 would be elected and 4 nominated. Where no such municipality was found the number would be 9, of whom 5 would be elected and 4 nominated. In either case then each Táluka Committee would consist of 12 members, of whom 2 would be Government officials and members by virtue of their office, 4 would be nominated by the Collector, and 6 would be elected. The power of nominating members to both Municipal and Local Fund Boards thus given to Government will prevent the undue exclusion of representatives of any particular class, creed, caste or interest, and will meet the objection to a scheme of election raised by some of the Collectors, whilst the limited number of ex-officio members and the great preponderance in number of the non-official members will preclude the possibility of allegations that the interests, wishes, and aspirations of the non-official element in the Committees are over-ridden by official votes and defeated by official influence.

13. A District Local Funds Committee is now constituted as follows :—

(1.) The Collector,—President,

(2.) The Assistant and Deputy Collectors (generally 3) in charge of tálukas,

(3.) The Executive Engineer, *or* in Educational matters the Educational Inspector,

(4.) The Húzúr Deputy Collector,

(5.) An inámdar elected by the other inámdárs of the district,

(6.) Six landholders or proprietors appointed by the Commissioner, or in all 13 members, of whom 6 are ex-officio.

Following the policy adopted in other cases of diminishing the number of ex-officio members His Excellency the Governor in Council would remove from the list of ex-officio members the Huzúr Deputy Collector (who has no territorial charge) and the Educational Inspector and Executive Engineer. As in the case of the Táluka so in the case of the District Local Fund Committee the two latter officers should cease to be members and should become merely professional advisers of the Board. The number of ex-officio members would accordingly be reduced to four, taking the average number per district of officers in charge of tálukas. The inámdár member should continue as now. Each táluka should be represented on the District Committee by a member of its Local Fund Committee, to be elected by the members of the Táluka Committee (the Mámlatdár not being eligible for election). In districts in which a City Municipality has been created such municipality will be allowed to return to the District Local Fund Committee a member, who will be elected by the Commissioners from amongst their own body. In addition to the ex-officio and elected members each District Local Fund Committee will also contain a certain number of members to be nominated by the Collector subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commissioner. The number of members so to be nominated will be so regulated that the number of ex-officio and nominated members combined shall exactly equal the number of elected members.

14. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that the claim put forward in the memorials of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha that the educated and professional classes should be allowed direct and separate representation on the various boards can be entertained. There would appear to be no more valid cause why graduates and pleaders and the other members of these classes should be permitted to return their own special representatives than there is for adopting a like course in the case of money-lenders, shopkeepers, or persons of any other class or occupation. A vakíl has no more, and often not as much, interest in the administration of a municipality than has a seller of ghee or a dealer in cloth, and a graduate has no greater claim to a share in the management of the roads, schools, wells and rest-houses in his native táluka than has the farmer of 20 acres of land or the cultivator who grows grain and breeds horses and bullocks. The educated classes and the professional men will, if qualified to vote, enjoy their share of the power of electing representatives, but there appears no sufficient reason why they should be granted an exceptional and special representation for which no precedent exists in India or in England. It seems improbable that the alterations now to be effected in the mode of appointment of members to the various boards will lead to much change in the present *personnel* of those boards. The native gentlemen now nominated by the Commissioners are as a rule selected as being the most intelligent men and the fittest representatives of the native community in their respective towns and districts. Under the new system they will stand the best chance of being returned as members of the urban and rural boards by the different constituencies who, it may be trusted, will choose men of known merit and local influence to give expression to their views and wishes. It may therefore safely be assumed that the classes for whom the Sárvajanik Sabha solicits direct and special representation will furnish many, if not the majority, of the elected members, and will have no cause for complaint that they are swamped by the mass of voters of lesser intelligence and lower social position and have no means left of giving utterance to their views and assuming their share of local self-government. Although the educated and professional classes may be numerically in a minority their superior education, social status, and personal influence must in the long run effectually secure them from being in any way effaced.

15. The next point is the question what should constitute a qualification for the franchise. In the case of Municipal Boards His Excellency the Governor in Council can perceive no advantage in requiring varying qualifications for electors and for candidates. He is of opinion that any person qualified to vote should also be qualified to be voted for. He also considers that the same standard of qualification should be prescribed for City and Town Municipalities alike. It is desirable that the constituencies should not be so large as to be unwieldy and that the franchise should be extended only to those persons who are by position and education qualified to exercise it judiciously and to persons whose contributions towards the municipal revenues are sufficiently large to justify their having a voice in the administration of those funds. On the other hand, it is expedient that the qualifications for a vote should not be too restricted or too high, as in such a case the number of persons entitled to a vote would be inconveniently limited and the mass of the inhabitants would possess no more direct concern in the management of the municipal affairs than they at present enjoy. Bearing these considerations in mind His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that the following persons should be entitled to a vote at the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality, whether Town or City, of the town in which they are residents :—

(1.) All graduates of any University, Indian or European,

(2.) All Pleaders holding sanads granted by the High Court,

(3.) All Licentiates of Medicine, Surgery, and Civil Engineering,

(4.) All Jurors, Assessors and Conciliators,

(5.) All Government pensioners in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 20 monthly,

(6.) All persons in Government service in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 30,

(7.) All persons paying Imperial license tax of Rs. 20 per annum and upwards,

(8.) All persons paying Rs. 5 per annum direct municipal taxes (in Sind the pecuniary qualification should be a payment of Rs. 3 house-tax, or Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes.)

The possession of any one of the qualifications entitling to a vote will entitle its possessor to stand as a candidate. Females should not be disqualified to vote merely on account of their sex if qualified to vote as coming within classes 5, 6, 7, or 8, but will not be qualified to sit as Municipal Commissioners. No person should be entitled to vote or be eligible for election who—

(1) is under 21 years of age,

(2) has been dismissed for misconduct from Government employ,

(3) has been sentenced to imprisonment by any Criminal Court, such sentence having been upheld on appeal,

and no person shall be qualified to be elected or appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner who—

(1) is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent,

(2) is a Municipal Executive Officer or a clerk or servant of the municipality,

(3) has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the municipality.

Also any Municipal Commissioner who during the term for which he has been elected or appointed—

(1) becomes disqualified for any of the above reasons,

(2) is absent for more than 4 consecutive months from the municipal limits,

(3) is sentenced to imprisonment,

shall cease to be a Municipal Commissioner.

16. In Municipal towns the voting should as a general rule be by wards, though in special cases and when exceptional circumstances render the adoption of such a course advisable the different sections of the community, as for instance the Christians, the Musalmáns, the Pársis, and the Hindus, may be permitted to return their own representatives. In those places where the voting is by wards the town should be divided into a number of wards corresponding with the number of elected representatives, and the wards should be so mapped out that each will contain as far as possible the same number of voters. Each ward should then elect its own representative who may be a resident in that or any other ward. Where this scheme would be difficult of execution owing to arrangement of existing wards or recognized sub-divisions of the town the number of representatives of each ward should, as far as may be practicable, be regulated in accordance with the number of persons qualified to vote residing in that ward. No person should have more than one vote, *e.g.*, a person should not be entitled to two votes because he is a graduate and also pays Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes, or because he is an assessor and also pays Rs. 20 Imperial license-tax. The Collector should prepare annually lists of the persons qualified to vote and copies of such lists should be fixed up and be open to inspection in the Mámlatdár's kacheri, the Municipal Office and any other large public building in the town. Due notice should be publicly given at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for the elections of the day on which the elections will be held. The votes should be given personally by the voters at the Municipal Office, or at such other places as may be appointed, in the presence of the Municipal Secretary or other Municipal Officers nominated for the purpose. The names of the successful candidates and the number of votes recorded for each candidate should then be reported to the Collector who will cause the names of the candidates elected to be notified in the *Government Gazette*. The names of the persons nominated by the Governor in Council or any officer duly authorised on his behalf would at the same time be notified.

17. Next for decision comes the question as to whom should be entrusted the power of electing members of the Táluka Local Fund Committees. On full consideration of the various opinions and representations received it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following persons should be entitled to a vote :—

(1.) All persons holding or occupying land paying an annual Government assessment of not less than Rs. 48,

(2.) All officiating Revenue or Police Pátels.

Here again it has been urged by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha that jurors, assessors, pleaders and graduates should be granted a voice in the selection of the members, but Government cannot admit that such persons have any valid claim merely on the ground that they possess a general or special education to control the expenditure of funds to which possibly they contribute nothing. A vakíl *per se* has certainly no greater, probably not so much, direct interest in the construction and maintenance of roads and tanks in his táluka than has the fairly well-to-do cultivator who uses the roads for the conveyance to markets of his produce and needs the tanks for the supply of water to his cattle. Nor should the education of his children and those of his neighbours be a matter of greater concern to him than it is to the average rayat who is moreover more nearly affected by the establishment of the primary schools which are supported from Local Funds than is the pleader or graduate who resides at the táluka town and sends his sons to the more pretentious and advanced Anglo-Vernacular school. Pleaders, graduates, &c., who hold Government land or pay the requisite sum on account of the assessment will, in their capacity as holders or occupants, be entitled to a vote, but that they should be allowed a vote simply because they have received a special or University education and have passed examinations in law, medicine, mathematics or languages, appears to the Governor in Council undesirable and unnecessary, The Commissioner, C. D., has recommended that a payment of Rs. 10 on account of Local Fund Cess should be the qualification for the vote. The proposed limit seems, however, to be far too high. It implies the payment of a sum of Rs. 160 yearly as Government land assessment, and this involves the restriction of the franchise to a comparatively small number of men in most districts and an exceedingly small number in some. If the franchise is to be given at all it should be granted generously, and unfettered by conditions which render it beyond the reach of the vast mass of respectable rate-payers. It may be said that the great bulk of the *contribuens plebs*, the majority of the smaller landholders, will not care for a vote and would not exercise intelligently any power conferred upon them. This may be the case, but in any event it is necessary to give the experiment the fairest and fullest trial and to furnish no opportunity or occasion for allegations that in determining the pecuniary qualification for the franchise it has been fixed at so high a figure as to render the concession valueless and to restrict the enjoyment of the privilege to an unduly limited number of individuals.

18. The qualification for candidature for membership of a Táluka Local Fund Board should be the possession of unencumbered real property in the táluka of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000, or of other property of not lower value than Rs. 15,000. A like qualification should be required in the case of members appointed by the Collector. The disqualifications alike for voters and members should be the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as in the case of Municipal voters and Commissioners.

19. For election purposes each táluka should be divided into groups of villages corresponding in number with the number of members to be elected to the Local Fund Committee of the particular táluka, and each group should return its own member to the Táluka Committee. The distribution of villages should be so arranged that the amount of land assessment and Local Fund Cess paid by each of the various groups should be approximately the same. The grouping of villages should be carried out by the Collector. Only persons resident in the táluka should be eligible for election as members, but it is not essential that the member for a group of villages should be an inhabitant of any of the villages composing the group. A list of the persons in the táluka qualified to vote and to serve as members should be prepared annually by the Collector and copies of the list should be posted in the Mámlatdár's kacheri and be open to public inspection. A list of all the cess-payers qualified to serve as members and of the persons entitled to vote in the town or village should be sent to each town or village and posted up in the chávdi or other public building. A central place should be selected in each group of villages at which the votes of the voters resident in that group should be taken, and one month before the date fixed for the election the Mámlatdár should send to each voter a notice informing him of the day on which the election will be held and the place at which votes will be received. The votes of the voters then appearing in person should be recorded by the Mámlatdár or other officer appointed for the purpose by the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the táluka, and as soon as the results of the election have been ascertained the latter will report to the Collector the names of the successful candidates. The names of the persons elected and of those nominated by the Collector should then be notified in the *Government Gazette*.

20. The procedure in the case of the election of members of the District Local Fund Committee will be simple. Each Táluka Committee will send a representative selected by his brother members. The election will take place at a special meeting of the Committee held for the purpose, and the result will be communicated to the Collector by the President — the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Táluka. In case of an equality of votes the choice can be determined by lot.

21. All Boards, Local Fund and Municipal, should consist of two Committees, a General and a Managing. The number of members on the Managing Committee should in no case exceed one-third of the total number of members of the Board. The Chairmen of both Committees should be elected, the appointment being subject to the confirmation of Govern-

ment, and should as a rule and when possible be non-official members. The preparation of rules for the guidance of Committees, the distribution of their duties, regulation of their meetings &c., may be entrusted to the Commissioners who should submit for approval the rules they would propose for adoption. The head-quarters of Local Fund Boards should be the Huzúr stations or Táluka towns. As regards remuneration it appears unnecessary to grant any fees or salaries to the members or Chairmen of Municipal Boards who at present receive no money payment. In the case of members and Chairmen of Local Fund Boards any actual travelling expenses incurred by them should be allowed and they may further be granted an honorarium of Rs. 3 each for each meeting at which they attend, care being taken to limit the number of meetings for attendance at which they should be entitled to fees. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and it cannot be expected that men of the means and status of the ordinary Local Fund Committee member will be willing to attend frequent meetings and to devote their time and attention to the work unless they receive some direct and tangible recompense.

22. The Government of India have in paragraph 16 of their Resolution, dated May 18th last, directed that "the courtesy titles of Ráo Bahádur or Khán Bahádur shall in all official correspondence be applicable to native members of all Local Boards during their term of office." There is an almost unanimous consensus of opinion on the part of the officers consulted by this Government against this measure, and the Government of India should be requested to reconsider this point, and in place of directing that titles which have hitherto been highly valued, rarely bestowed, and only earned after years of assiduous and successful labour in the service of Government, should be scattered broadcast over the land, to order that such temporary marks of distinction should only be conferred on the Chairmen of General and Managing Committees of Local and Municipal Boards. It should further be pointed out that as all Mámlatdárs and all Subordinate Judges save those of the highest class now only possess the honorary title of Ráo Sáheb or Khán Sáheb it seems undesirable and invidious to grant the higher title of Ráo Bahádur or Khán Bahádur to even the Chairmen of Town Municipalities or Táluka Boards who would as a rule be men of lower social status, inferior education, less ability, and smaller means, than the average Mámlatdár or Subordinate Judge. As regards the members, other than the Chairmen, of the various Boards it would seem sufficient to confer on them the honorary title of A'zam formerly allowed to Mámlatdárs.

23. To give effect to the views expressed in the foregoing paragraphs it will be necessary to amend the existing laws relating to District Municipalities and Local Funds. There are, however, many portions of the Presidency, as for instance Thar and Párkar, the Upper Sind Frontier District and parts of the Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Kánara and Panch Maháls Districts, which probably are not yet fitted for a system involving elections of representatives and a far greater independent local non-official power and action than any they have yet enjoyed. It will be expedient therefore in any legislative measure which may be introduced to reserve to Government the power of deferring the introduction of these advanced forms of local self-government in any district or local area in which owing to local circumstances, the backward condition of the people, or the sparseness of the population, the carrying out of the new system would meet with insuperable difficulties. A failure in any particular case would tend to throw discredit on the entire scheme, and this it is most desirable to avoid. The Commissioners should report at their early convenience what portions of their respective Divisions they consider to be as yet unsuited for the introduction in its entirety of the new system in so far as it relates to the election of members of Local Fund Committees. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is desirable that Government should possess the power to suspend the operation of the new system and to direct a reversion to the old order of things in cases where experience has proved that the novel arrangements are in practice unworkable and have as a matter of fact broken down and brought the local administration to a deadlock. It appears however questionable, to judge from paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th May last, whether that Government would sanction such a course. In that paragraph it is ruled that the "power of absolute supersession" of any Board "would require in every case the consent of the Supreme Government." On this point also the Government of India may be invited to reconsider its order. It should be observed that in the opinion of the Governor in Council a Government exercising in other respects the wide and varied powers possessed by the Administration of a Presidency may well be entrusted with the authority to suspend a Táluka or Municipal Committee and to appoint other men to do the work which the Committee has neglected or refused to do. To prohibit a Local Government from adopting such a measure when deemed by it to be requisite without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government is virtually to declare that the Local Government is unfit to discharge a function which properly pertains to it, unless indeed the power of local self-government is to be granted alone to Local Fund and Municipal Boards and is to be refused to the Government to which those Boards are subordinate.

24. The period for which members of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, whether elected or appointed, should serve, may be fixed at three years, but they should be eligible for re-election or re-appointment on the expiration of the term of three years. In the case of the resignation, disqualification, or death of a member before the expiration of the period for which he was appointed, a successor should be nominated or elected according as the

member resigning, dying, or becoming disqualified was nominated or elected, and should serve as a member for the residue of the term of the member whom he succeeds. Chairmen of Committees, General or Managing, should be elected for one year only, but should be eligible for re-election.

25. As regards the question of the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by Boards it appears to the Governor in Council that no very extensive change is required in the case of Municipal Committees. Those Committees should enjoy the powers they now possess, freed however as already proposed in paragraphs 7 and 8 from the local official restraint which now checks their action. Subject to the limited control specified in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th May last, each Municipal Board should have the entire and unfettered administration of the affairs of the municipality and the disposal of its funds in accordance with the provisions of the Act. To meet the popular wishes, to satisfy the requirements of the Government of India, and to render local self-government a reality and not merely a name, it is essential that the Boards should have full powers, and be liable only to the general control and supervision of Government. In minor matters and questions of details there should be no interference from above. In like manner in the case of Local Fund Boards the allotment and expenditure of the moneys placed at the disposal of each Board should, subject to the provisions of a new law as to the purposes on which Local Funds must and may be expended, and to a general power of supervision to be reserved to Government, be left entirely in the hands of the Boards.

26. It is now necessary to consider not only the question of the continuance in future of the seven years' budget system for Local Funds works, but also whether the budgets recently framed under that system and now regulating Local Fund operations should not be cancelled. If those budgets are to be allowed to stand, the new representative Boards to be brought into existence within a few months will for years to come find their hands tied, their post a sinecure, and their power of deciding upon expenditure a fiction. The works to be carried on have been mapped out for years in advance : to execute those works the Local Fund revenues for years are pledged : and if the budgets are to hold good, the new Boards will for the most part have nothing to do but to look on and see the money spent on projects which were decided upon before they were created. On careful consideration of the question and of the various opinions expressed, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to decide that it must be left to the discretion of the new Boards to accept or to modify as they may deem fit the seven years' budget schemes which they may find in operation when they assume office. When deciding on the subject they will have to be guided by their knowledge of the most pressing wants of the district, by engineering considerations, and by the amounts already expended on the various works. If a road or bridge, for instance, is half completed, it would be folly to stop operations on it, and thus virtually throw away the money already expended on the undertaking. Ordinary prudence will dictate the finishing of the work and the postponement of other works not yet commenced until it is completed. In granting therefore to the new Boards power to review and revise the seven years' budgets already sanctioned, it must be understood that this power is conferred subject to the condition that waste of money is not caused by stoppage of works in progress. Hereafter the budgets to be framed by the new Boards should be co-extensive with the tenure of office of the Boards and should therefore embrace only a three years' scheme.

27. As concerns funds the Municipal and Local Boards will in the first place have at their disposal the various funds they now have. The Municipal Boards will have the Municipal revenues derived from Municipal taxation and any other miscellaneous receipts which are now made over to them. In municipalities where dispensaries are established the Government grants for such dispensaries should be handed over to the Municipal Boards in whom the management of the dispensaries should vest, who should have entire control over the subordinate dispensary establishment, and without whose assent, the medical officer in charge should not be removed or transferred except on promotion. It has been proposed by Messrs. Crawford and Jervoise that Local Committees should be allowed complete discretion to indent for medicines and instruments and that their indents should be accepted without alteration. The Governor in Council however does not consider that this suggestion can be adopted. Such Committees can, as a rule, know absolutely nothing concerning what medicines are needed and how large a quantity of each drug is required. They can only be guided by the assertions of the medical officer,—often merely a junior man in a low grade —and experience has shown that the dispensary officials frequently ask for medicines concerning the use of which they know nothing, and demand supplies greatly in excess of the real requirements. Moreover, as the medicines are supplied by Government, it is but proper that in determining what and what quantities should be given, Government through its responsible and experienced officers at the head of the Department should have some voice. It is true that in grants-in-aid dispensaries the cost of the medicines supplied is paid for from the Dispensary Funds, but even in these cases a portion of the cost of the drugs, &c., provided is in reality paid by Government. In the case of dispensaries located in towns in which no municipality has been created the management of the dispensaries and the expenditure of the Government grants should rest with the Táluka Local Fund Committees which should possess in respect of such dispensaries the same powers as those enjoyed in regard to Municipal Dispensaries by Municipal Committees.

28. It has been decided that the management of Civil Hospitals should remain with Government.

29. On the subject of vaccination there is little material divergence of opinion. The Sanitary Commissioner is strongly opposed to the grant to Local Boards of any control over the expenditure from Local Funds on this very important object, fearing that the grant of a discretionary power of expenditure and of authority in the administration of the Department might lead to results prejudicial to the success and even the existence of the Department in some districts. Government in their Resolution No. 1093 of March 25th last, expressed an opinion that "as regards vaccination and sanitation the expediency of any change in the existing system appears questionable," and no sufficient cause has since been shown to lead the Governor in Council to change his views on this point and to direct that the control over vaccination and sanitation should be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards. The Commissioner, Southern Division, suggests that Dispensary Committees should "control vaccination in all the villages around the dispensary," but on the whole it seems expedient that the present arrangements should not be disturbed. It may however be decided that no increased expenditure on account of vaccination should be thrown on any Board without the assent of that Board, and at the same time it appears necessary to rule distinctly that the vaccination and sanitation establishments are to be maintained as heretofore and that no decrease in the expenditure now incurred on them can be permitted, as otherwise an obstructive or ignorant Board might suddenly refuse to make any provision for vaccination. In considering this branch of the subject it is essential to bear in mind the strength and deep-rooted tenacity of native social and religious prejudices, and also, as regards sanitation and the cleanliness of towns and villages, that the views of the uninformed masses of the native community differ widely from those entertained by educated Europeans. It is not improbable that if native communities and their representatives were allowed absolutely unrestricted discretion vaccination and sanitation would in some districts ere many years become completely things of the past and be utterly disregarded.

30. Government have directed that a moiety of the charges for the maintenance of Government stallions in a district should be defrayed from Local Funds with effect from April 1st last. This order may continue in force for the present. It seems unlikely that in any district in which Government stallions are now stationed the District Local Fund Committee would refuse to make any provision for this charge on account of a popular and useful object. There may in some cases be some demur about the amount of the charge, and then each case would have to be considered on its merits and in view of the particular circumstances. In Ahmednagar, for instance, the District Local Fund Committee have recently expressed an opinion that the number of stallions posted in the Collectorate is in excess of the requirements of the district. In such a case Government could either reduce the number, or if no reduction was held by it to be desirable, would have to keep some of the horses entirely at its own cost. The management of the stallions must be left as a whole to the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations, but he should act as far as possible in consultation with the District Committees. It seems unadvisable to place the control of the stallions which are the property of Government in any way under Táluka Committees, whose members as a rule possess no knowledge concerning the breeding and management of valuable horses.

31. The income of the Local Fund Committee of a District is at present derived from the following sources:—

(1) the one-anna cess, of which ⅔rds are devoted to roads, communications, dharmshálás, water-supply and other useful public objects, and ⅓rd is expended on education;

(2) the Ferry Fund, including the proceeds of ferries whether farmed or managed departmentally and of fines inflicted under the Ferries Act;

(3) the Toll Fund;

(4) the Cattle Pound Fund;

(5) the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund;

(6) License Fees for the sale of poisons;

(7) contributions towards works of public utility given by rayats;

(8) grants given for specific purposes from Provincial revenues.

It is *in limine* desirable to decide what part or share of the Local Fund revenue should be at the exclusive disposal of the District Committee and what portion should be made over for control and expenditure to the Táluka Committees. The latter at present, it may be said, have hardly any power to spend money, for they have virtually no money to spend. The District Committee is the chief spending body: the great bulk of the Local Fund income is expended by it; but it too in many respects possesses but a merely nominal authority and discretion. Its members may have and may express an opinion as to the way in which the funds available can be laid out most advantageously for the benefit of the district, but in practice the decision, more especially of late years, has rested with the Commissioner of the Division and Government, and it may be taken for granted that in many instances the orders passed and the works undertaken are not those which the native members would have sanctioned had the power of determining the question been vested in them. The seven years' budget system means the triumph of the big works and the long roads policy: it signifies a few large and important works, and a still fewer very small

works. The system has undoubtedly possessed certain advantages. It has resulted in the construction of works which though costly are of great value and importance. It has prevented the expenditure of money on little works of questionable utility and has checked the frittering away of funds on trivial objects and under inefficient supervision. But it also has had its drawbacks, and these have been of a serious nature. When nearly all the money is required for trunk roads and costly projects, little remains for the humbler, but to the villagers most useful and valuable, works—such as wells, local roads, rest-houses and the like. The principle that taking the táluka as the unit, local contributions to the fund should be locally expended, has been of late years if not altogether lost sight of at least departed from to a great extent. Hence have arisen dissatisfaction on the part of many officers, much discontent on the part of Committees and cess-payers, and the idea, for which there has only been too much ground, that the Táluka Committees were powerless and therefore useless. A return—partial at least if not entire—to the original scheme seems to the Governor in Council to be now desirable and necessary. The amount of money annually at the disposal of Táluka Committees should be materially increased and the sums expended on minor works in each táluka should more nearly approximate to the amount of the proceeds of the cess and miscellaneous receipts in the táluka.

32. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion therefore that each Táluka Committee should have the disposal of the expenditure of one-half of the Public Works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the táluka, and of the entire receipts from the Cattle Pound Fund and the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund together with the receipts on account of fees for licenses for the sale of poisons and any contributions which may be given by rayats in the táluka for public works in the táluka. It seems however desirable that in deciding on the expenditure of the funds at its disposal a Táluka Committee should, where possible, act on the grant-in-aid principle, giving in the case of local works of interest to one village only a grant equal to the amount locally subscribed. It also appears expedient to direct that the unexpended balances at the close of the year should lapse to the District Committee.

33. The funds available for public works which will be administered by the District Committee will accordingly be one-half of the public works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the entire district, the Toll Fund and the Ferry Fund, any lapsed unexpended balances of Táluka Committee Funds and any grants which might be given by Government from Provincial revenues. It seems desirable that all the main Local Fund roads should be constructed by, and maintained at, the cost of the District Committee funds, and that the management of those roads and of the tolls levied on them should rest with the District Committee. This arrangement would obviate the possibility of any inter-táluka disputes concerning the location of toll bars and ferries and regarding the division of the receipts from road and ferry tolls. The principle should be that all large works and important projects should be carried out by the District Committee, whilst all minor and purely local works would be executed by the Táluka Committees. The division as now directed of the receipts which go to form the Local Fund revenue appears just and reasonable. The chief source of income is the $\frac{1}{3}$rd share of the one-anna cess proceeds. Of this one moiety would be allotted to the District Committee and the balance to the Táluka Committees. In consideration of its bearing all charges connected with the main Local Fund roads the District Committee would receive all revenue derived from tolls and ferries, whilst to the Táluka Committees would be credited the receipts obtained from the minor sources of revenue.

34. As regards the Local Funds Public Works establishment the Governor in Council is of opinion that the permanent establishment should be under the sole control of the District Local Fund Committee and should be paid by that Committee. Each District Committee should maintain its own staff of overseers and other subordinate officers. It will not require a separate Local Funds Engineer. The District Executive Engineer can perform also the duties of Local Fund Engineer. The question has been considered whether any and if so what proportion of the salary of the District Engineer should be paid by the District Committee, or whether a certain fixed sum should be charged annually for his services irrespective of the amount of his salary which would of course constantly fluctuate according to his grade and seniority, or whether no charge should be made at all, and after full deliberation His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that no charge should be made on this account. Government is prepared and willing to place the services of its District Executive Engineers at the disposal of Local Fund Committees for works of so useful a nature without demanding any payment, and this may be regarded as one, and not the least valuable, of the Government contributions to Local Funds. The charge of 15 per cent. for supervision should in any case be abolished. No ground for imposing it will exist when each District supports its own staff of overseers, and the only aid furnished by the Public Works Department is that of the District Executive Engineer. This system will moreover enable reductions to be effected in the District staff paid for in the Public Works Department from Provincial revenues as Public Works Department subordinates will no longer be employed upon or required for Local Fund works. The District Local Fund Committee will determine the strength and cost of the staff to be kept up by it, after consideration of its own requirements and those of the Táluka Committees. Any special purely temporary establishment which a Táluka Committee may need from time to time, as also the cost of labour on any work carried out by it will be paid by the Táluka Committee, but no separate and permanent establishment will be maintained by any Táluka Committee. The orders now issued will

necessitate the transfer of the great bulk of the subordinate establishments from the Provincial to the Local Public Works Department at the outset of the new system, as it would obviously be inexpedient and unwise for the District Committees to entertain an untried and inexperienced staff to supervise their works.

35. It appears to the Governor in Council to be at present undesirable to make over to District Local Fund Committees the maintenance and repairs of public buildings now constructed and kept up at the cost of Provincial revenues. There would however seem to be no valid reason why the maintenance of existing Provincial lines of roads should not be entrusted to District Local Fund Committees who would at the same time be given lump grants from Provincial revenues to meet the cost of keeping those roads in repair, whilst the adoption of such a course would probably tend to economy and result in a reduction in the cost and strength of establishments. It will be the duty of the District Engineer to see that the roads are maintained in efficient condition, and to report to Government if the District Committee fails in the discharge of its duty in this respect. The Governor in Council trusts that such failure would rarely if ever occur, but in the event of a Committee omitting to devote sufficient funds to the maintenance of what now are Provincial roads to enable those roads to be kept in proper order, Government would be compelled to reduce or to withhold the grant allotted to the Committee from Provincial revenues. The assignment to be granted each year to each District Local Fund Committee will be determined by Government in the Public Works Department, bearing in mind the fact that the cost of the District Engineer and his office and of the construction and maintenance of public buildings will continue as now to be defrayed from Provincial revenues.

36. The question of local self-government will now be considered in respect of educational matters in relation to (1) Municipalities, and (2) District and Táluka Boards, but it should be noted that the question of female education is reserved for future and separate consideration.

37. It is necessary first to refer to Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last, by which it was decided that the first experiment should be limited to 3 selected municipalities, namely, Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad. The Director of Public Instruction was directed to offer to these municipalities the management of primary schools, together with grants from the Provincial Treasury about equal in each place to the Provincial payments by which the school-fees and other local receipts are at present supplemented, but on certain conditions of which one was that the expenditure on the schools from sources other than the Provincial grant was to bear a ratio to that grant not yet determined.

38. The result of the negotiations between the Director of Public Instruction and the 3 municipalities has not yet been reported to Government, and in the meantime the Government of India has expressed its wish that the experiment should be greatly enlarged. The Governor in Council has therefore decided (1) that the negotiations directed in Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last, should be entered into with all the ten existing City Municipalities in the Presidency, and with the other Town Municipalities shortly to be raised to the status of City Municipalities and (2) that the management of Anglo-Vernacular as well as Primary Schools should be included in the offer.

39. As regards High Schools the transfer of their management to the Municipal Boards is a step upon which the Governor in Council will not determine until it has been considered specially with reference to the stipulations which are necessary to maintain the status and interests of these flourishing and promising institutions. For the present therefore no change will be made in their administration.

40. Referring to the condition as yet undefined of the ratio which the Provincial grant to Municipal (Primary Schools) should bear to the expenditure on such schools from other sources, it occurs to the Governor in Council to note that the whole question of the distribution of the present Provincial grant to Primary education requires reconsideration, before a commencement can properly be made in the transfer of schools from State to Municipal or other Local management. The present distribution is founded on the principle of regarding the whole Presidency as an educational unit, and whereas the varying circumstances and dispositions of different portions of the Presidency community have led to inequality in the funds locally forthcoming for primary education in different places, it has been left to the Educational Department to ensure an even progress by supplying deficiencies from the Provincial revenues. But a first consequence of breaking up the Presidency into a number of educational units for the purpose of local management will be a close examination of the fairness of the way in which the Provincial grant is distributed, as affecting the amounts that must be raised in different places whether for the maintenance or the extension of schools.

41. Excluding the sum expended in Bombay the Provincial grant amounts to Rs. 2,63,919, and of this sum Rs. 1,74,822 are expended on schools in municipal towns, and Rs. 89,097 only on schools in non-municipal towns and villages throughout the Presidency. The latter schools are mainly supported by the Local Cess, but the inhabitants of municipal towns pay no educational rate analogous to the cess. Municipalities indeed make discretional assignments from their general incomes for education, but these assignments with a few exceptions are unequal in rate, and generally small, if not niggardly. Moreover, these

assignments are frequently not for primary education, but for English classes in primary schools. Many municipalities make no assignments for education at all. If note be taken of the ratio which the Provincial grant bears to the funds raised locally whether in the shape of cess and school-fees in the case of the districts, or of cess, school-fees, municipal grants, interest on endowments, and popular contributions in the case of municipal towns, it will be found that the Provincial grant amounts to barely $\frac{1}{12}$th of the funds locally raised in the districts, and to rather more than twice the funds locally raised in the municipal towns.

42. It further appears that not only do schools in municipal towns generally obtain so much more than their proper share of the Provincial grant, but actually in some places they obtain, besides a portion of the cess money raised in the districts beyond their limits. Thus, in Sind the whole allotment from Provincial revenues being an insufficient supplement to the local receipts to meet the expenses of schools in the municipal towns, no less than Rs. 24,027 are taken besides from the district cess collections to make good the deficiency. And again in Broach the former Provincial grant having been reduced to provide for the wants of other districts, Rs. 8,000 of district cess-money are taken to make both ends meet in paying for the schools in municipal towns. Dhárwár has also been mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction as another district in which the same thing has been done, and the Dhárwár Municipality makes no contribution whatever to the cost of Dhárwár schools.

43. The Director of Public Instruction should therefore be requested to consider and report in what way the Provincial grant should be redistributed on equitable principles with a view to the clear understanding by each municipality invited to take charge of its schools, of the proportion of the Provincial grant available for its assistance, and of the remaining liability which it will have to meet through economy or increase of taxation. In towns it will probably be found that a given sum of money can be made to go much further in providing education by the substitution of a system of municipal aid to privately managed schools, for the system of direct maintenance of schools. But whatever means may be adopted for the attainment of the desired end, the Governor in Council will be prepared to assist by spreading the reduction of the Provincial grant to its proper amount over a number of years instead of insisting on such reduction being carried out at once.

44. In regard to the smaller municipalities other than those mentioned above in paragraph 38, the Governor in Council trusts that in a short time it may be found expedient to entrust to several of them the same control of Primary and Anglo-Vernacular education as in the case of the present City Municipalities. In the meantime all the present Town Municipalities should be vested, *mutatis mutandis*, with the control provided for Táluka Committees in the following paragraphs.

45. Referring lastly to the management of schools, Primary and Anglo-Vernacular, in the non-municipal towns and villages throughout the districts in this Presidency, note is first taken of the "cardinal principle" laid down by the Government of India "as essential to the success of self-government in any shape," namely, "that the jurisdiction of the Primary Boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members."

46. It has been decided that the smallest area for local self-government is to be the táluka, and that the Táluka Committee is to be composed of the Assistant Collector and Mámlatdár (ex-officio), of landholders to be elected or nominated, a representative inámdár, and a delegate, in some places, from the municipality of the táluka town. And the Governor in Council can find little encouragement to believe that speaking generally the members of Táluka Committees will be found either competent or inclined to undertake the management of schools throughout a táluka. It would in fact be impossible to ensure local knowledge and local interest on the part of non-official members of rural Boards, unless a separate Board were established for every village.

47. In these circumstance two courses have been submitted for the consideration of Government—(1) that the management of non-municipal schools throughout a whole district should be entrusted to the District Committee, or rather to a School Board in dependence on such Committee, the members of which School Board being specially chosen for interest in educational matters would not necessarily be also members of the Committee, (2) that the management of schools in each táluka should be divided between the Táluka Committee and the District Committee by rules distinguishing the matters which could most suitably be entrusted to each.

48. The plan first mentioned is founded on no principle of representation, or of local knowledge and interest. It amounts merely to the transfer of school-administration from the State Educational Department to a School Board of native gentlemen who will have other occupations, and little or no opportunity of informing themselves personally of the condition and wants of the district in educational matters.

49. The second plan does not commend itself to the Governor in Council as convenient, and it would needlessly interfere with the principle of making the Táluka Committees as independent as possible.

50. It appears to the Governor in Council that for the present it will be the best plan to leave to the Educational Department the actual teaching, discipline, and management of schools, including the appointment and dismissal of masters, and the grants of leave of absence. It is not to be expected that matters involving such constant trouble will be properly looked after by the unpaid and often unwilling agency of a Táluka Committee, unless the work is left to the ex-officio members. But while spared this trouble it is possible to assign to these Committees a very real and large control of education in their tálukas, easily exercised at occasional meetings in such matters as:—

(1) the determination of the places at which schools shall be established, including the transfer or abolition of existing schools,

(2) the determination of the class of each school in point of cost, selection being from classes recognized by the Educational Department,

(3) the determination of the standard of teaching in each school, the selection being from standards recognized by the Department,

(4) the rate of fees to be charged to the pupils in each school whether children of cess-payers, or non-cess-payers,

(5) the number of free scholars in each school,

(6) the assignment of money to be expended through the Educational Department on grants-in-aid in places where it may be decided to rely on privately managed schools,

(7) the assignment of sums necessary to provide accommodation for primary schools whether by building, purchase, or hire, and the determination of the way in which such accommodation shall be provided wherever wanted,

(8) the assignment of provision for secondary education, but for this the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction should be necessary.

51. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that on the revised constitution of the Táluka Committees being effected, rules should be put in force vesting in them the powers above detailed.

52. The question of the funds to be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards has been considered already. The Governor in Council would merely here add that he is unable to agree with the Commissioner, C. D., in the opinion that "all ground-rent now credited to Government, the sale proceeds of lands sold for non-agricultural purposes, and all fines and penalties for converting land to such purposes" should be credited to Municipal Funds. As long as the land is the property of Government all receipts on account of it should be paid to Government. There is no more reason why Government should give up the ground-rent on its land to a municipality than there is why a private landlord should do so. Fines and penalties for breaches of Municipal Rules may however in all cases be credited, when recovered, to Municipal Funds.

53. The Government of India in paragraph 21 of their Resolution of May 18th last have suggested that "the License-tax assessments and collections might very well be made over to the Local Boards, Municipal and Rural, in many parts of the country, subject to the control provided by the existing law." The majority of the officers consulted are strongly opposed to the adoption of this proposal, and it is contended that if this course is followed it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent favouritism and injustice, and the receipts from the tax will almost certainly be materially diminished. In deference however to the wishes of the Supreme Government the Governor in Council is prepared to entrust to Municipal and District Local Fund Boards the assessments and collections of this tax, subject to the condition that no reduction is allowed in the aggregate proceeds recovered in each municipality or district as compared with the proceeds in 1882-83. Each municipality will be responsible for the assessment and collection within its limits, and a like responsibility will devolve on each District Local Fund Committee for the assessment and collection in its district. One-half of the sums realised will be credited to Imperial revenues: the balance will be credited to the revenues of the Municipal or District Committee by which the assessment and collections are made, a set-off being taken in the form of a deduction from the grants now or in future to be granted from Provincial revenues to the Municipal or Local Fund Board in question for public works, education or other objects. For the purpose of deciding the precise amount of the deduction thus to be made the receipts on account of License-tax for the present financial year will be regarded as the basis of calculation.

54. The Commissioners, C. D. and S. D., urge that the present Local Funds are insufficient for the purposes for which they are required and inadequate to meet the numerous demands made upon them. Mr. Crawford suggests that the District Committees might be allowed to impose special additional local taxation under restrictions necessary for the protection of Imperial interests. Mr. Robertson holds a like view, and would further impose the Local Fund cess on ábkári contracts, and would give to Local Funds a larger proportion of the increase of land assessment derived from revised survey settlements. The adoption of the latter portion of the recommendations of the Commissioner, C. D., must inevitably result in a loss of revenue to Government, for which no sufficient cause has been made out. The Commissioner contends that "the ábkári revenue would not suffer by such an arrangement" and that "even if it did, the grant would be a fair and proper one to make." If by

"the ábkári revenue" the Commissioner means the total ábkári revenue (Government and Local Funds under his scheme) his statement may be well founded, but if he means the Government ábkári revenue, then, the assertion must obviously be incorrect. In the latter case Government would lose $\frac{1}{16}$ or 6¼ per cent. of its ábkári revenue derived from farms of spirituous liquors as it seems perfectly clear that no farmer would give a single rupee more for his farm than he otherwise would pay simply because he knew that $\frac{1}{16}$ of any sum he might give would go to swell Local Fund revenues. It is altogether immaterial to him how the money paid by him for his farm is credited. His sole object is to make as much profit as he can out of his contract, and the smaller the sum he pays for the farm the greater is the gain he will derive from his speculation. No reasons are assigned by the Commissioner in support of his statement that in any case "the grant would be a fair and proper one to make", and His Excellency the Governor in Council fails to see what valid arguments could be advanced in proof of the assertion. The ábkári revenue of a district is not affected by the Local Funds administration. The establishment of schools, the construction of roads and even the provision of a water-supply do not tend to increase the income obtained by Government from ábkári, and unless it can be shown that the ábkári Department and revenue are benefited by the action of Local Fund Committees, any claim put forward on behalf of those Committees to a share in that revenue at the expense of Government can hardly be regarded as meriting favourable consideration. As concerns the proposal of the Commissioner, C.D., that the Local Fund receipts on account of increased assessments imposed at revision settlements should be doubled, it may be pointed out that this would involve a loss to the State of 6¼ per cent. of the increase in the land assessment levied on revision of settlements. Where it now gets a rupee it would then only get 15 annas. The 16th anna would have to be paid by the State to Local Funds as it would be impossible to require the cultivator to pay a Local Fund Cess of two annas on every rupee of increased assessment. Part of this loss would fall on the Provincial Government under the new financial arrangements and part on the Imperial Government, the Provincial Government being the heaviest sufferer. Neither Government however can afford this sacrifice of revenue, and the Commissioner's proposal must accordingly be regarded as impracticable.

55. It seems therefore to His Excellency the Governor in Council that if Municipal and Local Funds, even when supplemented by any Provincial grants which may be given for specific purposes, are unable to meet the wants of the districts and municipal towns, the only course open is the imposition either of additional taxation by Government *suo motu* or of such special local taxation as the Boards may consider requisite, always provided that no fresh taxes shall be levied without the previous sanction of Government. Whether the Committees, Local or Municipal, will ever voluntarily consent to devise and impose fresh taxes is a matter on which considerable doubt may be entertained. The simultaneous introduction of the scheme of local self-government and of additional taxes to provide larger funds for the operations of the representative Committees is not likely to render the new system highly popular. The mass of the rate-payers would prefer the old system without the new taxes, and it is not improbable that the majority of the non-official members of Local and Municipal Boards would decline to support any proposals for the levy of further taxation. If therefore the District and Municipal Committees refuse to recommend and levy fresh taxes, it is for consideration whether this power should not be exercised by Government. The Commissioner, C. D., suggests that "an enactment should now be passed making a house-tax a general tax", and that the proceeds of such a tax should in municipal towns be credited to Municipal Funds, and elsewhere presumably to the funds at the disposal of District Local Fund Committees. As regards this proposal it may be noted that whilst such a tax would undoubtedly bring in a very large sum, it would equally certainly be in the highest degree unpopular. In place of passing a law directing that every house should be taxed, it seems to His Excellency in Council that it will suffice to introduce a less sweeping legislative measure authorizing Government to order the imposition of such a tax in any district or municipality in which on the evidence adduced and after sufficient inquiry the Governor in Council is satisfied that the necessity for additional taxation to meet the local wants of the district or municipality in respect of works of public utility has been established.

56. The last point for consideration is with reference to the nature and extent of the power and control to be reserved to and exercised by Government in connection with the action and proceedings of Local and Municipal Boards. This point has already been touched upon incidentally in several of the preceding paragraphs of this Resolution, and it seems unnecessary now further to refer to it at any very great length. Government clearly must possess the powers mentioned in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated May 18th, 1882. It must have a general authority to modify or set aside altogether the orders and proceedings of Boards on subjects of importance when such orders and proceedings are obviously unjust, impolitic, improper, opposed to the public interest, injurious to the public health, safety or convenience, or prejudicial to the Government revenues. It should also have the power to supersede absolutely a Board for gross and continued neglect of duty, and this power it should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the reasons already assigned in paragraph 23, be entitled to exercise without the previous sanction of the Government of India. In all minor matters the interference of Government should be minimised to the utmost possible extent. When conferring greatly increased powers on Municipal and Local Boards it is necessary to allow those powers subject to the conditions above specified and to the following stipulations:—

1*st*, that no loan shall be raised without the previous sanction of Government,

2*nd*, that no new tax shall be imposed without such sanction,

3*rd*, that no existing tax shall be abolished or decreased without such sanction,

4*th*, that no municipality shall be allowed to abolish itself without such sanction,

5*th*, that no property belonging to any Local Fund or Municipal Board shall be alienated without such sanction,

6*th*, that no Local Fund or Municipal employè in receipt of a salary of Rs. 100 or upwards shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division,

7*th*, that in the case of all pensionable servants an appeal shall lie to Government from an order of a Board directing dismissal, suspension or degradation,

8*th*, that without the previous sanction of Government no interference by any Board in any matter involving a religious question or prejudices of caste or creed or affecting the public peace or the public food or water-supply or the public health shall be permitted.

57. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to prepare at his early convenience for the consideration of the Governor in Council draft Bills for the amendment of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, to give effect to the orders contained in this Resolution where such orders necessitate alteration of the exisiting law. It will be understood that it is not necessary to insert in the Bills themselves full and minute provisions on all the points referred to in this Resolution, as for instance, the mode of elections, or the exact nature and proportion of the receipts to be placed at the disposal of Táluka Committees. Instructions on these subjects can most conveniently be contained in rules to be framed under the Acts, and it must be remembered that the measures and arrangements of which the adoption has now been directed must be of necessity experimental to a certain extent, and that experience may show that in some respects they are capable of improvement, and stand in need of modification. Should changes hereafter be found necessary it would be a simpler task to effect alterations in the rules than to resort to further legislation to amend the law.

58. Bearing in mind the delay which must attend important legislation of the character contemplated, and also the modification of financial arrangements which has to be effected, and the interval which must be allowed for the elaboration of minor details and the preparation for elections, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be impossible that the scheme now sanctioned should come into operation before April 1st, 1883.

59. Orders will hereafter be issued as to the conversion into City Municipalities of some of the most populous, advanced, and thriving of the present Town Municipalities.

60. Measures will be adopted for the relief from the charges on account of contribu tions towards the maintenance of the Police employed within their limits of the Mofussil Municipalities now paying a portion of the cost of the Police force, when the question of the adjustment of Provincial grants to Municipal and District Boards is being determined.

61. Copy of this Resolution which is issued with the full concurrence of Government in the Educational and Public Works Departments should be forwarded to the Government of India and placed on the Editors' Table. It should also be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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*Local Self-Government.*

No. 3933.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1882.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4062, dated 27th September 1882—Requesting, with reference to paragraph 38 of Government Resolution No. 3583, dated 19th idem, to be furnished with lists (1) of the ten existing City Municipalities, and (2) of the Town Municipalities shortly to be raised to the status of City Municipalities; and observing that if the second list cannot be given immediately the first list may be forwarded as soon as possible.

Memorandum from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 1723, dated 3rd October 1882—Transferring the above for the required information.

RESOLUTION.—The Director of Public Instruction should be informed that the following are the ten existing City Municipalities, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Sukkur, and that the question of raising Town Municipalities to the status of City Municipalities is still under consideration.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 4122 OF 1882.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 16th October* 1882.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Town Municipalities shall be constituted City Municipalities with effect from April 1st, 1883 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Division ... | ... | Viramgám.<br>Nadiád.<br>Thána.<br>Kalyán. |
| Central Division ... | ... | Sátára.<br>Násik.<br>Pandharpur.<br>Yeola.<br>Dhulia.<br>Málegaon. |
| Southern Division ... | ... | Belgaum.<br>Dhárwár.<br>Hubli.<br>Ratnágiri. |

2. Memorials have been received from the inhabitants of Wái and Bársi asking that those towns might also be raised to the status of City Municipalities. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not however at present prepared to comply with their requests. The inhabitants of Bársi have hitherto displayed no public spirit, and the form of taxation obtaining there is reported to be "unsatisfactory in the extreme, far too much approaching transit duties." On a recent occasion when the introduction of some more direct and less objectionable form of taxation was recommended to the municipality, the inhabitants of Bársi are stated to have "expressed themselves as only anxious for the present irregular octroi, failing which they would rather not have any municipality." As regards Wái very unfavourable reports have been received concerning the general action of the inhabitants, and the opposition to all beneficial sanitary measures which has been manifested by the most influential section of the population. Under these circumstances Government do not consider it desirable that Wái and Bársi should be raised to the position of City Municipalities. The Governor in Council will however be willing to reconsider the question if after the expiration of a year more favourable reports are received regarding these two towns, and the inhabitants display a wish to introduce a sounder and more equitable system of municipal taxation and to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the sanitation and protect the health of the town.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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*Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency : extension of—*

No. 4140 OF 1882.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1882.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1521, dated 4th October 1882—Communicating, with reference to the letter from this Government, No. 3584, dated 19th September 1882, the observations of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Resolution of this Government, No. 3583, dated 19th idem, on the subject of the extension of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency.

RESOLUTION.—Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1521, dated the 4th instant, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to perceive that, save in the matter of the appointment of Presidents of Local Fund and Municipal Committees, the Government of India would appear to approve generally of the orders regarding the measures to be adopted to give effect to the local self-government scheme in this Presidency, as contained in the Resolution of this Government, No. 3583, dated the 19th ultimo.

2. The Governor in Council regrets however that the Governor General in Council has found it necessary to express his dissatisfaction in some particulars with the steps which this Government proposed to take with a view to carrying out the wishes and orders of the Government of India as understood by it, and to criticise with some severity the statements made in paragraph 2 of the Resolution above mentioned.

3. The portions of the Resolution of this Government to which exception is chiefly taken by the Government of India are paragraph 2, which contained a general expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council regarding the system which has hitherto been in force in this Presidency, and concerning the expediency of immediate and extensive changes in that system, and paragraph 6 in which this Government recorded its opinion that for the present at least in the majority of instances the appointment of non-official persons to be Presidents of Local Fund and Municipal Committees was neither practicable nor desirable.

4. As regards the first point His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that he should have misapprehended the wishes of the Government of India, and is glad to be assured that it is not the desire of that Government to "subvert altogether the existing system in Bombay, or to confer unlimited powers upon Municipalities and Local Boards." The Governor in Council is willing to admit that the description given by him of the powers to be assigned to Municipal and Local Boards as 'unlimited' was not literally correct. I am, however, to submit that the orders of the Government of India as issued in their Resolution of May 18th last were of such a nature as to give this Government some ground for its belief that if carried out to the fullest extent they would lead, if not to a subversion of, at least to fundamental and vital changes in, the existing system. In the Resolution No. 1093, dated March 25th last, this Government of its own accord volunteered to introduce the elective principle in the City Municipalities at once and subsequently in the Town Municipalities if the experiment proved successful in the case of the chief cities, and contemplated the grant of increased powers in respect of local expenditure aided from Provincial Funds to the Committees created under the system suggested. Government at the same time observed that special difficulties existed in the way of the election of members of Local Fund Committees. In reply the Government of India in its letter No. 831 of May 31st last, expressed a hope that this Government would be able to go still further in the direction of developing the system of local self-government than it then apparently intended to do. In the meantime the Government of India had issued the Resolution of May 18th last, in which it stated that "members of Boards should be chosen by election wherever it may in the opinion of the Local Governments be practicable to adopt that system of choice," and expressed a wish that that system should be established "now as widely as local circumstances will permit." It further stated that the Governor General in Council wished to see non-official persons acting wherever practicable as Chairmen of the Local Boards, and that every Local Board should have not only the entire control over the proceeds of all local rates and cesses levied within its jurisdiction for its own special purposes but along with the charge of any expenditure that is at present Provincial should have where possible the management of equivalent revenue. As it appeared therefore to this Government the system of which the Government of India desired the adoption involved the election as a general rule of the members of Municipal and Local Fund Committees, the substitution in the great majority of instances of non-official for official Presidents, the withdrawal of the local officers of Government from all original direct voice in, and interference with, the proceedings of the Local Boards, and the grant of new and greatly increased powers to the new Boards whose deliberations and decisions would no longer be guided and influenced by the experienced officers who hitherto have initiated and controlled the action of the Committees. This seemed to the Governor in Council to be a sweeping and momentous alteration of the system which for years has been in operation in this Presidency, and though quite willing, as he is in duty bound, to co-operate cheerfully and cordially with the Government of India in carrying out the changes which that Government deemed desirable he considered it only proper to state that in his opinion this Presidency generally was not ripe for so sudden and large a change in the mode of local self-government and that the policy of conferring at once such extended powers on new Boards from which the official element would be almost entirely eliminated was one of which the results could not with any certainty be foretold. At the same time, however, he directed the adoption of measures which, except in the solitary instance of the appointment of Presidents of Boards, appeared to him to be calculated to meet the expressed desires of the Supreme Government, and which seem on the whole to be regarded as not unsatisfactory by that Government.

5. As regards the question of the appointment of non-official Presidents this Government, whilst declaring that in its opinion the appointment as a general rule of non-official persons to be Presidents was not at present practicable, did distinctly express its willingness to appoint private individuals in cases where suitable and qualified persons were to be found for the post. Beyond this it appeared to the Governor in Council imprudent to go: but he would now assure the Government of India that, wherever such a course is practicable and any private person is found fit to discharge the duties of President and is willing to accept the office, he will have no hesitation in conferring the post upon a non-official. He is fully prepared to concur with the Governor General in Council in regarding merely as a temporary arrangement the proposal that the Collector should continue as a rule to be President of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees. That arrangement will cease at once as soon as properly qualified private gentlemen can be found and induced to accept the office, and the Governor in Council trusts that the experiments which he hopes soon to make in this direction will prove so successful as to justify the adoption of the measure. I am here to observe that prior to the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, this Government had issued orders calling upon all the Collectors and Commissioners to report the

names of any private gentlemen in their respective districts and divisions whom they considered to be qualified for nomination to the post of President of a Municipal or Local Fund Committee. These reports have not as yet reached Government, and until they are received His Excellency in Council is not in a position to form an opinion as to the number of appointments as Presidents which can in April next be conferred on non-official persons. I am, however, to remark that the number of persons fitted for the post is not likely at first at least to be large, and that in the opinion of the Governor in Council—an opinion which would, he believes, be concurred in by the most intelligent and best informed exponents of the views of the Native community—the instances in which competent Native gentlemen willing to take the post and to discharge its duties efficiently could be found for the office will be but few in the case of all the smaller municipalities and of the Local Fund Committees, and probably will not at first be numerous even in the larger municipalities. The Government of India may however be sure that the experiment will under any circumstances as desired by it "be tried in an ungrudging spirit."

6. With reference to the remark in the last portion of paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I am to state that this Government fully shares the sentiments of the Government of India in attaching the highest importance to the training of the leading and ablest men in the community to take a real interest and a prominent part in the management of their local affairs, but it considered that the increased powers by the exercise of which the training is to be effected should be conferred somewhat more gradually than the scheme of the Government of India seemed to contemplate, and that before the political education of this class of the community had made some progress it was inexpedient to restrict still further than this Government proposed the authority of the Collector as the local representative of Government.

7. In paragraph 7 of your letter extracts are given from the reports of Messrs. Erskine, Sheppard, Pratt and Lee-Warner in support of the view that the system of control has hitherto been too strict and too elaborate to encourage much really independent action, the inference being that if there were less control there would be more and more efficient independent action on the part of private individuals. The Governor in Council highly appreciates the liberal attitude towards the Natives displayed by these gentlemen. I am however to invite the attention of the Government of India to other passages in the reports of the officers above mentioned which support the view of this Government that the emancipation of local committees from the modified control of the Collector as it now exists should be only gradually effected and that the time has not yet come when as a general rule the post of President could be held by non-official persons. It appears to His Excellency in Council that each report should be considered as a whole and not judged by brief isolated passages which taken without the context hardly adequately convey the opinion of the writer on the general subject. In his report Mr. Sheppard writes "much has been done here to encourage independence in Committees, both Local Fund and Municipal, and during the last 15 years considerable effort has been made to encourage a feeling of independent interest in public affairs," but that he felt "a doubt whether the experience obtained so far is of a nature to justify withdrawal from the supervision provided by the law of Bombay" and that he was of "opinion that real progress is more likely to be stimulated by relaxing supervision *gradually* as Committees prove themselves deserving, than by conceding at one stroke powers which the latter are not fit for, and the exercise of which will often be a source of considerable embarrassment to the members themselves." Mr. Erskine, whilst advocating the grant of increased powers to Local Boards and admitting that hitherto but limited freedom of action has been allowed to them, at the same time states that "the management of District Boards must for many a day to come be in the hands of the head of the district," that he fails to "understand how the chief executive officers are to supervise and control the acts of Local Boards without taking actual part in their proceedings," that "to banish officials from the Municipal Board altogether would be in his estimation a false step," that as regards the Boards in Town Municipalities he "would rather see them for the present left as they are," that the present District and Táluka Local Fund Committees "are the best that could be got together," and he has "no desire to recommend any change in their composition," and that he has no wish "at present to see the system of election as the means of obtaining members of Local Boards extended beyond what had been proposed by the Bombay Government" in its Resolution of March 25th last, in which it suggested the introduction of that system in the case of City Municipalities only. Finally Mr. Erskine wrote that as it appeared to him "the intentions of the Government of India have to a great extent, especially as regards District Boards, been forestalled in the Bombay Presidency, and the system now in force requires but a little modification to render it all that the Government of India desires." The modifications made by this Government in that system with a view to carrying out what it believed to be the wishes of the Government of India have been very extensive, and far in excess of those deemed necessary by Mr. Erskine, but His Excellency in Council regrets that they have not altogether satisfied the Government of India. The third officer, Mr. Pratt, from whose report a quotation is made by the Government of India, does in the passage quoted remark that in his opinion the powers exercised by the various Local Boards have been so circumscribed and limited that but little real authority has been left to them. He however also states that "he does not consider that the Natives as he has seen them are fit for

self-government unless that government is very strictly watched and hedged in with fixed rules beyond which they cannot go, and by which they must be bound," that " in City Municipalities the power of control Government can exercise is not more than is necessary to the proper administration of the Municipal funds," that " with regard to Town Municipalities the only change necessary is to constitute as many as are fit City Municipalities," and that he thinks that " Chairmen of Local Boards should for the next year or two be, as a rule, official." The remaining officer, Mr. Lee-Warner, from whose intelligent report the Government of India quotes a short passage regarding a tendency to dictate to Municipal Committees, has elsewhere in his letter given expression to views to which I am desired to solicit the attention of the Government of India. After giving illustrations showing what has been the course followed by non-official Commissioners when acting in accordance with their own wishes and what would probably be the course they would adopt if allowed greater liberty of action, he remarks: "if the masses were prepared " to assert their rights I should gladly welcome in its entirety the present scheme; but " until they are educated the abandonment of official control will throw back their eman- " cipation indefinitely * * * *. My humble opinion is that if the withdrawal of official " control, as contemplated in the Resolution (of May 18th of the Government of India) " is literally carried out the political future of the country will be sacrificed. I anticipate " that the retrogression would immediately commence in matters of taxation and sanitation, " public works would follow next * * * *. The withdrawal of official control is in my opinion " premature * * * * If the sheep of India are to be turned adrift in the fields of experimental " administration without their official shepherds I believe the work of the last 20 years " will be undone." Numerous other passages could be quoted from the reports of the officers of this Presidency which fully support the views expressed by this Government, but as printed copies of those reports have already been supplied to the Government of India it appears unnecessary now to do so. The Governor in Council would merely observe that whilst desiring to co-operate heartily with, and to carry out the orders and policy of the Government of India, he felt that he would have been wanting in his duty had he not attached due weight to and represented the opinions which are almost universally entertained by those best acquainted with the Province entrusted to the charge of this Government.

8. It was not the intention of the Governor in Council to suggest in paragraph 2 of this Government's Resolution of the 19th ultimo that the existing system of Municipal and Local Fund administration in this Presidency is so perfect as to make any change in it undesirable. Nor as it appears to him can such a suggestion be found in that paragraph. The Governor in Council is aware that the present system, like most other systems of administration, has its defects, though practically it has on the whole worked exceedingly well, but he considers that the measures directed to be taken in the above-mentioned Resolution will fully suffice to remedy those deficiencies, and will give to the various Local Boards at least enough freedom of action at the commencement. Time alone can show what will be the result of the experiment which shortly will be on its trial.

9. With reference to the remark concerning the number of City Municipalities I am to state, for the information of the Government of India, that after careful enquiry the Governor in Council has seen reason to direct that 14 of the present Town Municipalities shall be raised to the rank of City Municipalities with effect from April 1st next. The number of City Municipalities will then be 24.

10. The Government of India in paragraph 4 of the letter under reply calls in question the correctness of the assertion made by this Government that the elected members of the Boards would be the representatives chosen by the mass of the rate-payers. The Governor in Council is, however, unable to perceive in what respect that statement is inaccurate, unless objection is taken to the word rate-payers on the score that under some possible elective system it might not be necessary that a voter should also be a rate-payer. It seemed to him that judging from the wording of paragraph 13 of its Resolution of May 18th the Government of India considered that the qualification for a vote should be the payment of rates and taxes, and if the elective system was to be introduced this qualification appeared to the Governor in Council to be obviously the most suitable and that most in accordance with the practice obtaining in other countries. For reasons specified in the Resolution of this Government the Governor in Council deemed it inadvisable to give the franchise to persons other than rate-payers except in the case of municipalities where provision was made for the grant of a vote to certain other classes, most of whom however would also as a rule be rate-payers. The system as detailed in paragraphs 15—19 of this Government's Resolution of the 19th ultimo was that which appeared to the Governor in Council to be that best adapted for general application. Feeling, however, that in all instances its introduction might not be expedient and that in special cases the adoption of special courses might be desirable, this Government had, prior to the receipt of your letter, called for further reports from the District Officers as to what other systems of representation and what other qualifications for the franchise they would recommend in any places where the general system as proposed by this Government might be unsuitable and the constituency created under it might be too limited in number. As connected also with this question of election of representatives, I am to remark that there would appear to be hardly room or necessity for the deprecation of " a narrow policy" in the determination of

the places in which the new system is to be introduced, contained in paragraph 14 of your letter, in view of the fact that this Government had expressed its intention of giving the fairest and fullest trial to the elective system, had mentioned the few districts which it deemed to be as yet too backward to enable the system to be with advantage introduced into them, and had explicitly directed that in all municipalities one-half of the members of the Committee should be elected by the inhabitants qualified to exercise the franchise.

11. With regard to the remarks contained in paragraph 2 of your letter I am to state that the opinions of Local Fund Committees asked for in paragraph 7 of your letter No. 831 of May 31st last, were called for without delay, but that as yet replies have been received from only some districts. As the reports of the various Local Fund Committees were coming in but very slowly, and as legislation would be requisite to give effect to the proposals of this Government, it appeared to the Governor in Council expedient to formulate those proposals as speedily as possible and not to defer the issue of orders on the general scheme of local self-government until all the reports had been received. When all the replies have reached Government they will be printed and copies forwarded to the Government of India. As the Local Fund Committees are in part composed of the most enlightened and practical members of the Native community their views will be of value, and it is possible that the arrangements proposed by this Government may finally receive some modification in details if any fresh and acceptable suggestions are made by the Committees. In the meantime, I am to observe, it is satisfactory to note that such reports as have been received show that the scheme framed by this Government is on the whole in accordance with the views expressed by the Committees consulted, and further that the steps taken by this Government to increase the utility and the powers of Táluka Committees meet with the approval of the Government of India.

12. The Government of India is under a misapprehension in supposing that no steps were taken to ascertain what were the views entertained by leading Natives on the suggestions put forward by the Government of India in its Resolution of the 18th May last, and that this Government was in ignorance of what those views were. On the contrary the members of this Government had lost no opportunity of eliciting the opinions of Native gentlemen whom they considered competent to give advice and offer suggestions on the subject, and it may be well understood that the Collectors and Commissioners when submitting their reports had availed themselves of their extensive knowledge of Native opinion and their constant intercourse with Natives of all classes. Moreover this Government had received numerous memorials from various parts of the Presidency setting forth the views and requests regarding local self-government of large and important communities and was thus in a position to know the wishes and opinions of some of the most intelligent members of Native society. The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha, which may be regarded as representing largely the sentiments and aspirations of the educated non-official classes, more especially the Bráhmans of Poona and its vicinity, had also volunteered, as is its wont, an expression of the views entertained by that association, and its representations received the careful attention which their ability and in many respects their sound practical sense deserved. It is within the knowledge of this Government that the Commissioner, Central Division, looked upon the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha as being the most trustworthy and representative exponent of Native opinion in a portion of the Deccan, and that the Commissioner, Southern Division, who has a wide and intimate acquaintance with the leading Natives, was disposed to accept almost entirely the scheme originally recommended by the Sabha. Under these circumstances it can hardly be laid to the charge of this Government that it was not aware of the views of the Native community on this important question. The Governor in Council did not understand that the Government of India desired to have documentary statements of the views of Native gentlemen, whilst no trustworthy opinion could be formed from the public meetings held recently and the resolutions there passed at the instigation of travelling orators and agitators.

13. In paragraph 15 of the letter from the Government of India a hope is expressed that this Government "will be able to include both sanitation and vaccination among the matters for which the Boards will be held responsible." With reference to this remark I am to state that the Governor in Council, whilst desirous to comply with the wishes of the Government of India, would ask attention to the reasons assigned by this Government in paragraph 29 of its Resolution No. 3583 of September 19th for not conferring for the present at least upon Municipal and Local Fund Committees the management of vaccination and sanitation.

14. In conclusion I am to observe that the Governor in Council notes the caution against the imposition of increased local taxation contained in paragraph 16 of your letter, and that the necessary Bills to amend the District Municipal and Local Fund Acts are now being prepared.

J. NUGENT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 658.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1883.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 8597, dated 12th October 1882—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 414, dated 23rd March 1882, copy of the Resolution of the Municipal Corporation, with the report of the Committee appointed by that body to consider the subject of the transfer to the municipality of charges on account of Primary Education.

Report by the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6458, dated 18th January 1883—Forwarding a report by General Waddington and submitting his observations on the additions and alterations proposed by the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, No. 2980, dated 23rd February 1883—Requesting early reply to the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 8597 of 12th October 1882, in which that officer submitted the Resolution passed by the Corporation on the 11th idem, on the proposed transfer of the charge of Primary Education to the municipality.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. M.-40, dated 13th February 1883—Submitting, with reference to this Department No. 160 of 1883, statements showing all Primary and Anglo-Vernacular schools belonging to the Educational Department within municipal limits of the town of Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—In the left hand column of the following Resolution will be shown, (1) the stipulations on which Government offered to make over the management of elementary schools in Bombay to the municipality (2) the answers of the municipality and (3) the opinions of the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Inspector, Central Division.

In the right hand column of the Resolution will be shown the answers of Government on each point.

*Stipulation* (*a*).

(*a*).—That the Government principles and system of Elementary school management, rates of salary and course of instruction shall be generally maintained in the municipal schools.

Municipality make no remarks.

*Stipulation* (*b*).

(*b*).—That the expenditure on the schools from other sources shall be not less than* times the Government grant to the Municipality.

*Answer of Municipality* :—In accepting this proposition the Corporation has not lost sight of the fact that in all probability there will, under the new arrangements, be a very large increase in the expenditure on Primary Education, and that, therefore, Government should be solicited to bear its proportionate share of the increase, unless it is understood that Government is prepared to relieve the municipality of other charges.

*General Waddington's opinion* :—(*b*).—I am clearly of opinion that Government cannot pledge itself to increase the Provincial grant beyond its present amount, and the municipality should be so informed.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion* :—*Condition* (*b*).—The Government grant to the Primary schools now to be handed over to the municipality of Bombay is Rs. 11,563. Less than this can hardly be given, and the municipality might be informed that this grant will not be reduced as long as the conditions now in question are fairly observed. With regard to the wording of Condition (*b*) the undersigned is of opinion that the Government grant should not exceed† one-third of the total expenditure on the school system from other sources should have risen to double of Rs. 11,563.

† This is the old rule of the Government of India.

It was contemplated (Resolution No. 414, dated the 23rd March 1882, paragraph 7) that there would be additional expense to the municipality. Government offered (paragraph 10) to transfer Provincial money "beginning with a sum about equal to the present Provincial expenditure." The sum immediately transferred from Provincial (or granted) will therefore be Rs. 11,563. Government stipulated (paragraph 14-M.) that the payment of the Government grant "must be held subject to financial exigencies." This is a saving clause to provide for extreme cases of financial difficulty which are possible but not probable. The general intention thus indicated is that Government will not reduce the initial grant except in extreme necessity, and will increase the grant if means are available to meet a great expansion of primary instruction at largely increased cost to the municipality.

But before any increase is claimable, the

* Figure to be suggested by the Director of Public Instruction.

ture. But General Waddington takes the words "not less than twice the amount of the Government grant" to pledge Government to increase the Provincial grant beyond its present amount. This is more than the words mean, but to make sure against misapprehension the municipality might be informed that the grant is a fixed one and cannot be increased.

*Stipulation* (*c*).

(*c*).—That the municipal schools shall be open to inspection and examination at any time by the Government Inspecting Staff.

It is a matter of course that a system of schools which receives a Government grant should be open to the Government Inspectors. The municipality is not asked to pay the cost of inspection, and Government will not of course spend more of the public funds on inspection than is necessary.

*Answer of Municipality* :—The Corporation expresses the hope that in this, as in other branches of these important subjects, the desirability of gradually reducing the staff of Government officers *pro tanto*, step by step with the development of local management, should not be lost sight of.

*General Waddington's opinion* :—(*c*).—I am not sure that I rightly understand the proposal of the municipality. If they propose gradually to do away with Government inspection and to substitute for it inspection by members of their own body I think the proposal objectionable, and that if it is carried out Government will have no proper check over the expenditure of its share of the expenditure on primary education.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion* :—*Condition*(*c*).—No remarks appear to be required, the strength of the Government Staff of Inspectors being a matter beyond the province of the municipality.

*Stipulations* (*d*) *and* (*e*).

(*d*).—That the accounts of the Municipal School Fund shall be audited yearly by auditors, of whom one shall be a Government officer, and shall be published for general information.

(*e*).—The municipality shall agree not to resign the management of the municipal schools without a clear year's notice. Government will give a clear year's notice of reduction or withdrawal of the Government grant.

*Municipality wish to add* :—" Provided that each party to this contract shall, in the event of either of them withdrawing therefrom, be held responsible for the payment *pro rata* of such pensions and gratuities, and moneys due under contracts and leases, as the said parties may have become liable for before the date of such withdrawal."

There is no objection to this.

This proviso has been added with a view to prevent difficulties from arising in the event of either party withdrawing from the undertaking.

*General Waddington's opinion* : — (*e*).—I have no objection to the proviso made by the municipality.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion* :—*Condition* (*e*).—The addition is of course unnecessary, but may be allowed to stand.

*Stipulation (f).*

(*f*).—Instead of a lump grant from Provincial Funds, the municipality may claim a grant by results, in which case the Grant-in-aid Rules shall be held applicable to the Municipal Elementary Schools, and rule (*b*) above shall not apply. Government may after one year's notice require a municipality to accept a grant by results in place of a lump grant.

*Answer of Municipality* :—The proposed rule has been omitted, as the Corporation is of opinion that it is undesirable that the Government contribution should be liable to fluctuate in accordance with Grant-in-aid Rules which may be changed from time to time at the discretion of Government.

*General Waddington's opinion*:—(*f*).—I would not insist on the rule to which the Corporation object.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion*:—*Condition* (*f*). —The original condition should stand, but the last sentence might be omitted. The municipality could then at any time take the grant by results in lieu of the fixed grant, and it will be advisable to do this when the schools can earn more by results than the fixed grant brings in. In connexion with this subject, it may be observed that as matters stand at present the municipality can keep its fixed grant and also claim the benefit of Part II. of of the Grant-in-aid Rules (building grants).

The last sentence may be omitted.

*Stipulation (g).*

(*g*).—If the municipality employ any teacher of the Government Department who has done pensionable service, or for pensioning whom the Department has made provision, the municipality must make provision for the continuance of his pension rights, according to the rules of Government from time to time in force.

*Answer of Municipality* :—(*g*).—If the municipality employ any teacher of the Government Department who has done pensionable service, or for pensioning whom the Department has made provision, the municipality must make provision for the continuance of his pension rights, according to the rules of Government from time to time in force, in so far as his services would be under the municipality.

There is no objection. But for the words "would be under" the words "are rendered to" should be substituted.

The words "in so far" to "Municipality" inclusive have been added by the Corporation.

*General Waddington's opinion* :—(*g*).—I do not see the object of the words introduced by the municipality.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion*:—*Condition* (*g*).— The words inserted by the municipality (like the addition to Condition *e*) have no importance, the original rule meaning of course that the municipality should only bear its proportionate share.

*Stipulation (h).*

(*h*).—The appointment and dismissal of employés in Municipal Elementary Schools, or under the School Board, shall rest with the School Board or Municipality as may be arranged, but no employé lent to the munici-

pality by the Department of Public Instruction shall be discharged or dismissed without the concurrence of the Educational Inspector, except after three months' notice, which should be communicated to the Educational Inspector.

Municipality make no remarks.

*Stipulation (i).*

(*i*).—Government will expect that the municipality shall give full consideration to representations of the Department of Public Instruction, as to the number, size and location of schools, their discipline and all other departmental matters.

Municipality make no remarks.

*Stipulation (k).*

(*k*).—The municipality shall employ teachers certificated by the Department of Public Instruction in preference to others, so far as they can be provided.

*Answer of Municipality* :—(*k*).—The municipality shall employ teachers certificated by the Department of Public Instruction in preference to others, not undergraduates of the University, so far as may be possible.

The Corporation is of opinion that Bombay, with its large educational requirements, ought to have a Training College of its own for both sexes. The words "not undergraduates of the University" and "may be possible" have been added by the Corporation.

*General Waddington's opinion* :—(*k*).—The municipality should themselves provide a Training College if they require one. But the Poona and Ahmedabad Colleges should meet all our requirements for some time to come. I should strongly object to the employment of undergraduates as masters of primary schools in preference to trained and certificated teachers, and think the words added by the municipality to this rule should be struck out.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion* :—*Condition* (*k*).—The Corporation appear to contemplate the establishment of a Training College for both sexes. Such a project—especially a College for the training of Mistresses—will doubtless be brought separately to the notice of Government.

With regard to the employment of undergraduates, General Waddington appears to go beyond the meaning of the Corporation in thinking they are to have preference over trained teachers. The words added to the original condition give no such preference, but put undergraduates and trained men on the same level. This is much the tendency in England, and the additions might certainly be accepted.

The municipality need not *begin* by founding a Training College. But a large Training College in Bombay for teachers of both sexes and both for English and Vernacular schools would be very valuable indeed. Government would encourage the municipality to keep such an undertaking in view, and would aid such an institution.

Trained certificated teachers should always have the preference over mere matriculated school boys. But if the supply is insufficient, the municipality can then give the next preference to undergraduates

Exceptions to the rule might be made in special cases with the concurrence of the Department of Public Instruction.

*Stipulations (l) and (m).*

(*l*).—A statement of employés, with their salaries and all other items of recurring expenditure, shall be maintained by the School Board, and be at all times open to the inspection of the Government Educational Inspector.

Government would fix their grant for five years, to be reviewed after that period on condition that the municipality do not reduce the other expenditure to less than double of the grant and that other conditions are fulfilled.

(*m*)—The payment of the Government grant must be held subject to financial exigencies.

*Municipality wish to add* :—(*m*).—Government guarantee the payment of such average sum as may be fixed on for a definite period of not less than five years.

These words have been inserted in place of the words "the payment of the Government grant must be held subject to financial exigencies."

*General Waddington's opinion* :—(*m*).—This involves a financial question which is outside the department.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion* :—*Condition* (*m*).—The Government wording has been altered so as to make Government liable for an average grant. The meaning of the alteration is not clear : but Government can have no objection to promise the fixed sum already mentioned for five years. The condition would then run : "the fixed Government grant of Rs. 11,563 per annum shall be given for five years, if condition (*f*) is not previously accepted."

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*Stipulation* (*n*).

(*n*).—Government will reduce or withdraw the grant, after notice, if abuses or transgressions of the declared educational policy of the State are persisted in by a School Board after time has been given for reforming them ; or if the provision of schools of elementary instruction by the municipality is manifestly inadequate.

Government hope that there will be no necessity to enforce this clause. But if the municipality ever falls into the position of a 'defaulting board' Government in the absence of legislation, can but withdraw its grant and resume school management itself.

*Answer of Municipality* :—The Corporation trust that it would never be found necessary to enforce this clause, and therefore suggest for the consideration of Government whether the clause might not be erased ? If, however, it is thought necessary to retain it, the Corporation recommend that the words "reduced below its present strength" be substituted for "manifestly inadequate."

The clause should not be erased, but the proposed amendment may be made.

*General Waddington's opinion* :—(*n*).—The rule should stand, but in the amended form proposed by the municipality.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion* :—*Condition* (*n*).—The alteration proposed might be accepted.

*Stipulation* (*o*).

(*o*).—All reports and returns required by Government must be furnished by the School Board.

*Municipality wish to add* :—(*p*).—It shall be competent to the municipality to reconsider its liabilities and position at any time in case of any liability which it undertakes in this matter that would be affected by any change made by Government under the provisions of clauses *e*, *g*, and *n*, whenever such changes should be made.

This is a new provision, which the Corporation hope will be agreed to by Government.

There is no objection to this.

*Mr. Chatfield's opinion* :—*Condition* (*p*).—This condition seems superfluous, but may stand as proposed.

The final reply of the municipality will be awaited, with the detailed proposals for the constitution and functions of the School Board.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 659.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1883.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6459, dated 18th January 1883—Inquiring, with reference to his No. 6458 of the above date, whether para. 38 of Government Resolution No. 3583 of 19th September 1882, F. D., applies to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Island of Bombay. Stating that these schools, which are five in number, and the total cost on which in 1881-82 was Rs. 27,263-14-3, were mentioned in para. 7 of his No. A.—17 of 2nd March 1882, and that it is uncertain whether the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds and the Trustees under the Will of the late Gokaldás Tejpál will not have to be consulted before the schools can be made over. Showing how the above expenditure was met, and stating, for reasons given, that the net annual sum to be handed over to the municipality will be Rs. 4,450-6-3 in all. Suggesting that the municipality should not have the power of applying for registration of these schools only for grants-in-aid, but should put the Primary as well as the Anglo-Vernacular Schools on the Grant-in-aid list. Adding that for the well-being of the Elphinstone High School, it is essential that these schools should be maintained in a state of efficiency; that the five schools are in effect the Lower Division of the High School and the Principal supervises the course of instruction followed in them. Observing therefore that it would have been better to have made over the High School as well as the Lower Division so as to have secured the continuance of the present arrangements.

RESOLUTION.—By Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March 1882, the Director of Public Instruction was directed to negotiate with certain municipalities, including that of Bombay, on the subject of the transfer of elementary instruction within municipal limits to municipal control on certain specified conditions. The response of the Bombay Municipality to this invitation is the subject of a separate Resolution No. 658 of 5th April 1883.

2. By paragraph 38 of Government Resolution No. 3583 of 19th September last (Financial Department), it was decided "that the management of Anglo-Vernacular as well as Primary schools should be included in the offer." No answer has yet been received to this, and as the Director of Public Instruction has by his letter No. 6459 of 18th January last, enquired whether the order applied to the Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Island of Bombay, it may be presumed that he has as yet made no communication to the municipality on the subject of these schools.

3. In the same letter Mr. Chatfield has explained that the Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bombay managed by the Educational Department, 5 in number, constitute in effect the lower division of the Elphinstone High School, the course of instruction in them being supervised by the Principal of that High School. It is essential he considers to the interests of the High School that this connection should continue, and he is of opinion that "it would have been better to have made over the High School as well as the lower division "of the institution so as to have secured the continuance of the present arrangements."

4. The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Chatfield in holding that the Elphinstone High School, and the 5 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, or as many of them as may be requisite as feeders to the High School, should be regarded as one institution, and kept under one management. It is certainly desirable that the Anglo-Vernacular Schools should be transferred to the municipality, and as regards the Elphinstone High School, the Governor in Council has already elsewhere referred to its transfer as an admissible matter for consideration. By paragraph 39 of the Financial Department Resolution No. 3583 of 19th September last, the question of the transfer of High Schools generally to municipal management was postponed for after-consideration, but the Governor in Council considers that the educational circumstances of the Presidency town are special, and that the question of the Elphinstone High School may be appropriately considered as distinct from that of the other High Schools.

5. The Governor in Council therefore desires that Mr. Chatfield will very carefully consider and draft the conditions on which it would be proper to offer to transfer to the municipality the control of both the Elphinstone High School and the 5 Anglo-Vernacular schools. In the first place it should be considered in what particulars the conditions laid down in Government Resolution* No. 414 of 23rd March 1882, for the transfer of Elementary schools, require modification in the case of the High School and Anglo-Vernacular schools. The condition (*b*) for instance "that the expenditure on the schools from other sources shall be not less than "twice the Government grant to the municipality," is not applicable to schools which from fees or endowment-income require public aid in much smaller proportion. The same remark applies to condition (*f*) which would give the municipality the right to claim a grant by results instead of a lump grant. Condition (*h*) lays down that the municipality or School Board shall have power to appoint and dismiss employés, no protection being given to those "lent to the municipality by the Department of Public Instruction," except that three months' notice must be given to the Educational Inspector before they can be discharged or dismissed without his concurrence. It should be considered, however, whether further protection would not be proper in the case of employés lent by Government as teachers in High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular schools, and especially the Governor in Council would be glad to receive the Director of Public Instruction's opinion as to whether

*Appended for ready reference.

it should not be stipulated that the present Principal of the Elphinstone High School should be retained with existing emoluments, and that in future the appointment or removal of a Principal should be subject to the consent and approval of Government. Condition (*k*) refers to the qualification of teachers in Elementary schools, and to this it should be added that existing rules as to the University standing required in the various appointments of Assistants in the High School should not be altered except with the consent of the Director of Public Instruction.

6. Apart from the question of the general conditions on which the management of the Elphinstone High School and the Anglo-Vernacular schools can be transferred to the municipality, it must be remembered that three of these schools derive a material portion of their support from the interest of funds in the hands of the Trustees, *viz.*, the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds and the Trustees under the Will of the late Gokaldás Tejpál. Also the Elphinstone High School is held in a building for which Sir Albert Sassoon gave Rs. 1,25,000 and the Chandanwádi School is held in a building belonging to the Elphinstone Trust. The Director of Public Instruction should consult the Trustees and ascertain if they have any objection to the proposed transfer of these schools, and if the objections, should there be any, which is not anticipated, are insuperable.

7. Should the transfer prove to be not feasible, the Director of Public Instruction should report his opinion as to whether all 5 of the Anglo-Vernacular schools are necessary as feeders to the Elphinstone High School, and whether any one or more may be detached for transfer to the municipality. He should also report whether, if all 5 are transferred, conditions can be imposed which will obviate their severance from the High School.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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*Stipulations proposed in connection with transfer of Elementary Schools to the Municipality of Bombay, extracted from Government Resolution No. 414, dated 23rd March 1882.*

14. Government will stipulate :—

(*a*).—That the Government principles and system of Elementary school management, rates of salary and course of instruction shall be generally maintained in the Municipal schools.

*Figure to be suggested by the Director of Public Instruction.

(*b*).—That the expenditure on the schools from other sources shall be not less than* times the Government grant to the municipality.

(*c*).—That the Municipal schools shall be open to inspection and examination at any time by the Government Inspecting Staff.

(*d*).—That the acccounts of the Municipal School Fund shall be audited yearly by auditors, of whom one shall be a Government officer, and shall be published for general information.

(*e*).—The municipality shall agree not to resign the management of the Municipal schools without a clear year's notice. Government will give a clear year's notice of reduction or withdrawal of the Government grant.

(*f*).—Instead of a lump grant from Provincial Funds, the municipality may claim a grant by results, in which case the Grant-in-aid Rules shall be held applicable to the Municipal Elementary Schools, and rule (*b*) above shall not apply. Government may, after one year's notice, require a municipality to accept a grant by results, in place of a lump grant.

(*g*).—If the municipality employ any teacher of the Government Department who has done pensionable service, or for pensioning whom the Department has made provision, the municipality must make provision for the continuance of his pension rights, according to the rules of Government from time to time in force.

(*h*).—The appointment and dismissal of employés in Municipal Elementary schools, or under the School Board, shall rest with the School Board or Municipality as may be arranged, but no employé lent to the municipality by the Department of Public Instruction shall be discharged or dismissed without the concurrence of the Educational Inspector, except after three months' notice, which should be communicated to the Educational Inspector.

(*i*).—Government will expect that the municipality shall give full consideration to representations of the Department of Public Instruction, as to the number, size and location of schools, their discipline and all other departmental matters.

(*k*).—The municipality shall employ teachers certificated by the Department of Public Instruction in preference to others, so far as they can be provided.

(*l*).—A statement of employés, with their salaries, and all other items of recurring expenditure, shall be maintained by the School Board, and be at all times open to the inspection of the Government Educational Inspector.

(*m*).—The payment of the Government grant must be held subject to financial exigencies.

(*n*).—Government will reduce or withdraw the grant after notice, if abuses or transgressions of the declared educational policy of the State are persisted in by a School Board after time has been given for reforming them; or if the provision of schools of elementary instruction by the municipality is manifestly inadequate.

(*o*).—All reports and returns required by Government must be furnished by the School Board.

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*Local Self-Government.*

No. 1767 OF 1883.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 10th May* 1883.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The attention of the Commissioners should be invited to paragraphs 32—34 of Government Resolution No. 3583, dated September 19th last, containing the instructions of Government concerning the future distribution of Local Fund receipts between the District and Táluka Local Fund Committees, and to paragraph 26 of that Resolution which treats of the subject of the seven years' budget system. It is for the Commissioners now in the first instance to consider how, even before the proposed measure for the amendment of the existing Local Funds Act comes into force, the Local Fund Budgets of 1884-85 should be modified and framed with a view to carrying out the views of Government as enunciated in the above-mentioned paragraphs of the Resolution referred to. As a change of system is to be introduced, it is expedient that the change should be commenced before the new local bodies come into being, and a longer time than usual will be required to frame the Local Fund Budgets for 1884-85, which will have to be prepared in accordance with the new system of distribution of funds.

2. In treating the Local Fund Budgets for 1884-85 the Public Works Department should be guided by the new policy and should not make the sweeping alterations complained of by some of the Collectors and Commissioners. The standing orders as contained in the Resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 499-A.—1503, dated November 5th, 1877, would now seem to require revision to meet the altered circumstances, and if it is still customary in the Public Works Department to alter materially the Budgets submitted by Local Fund Committees without consulting those Committees a change in the practice is necessary.

3. With reference to paragraph 26 of Government Resolution No. 3583, dated September 19th last, the attention of the Commissioners and of the Public Works Department should be directed to Section 58 of the draft Bill relating to the Administration of Local Funds which runs as follows:—

Provision as to budgets or estimates in force when this Act comes into operation.

"58. Every budget or estimate framed by, or binding upon any Committee or authority heretofore charged with the administration of local funds under the Bombay Local Funds' Act, 1869, or the Sind Local Funds' Act, 1865, and in force on the date which shall be notified by the Governor in Council under Section 13 for each district shall be deemed to have been duly prepared and approved or sanctioned under this Act so far as it relates to the period which intervenes between the date aforesaid and the thirty-first day of March next following that date.

"If any such budget or estimate would, but for the passing of this Act, have force and effect after the said thirty-first day of March, the local board having authority over the local area in which it would so have effect and force, may set it aside as from that date: provided that works in progress at the said date under any such budget or estimate shall not be discontinued except with the sanction of the Governor in Council."

4. Save in respect of the matter mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Resolution the rules under the Bombay Local Funds' Act of 1869 as published at pages 147—163 of the compilation of General Rules in force in the Revenue Department, do not appear to call for immediate revision, and it is only necessary that the Committees and Government officers should exercise freely the powers assigned to them. If, however, the rules are considered to be in any respect incompatible with the instructions of Government contained in paragraphs 32—34 and 26 of the Resolution of September 19th last, the Commissioners should bring the fact to the notice of Government.

5. The rules as to accounts and audits should not be altered until new arrangements are matured and orders issued.

6. It does not appear to the Governor in Council requisite to await the passing, which may be delayed for a considerable period, of the new Act before beginning these reforms which can be carried out as well with the present as with the new Committees. The Gov-

ernor in Council desires that the changes should not be too abrupt but should be made with careful foresight for the useful application of funds, while it is his wish that the original powers of the District and Táluka Local Fund Committees should be restored and somewhat enlarged.

7. A return should be furnished for each district as speedily as possible showing approximately the amount which will be at the disposal of the District Local Fund Committee and of each of the Táluka Local Fund Committees under the head of Public Works for the year 1884-85.

8. As regards the question of the placing under the control of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees of the Government grants for dispensaries it may be observed that the subject is not one of any very great difficulty and can be disposed of in anticipation of the passing of the projected Bills. What has first to be determined is the amount of the Government grant to be allowed to each dispensary, and then to determine the period for which the grant so settled should be fixed, and the conditions on which it is given. The general triennial revision of the dispensary grants has to be effected during the current year, and the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay should be directed to furnish at the earliest possible date the statement called for in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 58, dated January 6th last.

9. The Educational Department should be requested to call upon the Director of Public Instruction to submit with the least practicable delay his report on the matters mentioned in paragraphs 40—43 of Government Resolution No. 3583 of September 19th last. The subjects therein referred to seriously affect the Local Fund as well as the Municipal Committees and pending the receipt of the Director's report no definite action can be taken.

10. The Commissioners should be asked to expedite the submission of the reports regarding the proposals of the Public Works Department concerning the transfer of provincial roads as called for in Government Resolution No. 918, dated March 6th, 1883.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

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*Appointment: Rules for the—of Graduates and Non-Graduates to the higher appointments in the Revenue Department.*

No. 6451.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1882.

Joint letter from the Commissioners, C. D., S. D. and N. D., No. 2643, dated 23rd August 1882—Making observations on the view expressed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 5244, dated 10th September 1881, as to the qualifying claims of a graduate to a mámlat; strongly urging (paragraph 2) that without some experience which a graduate can only acquire by actual service in a qualifying appointment he would often be at a loss in conducting the multifarious duties of a Mámlatdár; submitting their proposals for a revision of the list of qualifying appointments given in Rule VI. of the Rules of 9th February 1881; stating that in revising the list they have omitted the following appointments:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2. | Second clerk in the Collector's English office ... ... ... | From the list submitted with their No. R.-3080, dated 13th August 1881; |
| No. 4. | Registration clerks to Collectors ... ... ... | |
| No. 7. | Accountant of the Police Superintendent, Khándesh ... | |
| No. 8. | Shirastedár of do. do. do. ... | |
| No. 2. | Shirastedárs to Commissioners (being identical with No. 4 Chitnises), and | From the list in No VI. of the Rules; |
| No. 3 | Shirastedárs to Assistant and Deputy Collectors ... ... | |

and that they withdraw the recommendation previously made by them in favour of Second Grade Chief Constables; proposing also to remove Deputy Accountants from the list in No. VI. of the Rules of 9th February 1881 as on reconsideration they think that such officers should look for promotion in their own department, *viz.*, the general Account Branch in which the Accountant to the Superintendent of Police, Khándesh, should now be formally graded; expressing their opinion that the appointments marginally specified should be added to the list of qualifying appointments as proposed in their joint letter No. R-3080 of 13th August 1881; intimating that their object in including Inspectors of Police and Chief Constables of the First Grade has been already stated in paragraph 3 of their No. R.-3080, dated 13th August 1881, and it will be seen that the addition proposed will, besides meeting the views of Government, hold out prospects of promotion to the deserving men in the Survey Department who, but for

Deputy Chitnises or First Kárkúns to Collectors.
Clerks and kárkúns in the Commissioners' offices on pay of Rs. 60 and upwards.
Shirastedár to the Survey Commissioner.
Shirastedár to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.
Shirastedár to the Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey.
Inspectors of Police and Chief Constables of the First Grade.

this provision, may have to be retained in the same posts any length of time—a result much to be deprecated in the interest of the department; and adding that the list as revised would then stand thus:

1. Head Kárkúns,
2. Chitnises to Commissioners and Collectors,
3. Mahálkaris,
4. Head clerks to Commissioners and Collectors,
5. Native Huzúr Accountants,
6. Deputy Chitnises or First Kárkúns to Collectors,
7. Clerks and kárkúns in the Commissioners' offices on Rs. 60 pay and upwards,
8. Shirastedár to the Survey Commissioner,
9. Shirastedár to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey,
10. Shirastedár to the Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey,
11. Inspectors of Police and Chief Constables of the First Grade;

proposing also that the limit in the case of non-graduates be extended till 31st December 1884, and that for the words "who have held or are holding" in Rule VIII. of the Rules of February 1881, the words "who have before the 31st December 1884 held" be substituted, and "1884" for "1882" in line 4 of that Rule; soliciting a reconsideration of the ruling laid down in Government Resolution No. 2027 of 27th March last that non-graduates, who entered the Revenue Department before 1st January 1879 but who held none of the qualifying posts enumerated in No. VI. of the Rules of 9th February 1881 on or before that date, cannot appear for the Higher Standard Examination; also appending a note by the Commissioner, N. D., who states, with reference to the term of service (if any) in a qualifying appointment necessary for a *graduate* to put in after passing the Higher Standard before he becomes eligible for a mámlat, that (paragraph 3) in his opinion it would be only reasonable that qualification to exercise Second Class powers should be required, and that if extension is granted to all now holding qualifying posts for one year more, the concession will be a liberal and reasonable one.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend till December 31st, 1883, the period allowed to non-graduates who entered the Revenue Branch of the public service before January 1st, 1879, within which to pass the prescribed Departmental Examinations qualifying for appointments to mámlats and other higher posts. In view of the circumstance that officers of this class have had already $3\frac{3}{4}$ years within which to pass the examinations, and by December 31st, 1883, will have had 5 years, and that the most competent subordinates included in the class have passed the examinations in considerable numbers, it appears unnecessary to grant an extension of the period by two years as suggested by the Commissioners. The best men have already passed, and of the remainder those who with a fifth year and two more chances are still unable to pass must be of a stamp to render their promotion to mámlats undesirable in the interests of the public service. The extension now allowed must be regarded as final.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the addition to the list of appointments contained in Rule VI. of the further appointments mentioned by the Commissioners. He considers it however undesirable to remove from the list the appointments of Shirastedárs to Assistant and Deputy Collectors which the Commissioners propose to eliminate therefrom. Shirastedárs to Commissioners should as recommended be expunged from the list.

3. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioners in thinking that Rule VIII. as interpreted by Government in their Resolutions No. 1576, dated March 8th last, and No. 2027, dated the 27th idem, following the ruling contained in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 5244, dated September 10th, 1881, may have operated with some degree of harshness in the case of a few deserving subordinates. This harshness has been materially mitigated by recent orders of Government, but it seems desirable to modify Rule VIII. so as to leave no doubt regarding the meaning to be attached to it. The amended Rule VIII. should therefore run as follows:—

> "Officers who were in the service prior to the 1st January 1879, and who have at any time held, or at the time of presenting themselves for examination are holding, any of the posts named in Rule VI., and who pass the Higher Standard Examination before the 31st December 1883 will be held eligible for mámlats, and their names shall be entered according to the date and order of passing in the list of passed candidates qualified to hold the appointments of Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors."

4. With reference to the question which has been raised as to who should be allowed to present themselves as candidates for the Higher Standard Departmental Examination His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the following classes of persons should be permitted to be examined:—

(*a*) graduates serving in the Land Revenue Department.
(*b*) the officers mentioned in Rule VIII.
(*c*) officers holding Land Revenue appointments carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 40 per mensem.

It must be understood that the passing by officers in any of these classes of the Higher Standard Examination does not necessarily give them a title to be appointed to mámlats. The above order will, as it seems to the Governor in Council, meet fully the case of the deserving servants of long standing on which the Commissioners lay so much stress, whilst

it will prevent the examinations being crowded with candidates in the inferior ranks who have little chance of passing and virtually no prospect of attaining to the rank of Mámlatdár.

5. As regards the remarks made by the Commissioners in paragraph 2 of their letter, it appears sufficient to observe that no graduate should be appointed to a mámlat until he has not only passed the prescribed examinations but also acquired sufficient knowledge and experience of his duties to fit him for the post, and shown by the mode in which he performs his work that he is qualified to be a Mámlatdár. As the appointment of persons to be Mámlatdárs rests with the Commissioners it is for them to satisfy themselves that the officers on whom they confer mámlats are in every way fit for such responsible and important office.

6. With reference to the observation in paragraph 3 of Mr. Sheppard's separate note His Excellency the Governor in Council would remark that a graduate is not qualified for a mámlat until he has passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, and that the passing of that examination qualifies him to exercise First Class and not merely Second Class powers. The same test is required in the case of non-graduates and with the same result.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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*Local Fund Pension Fund.*

No. 2329.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1882.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4222, dated 16th November 1881—

"Referring to the correspondence ending with the letter from this office, No. 2752, dated the 14th September 1878, on the subject of providing pensionary benefits to Local Fund employés in the Bombay Presidency, I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to report fully the decision which the Government of Bombay may have arrived at, on the several questions discussed therein, and especially that information may be furnished on the following points, namely:—

(I.) Whether the existing Pension Fund is to be managed simply as a sort of Savings' Bank as suggested in the letter of the 14th September 1878, each contributor getting independently the benefit only of his own contributions, or whether it is to be managed on the principle of mutual assurance as in ordinary Pension Funds?

(II.) In the latter case, what rules have been fixed for regulating the grant of pensions from the Fund, and have any measures been taken to ascertain whether the contributions are adequate for the scale of benefits that has been adopted?

(III.) Has the Government of Bombay undertaken any obligation in respect of the Fund, or responsibility for its proper management; and, if not, with whom does such responsibility rest?

(IV.) Is the Pension Fund confined to Local Fund employés whose service commenced before the 9th October 1873, and is the contribution of 5 per cent. on salary levied from all such persons, or is it optional with them to make the contribution or not?

(V.) Is a deduction of 12 per cent. made from the pay of all Local Fund employés who entered service after the 9th October 1873, or is deduction dependent on their choice?"

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 617, dated 17th February 1882—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4583, dated 3rd December last, reports on the subject of pensions from Local Funds from the Collectors of Thána and Ahmedabad, as also one from Mr. T. Little, Executive Engineer, Kaira District, together with his own opinion and views thereon.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R—948, dated 8th March 1882—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4583, dated 3rd December last, his report on the subject of pensions from Local Funds.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 936, dated 31st March 1882—Stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4583, dated 3rd December last, that there appear to be no valid objections to the plan of future employés paying 12 per cent. on their salaries in the manner proposed in Government memorandum dated 8th November last, for the Local Fund Pension Fund; observing that as this charge from current revenue will be very heavy and as the charge on account of pensions to the men already in the service will be much in excess of the contributions hitherto made, it is safer to strengthen the existing pension fund by yearly payments of such amount as will raise it in the course of the next ten years

or so to what it would have amounted to, had the contributions been levied at ten per cent. from the commencement of the service of the present employés in the Local Funds Department.

Letter from the Accountant General, No. L. F. 610 M., dated 25th May 1882—Stating, in reply to Government letter No. 42-P., dated 28th May, that

"(1). The accounts of each Local Fund Pension Fund are not kept separately as far as his office is concerned.

(2). There is only one general Local Fund Pension Fund for the whole Presidency as far as the Accountant General's books are concerned.

(3). The General Pension Fund is managed by the Accountant General.

(4). The contributions are credited to a distinct fund in the Accountant General's books as Pension Fund in the subsidiary Local Fund ledger.

(5). The balance to credit of the Pension Fund was Rs. 4,87,300 (approximately) on April 1st last."

RESOLUTION.—The Local Fund Pension Fund is not at this moment insolvent. On the contrary, as it is a comparatively new fund and contributions from the District Local Funds have yearly been paid into it, whilst but few Local Fund employés have as yet been discharged on pensions or gratuities, it is at present in a fairly thriving condition. The balance to the credit of the Fund on April 1st last was approximately Rs. 4,87,300, of which sum Rs. 3,40,800 represent investments in Government 4 per cent. paper, whilst the disbursements during 1880-81 amounted to only Rs. 1,475. But, though the Fund is thus at present apparently prosperous, it is questionable whether it is likely to continue solvent. It seems probable that if, as is now the case, it is only to be maintained by payments from Local Fund District Committees equal to 5 per cent. of the salaries paid to the employés of those Committees the fund would after a certain number of years become insolvent, and unaided, would be unable to meet its liabilities for pensions and gratuities. In how many years this result would come to pass it is difficult to state in the absence of the necessary information, and even were all the requisite data now at once forthcoming, only an actuary would be competent to form a trustworthy opinion on this point. There would however appear to be an almost unanimous consensus of opinion that sooner or later the fund, if maintained on its existing footing, must prove unequal to meet its liabilities, which must in the nature of things annually increase with great rapidity.

2. In considering the question as to what action should now be adopted it is expedient to take separately the case of the men who are now actually in the service of District Local Funds, and the case of future Local Fund employés. As regards the latter there would appear to be no material difficulty. The Government of India in their letter No. 3597, dated October 9th, 1873, stated that officers employed thereafter on Local Fund Establishments in this Presidency might be admitted to pension on the terms mentioned in their letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 2722, dated August 30th, 1873, *i. e.*, they might secure a pension by payment of a contribution equal to 12 per cent. of their salaries, provided they first obtained the permission of the Local Government and that their appointments were made on the same conditions as those applicable to officers employed in Government service. The adoption of this course in respect of persons henceforward appointed to posts in the Local Fund service will obviate all difficulty regarding the pensions of future employés, and the Government of India may therefore now be requested to sanction this measure in the case of all persons appointed for the first time to Local Fund service from the date of the issue of this Resolution. Subject therefore to the terms above mentioned Local Fund employés who may be appointed after the date of this Resolution will, should this proposal be sanctioned by the Government of India, eventually receive their pensions from the general revenues in consideration of the payment to Government of a contribution of 12 per cent. of their salaries, and in respect of the pensions or gratuities of such persons no liability will devolve on the Local Fund Pension Fund. In anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India payments on account of the contributions for pensions of Local Fund officers appointed after this date and permitted to contribute by Government should be made into the Government Treasuries by the District Local Fund Committees on behalf of such officers. These payments should not be credited to the Local Fund Pension Fund, of which they will of course form no part.

3. In connection with the above measure some recasting of the salaries of newly appointed Local Fund employés appears to be expedient. The present Local Fund employés have no specific Government guarantee that their pensions will be paid to them when in the fullness of time they come on the pension list. Government have never given any guarantee that whatever may be the position of the Local Fund Pension Fund in respect of solvency or otherwise, the pensions to which the Local Fund employés might under the ordinary rules be entitled would be regularly and permanently paid to them. The new employés under the scheme now formulated would however hold an assured position. There would be no uncertainty whatsoever as to their pensions which would be given out of the general revenues and would accordingly be definitively secured to them. They would therefore occupy in this respect a stronger and better position than the old employés, and for the greater security thus assured to them they may reasonably be expected to make some small sacrifice of their present pay. In fixing then the pay of men hereafter to

be employed in Local Fund service their salaries might be so adjusted as to divide equally between them and their employers, the Local Fund Committees, the burden of the contribution of 12 per cent. In other words, their net salaries would have to be lower by about 6 per cent. than the salaries of men now occupying similar posts. In return for this reduction of 6 per cent. they would have absolute certainty in respect of the payment of the pensions to which they might earn a title. The balance of the contribution, *i.e.* 6 per cent., would have to be paid by the Local Fund Committees. Such a measure would not press harshly on the Committees who as it is now pay to the Local Fund Pension Fund 5 per cent. on the salaries of their servants and have moreover over and above this contribution a tacit liability to make good from Local Fund current revenues any deficit in respect of pension payments arising from insufficiency of the assets of the Pension Fund. Local Fund Committees would therefore in future in respect of new servants pay a contribution of about 6 per cent. on their salaries in lieu of the contribution as now paid of 5 per cent. and the further possible undefined liability.

4. As regards the persons now actually in Local Fund employ, who it must be remembered have hitherto paid absolutely no contribution towards pension their employers having paid the contribution for them without any deduction from their salaries, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that their present position should remain unaffected. In other words, they will themselves pay no pension contribution and their pensions when due will have to be met from the Pension Fund, supplemented if necessary by payments from current Local Fund revenues, a proportion of the pension however being met from general revenues where part of the service qualifying for pension has been under Government. To the adoption of this course which seems under all the circumstances to be the best practicable, there would appear to be no very serious objections. It is certain that for at least several years to come the Pension Fund will be able fully to meet all demands upon it. The balance to its credit now amounting to nearly five lákhs constitutes a very respectable nucleus for such a fund and will with the annual contributions suffice for many years to cover all liabilities. When at last the fund becomes exhausted, then the pension charges must be met from current revenues, but in order to postpone that time and to diminish the possible future burden on current revenues the contribution to the Pension Fund from Local Funds on the salaries of present employés should in the opinion of Government at once be raised from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. It seems but fair that the Local Fund Committees now deriving benefit from the services of the men in their employ should contribute to such an extent as to largely lessen the chance of heavy future payments from current revenues on account of pensions, and thus save the future generation of rate payers from being obliged to see a possibly considerable proportion of the cess paid by them devoted to the payment of pensions to the superannuated servants of the present generation.

5. The Government of India should be informed of the views held by this Government on this question and of the course which His Excellency the Governor in Council would propoes to follow in dealing with this difficult and complicated subject and should be requested to sanction the adoption of the measure mentioned in para. 3. Copies of Mr. Peile's notes, of the report by the Accountant General on Mr. Peile's first note dated October 11th last, and of the reports by the Commissioners should be forwarded to the Government of India.

6. At the same time the Government of India should be informed in reply to the queries contained in their letter No. 4222, dated November 16th, 1881—

(i) that this Government do not consider it desirable to manage the existing Pension Fund as a sort of Savings' Bank as suggested in the letter from the Government of India, No. 2753, dated September 14th, 1878;

(ii) that no report has been obtained from an actuary as to the future solvency of the fund or as to the sufficiency of the present contributions, but it seems possible that eventually the assets of the fund if maintained on the existing system would fail to meet the liabilities;

(iii) that this Government have undertaken no obligation or responsibility in respect of the fund: if the assets of the fund at any time proved insufficient the deficit would have to be met from Local Fund current revenue;

(iv) that the Pension Fund is not confined to Local Fund employés whose service commenced before October 9th, 1873: no contribution is levied direct from any Local Fund employés, but the Local Fund Committees pay contributions on their behalf (without making any deductions from their salaries) at the rate of 5 per cent. on their pay;

(v) that no deduction is made from the pay of Local Fund servants who entered the service after October 9th, 1873.

J. NUGENT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

*Pension : Contributions to—to be made by officers whose services have been lent to Foreign Governments.*

No. 2435.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1882.

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1622, dated 10th June 1882 :—

" READ—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 288, dated 15th September 1881, in which, with reference to the case of Mr. C. E. S. Steele, a Revenue Deputy Collector in the Sind Commission, who was for some time employed under the Government of the Transvaal, the Secretary of State has decided that Mr. Steele cannot be relieved from the usual deduction of one-fifth of his salary under the Transvaal State as contribution to the Government of India towards pension. In this despatch the Secretary of State desires the Government of India to consider whether the rate of contribution required to be made by officers lent for service under Foreign Governments is not unnecessarily high, and whether it might not be diminished.

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" RESOLUTION.—Under the rules in Chapter III. of the Civil Pension Code, an officer of the British Government transferred to foreign service is required to pay to the Government of India a contribution out of the salary which he receives while in foreign service to meet the cost of his pension and leave allowances exclusive of allowance while on privilege leave. 'Foreign service' includes service under a Native State, Municipality, Port Trust, Court of Wards, or other body financially independent of the Government of India. It also includes service which is paid for from a Local Fund under such circumstances that it does not qualify for pension and leave under the rules in the Civil Pension and Leave Codes. The rate of contribution is fixed at 20 per cent. of the gross salary which the officer receives in foreign service, the calculation of his pension and leave allowance being made upon $\frac{4}{5}$ths of such salary. The contribution is thus equal to 25 per cent. of the net pay upon which the officer's pension and leave allowances are calculated. This rate applies to all officers whether Military officers, Covenanted Civil Servants, or Uncovenanted officers ; but it is specially provided in the case of a native of India, who is not a Covenanted Civil Servant, that, by resigning all claims to leave allowances from the Government of India in respect of his foreign service, he may contribute for pension only.

" 2. The present rules also provide for the payment of contribution by an officer whose services are lent for other than Imperial purposes, either in England, or in a British Colony or to a Foreign State ; but, except as regards service under the Egyptian Government, the precise amount of contribution in this case is not fixed. The contribution in each case is determined by the Government of India as occasion arises, the maximum contribution, however, being 20 per cent. of the salary received in such foreign service.

"3. The contribution of 25 per cent. on net pay referred to above includes about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on account of pension. The Governor General in Council has no reason to suppose that the rate of contribution for pension has been fixed at an unduly high figure in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants. The contribution on account of allowances while on leave is, however, unduly high, and consequently the general rate of 25 per cent. on net pay is capable of reduction to some extent in the case of all officers. Statistics recently compiled show that the average percentage of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service on leave other than privilege leave is 14·38. In the case of Uncovenanted officers the percentage is still less. On this consideration, and also in view of the present arrangements for the extension of local self-government, in connection with which the Government of India is desirous of facilitating in every reasonable way the lending of officers to local bodies without forfeiture of pensionary rights by the officers, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the contribution for pension and leave required to be paid to the Government of India by an officer of the British Government, who is transferred either to 'foreign service' as defined in page vii of the '*Definitions*' preceding the Codes of the Financial Department, or whose services are lent for other than Imperial purposes, either in England, or in a British Colony or to a Foreign State, shall in future be made—

(*a*) if the officer be a Covenanted Civil Servant,—at the rate of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. (one-sixth) on the gross salary which he receives from his foreign employers ;

(*b*) in the case of all other officers,—at the rate of $14\frac{2}{7}$ per cent. (one-seventh) on the gross salary which the officer receives from his foreign employers : provided always that the contribution from an uncovenanted officer shall in no case exceed Rs. $166\frac{2}{3}$ a month.

" Where a higher rate of contribution is now paid, the rate shall, for the future, be reduced as above ; but it must be understood that in all such cases the gross salary will now be re-adjusted in such manner as to leave the officer the same net salary which he at present receives.

" 4. The payment of contributions at the rates now fixed will entitle the officer to receive from the Government of India, at the proper time, pension and leave allowances (except allowances during privilege leave) in respect of the period of his employment in foreign service, &c. ; the calculation of pension and leave allowances will be made upon the balance of the salary which remains to the officer after payment of the prescribed contribution.

"5. A native of India, not being a Covenanted Civil Servant, may, by resigning all claims to allowances from the British Government during leave in respect to the period of his employment in foreign service, &c., contribute for pension only. In such case the contribution shall be one-eleventh of the salary which he receives from his foreign employers, and shall not exceed Rs. 100 a month.

"6. These rules are not intended to interfere with the cases of officers which are specially provided for in Section 10 of the Civil Pension Code (*a*) to (*f*). Nor does His Excellency in Council think, by reason of the foregoing change in the rate of contribution in case of the superior officers, that any change is necessary in respect of inferior servants, whose case is provided for by Rule 4 under Section 8 of the Civil Pension Code."

RESOLUTION.—Copies to be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat for information.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

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*Local Fund Pension Fund.*

No. 3159.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1882.

Letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No, 2753, dated 31st July 1882 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2330, dated 26th June 1882, regarding the provision of pensionary benefits to Local Fund employés in the Bombay Presidency.

"2. You report that though the Pension Fund established some years ago is at present solvent, there can be little doubt that 'if maintained on its existing footing, it must prove unequal to meet its liabilities, which must in the nature of things annually increase with great rapidity.'

"3. In view of this state of affairs the Government of Bombay proposes to prohibit the admission of future Local Fund employés to the Pension Fund ; and to deal with them on a different footing from those who have already begun to subscribe to the Fund.

"4. It is accordingly proposed, as regards future Local Fund employés, to apply Rule 10 under Section 8 of the Civil Pension Code, after revising their pay in a manner suitable to this new condition of service. To this proposal the Government of India can have no objection. The rule referred to is of general application; and the Government of Bombay, or the Local Bodies administering the funds, have full authority to revise the pay of the employés of the funds in such manner as may seem suitable. It appears, however, to be the intention, in modification of the general rule under which Government receives payment of contributions for pension from the officer contributing and not from his employer, to accept the payment of the contribution from the Local Fund Committees direct. The general objection to this procedure in the case of foreign service proper does not apply in this case; and the Governor General in Council has, therefore, no objection to this proposal if it is considered necessary, provided that suitable arrangements are made for furnishing the Accountant General with such detailed information as may be requisite to enable him to check the individual contributions.

"5. As regards existing employés, on whose behalf subscriptions have been paid to the Pension Fund, the Government of Bombay proposes to leave matters as they are, simply raising the rate of contribution from 5 to 6 per cent. on the understanding that when the Pension Fund eventually fails to meet its liabilities such pensions as may be payable to such employés, shall be met from the Local Fund current revenues. As it seems to have been made thoroughly clear that there is no Government guarantee of the solvency of the Pension Fund, and that the subscribers must look to the Local Funds alone for their pensions in the event of the insolvency of that fund, the Governor General in Council has no objection to these proposals, which may be given effect to by the Government of Bombay if it thinks fit. I am, however, to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, whether it might not be preferable to at once break up the Pension Fund. It will apparently be necessary, even if the Pension Fund is maintained intact to keep separate accounts of the contributions made by each Local Fund, and to debit to the Pension Fund, the pensions payable in respect of each Local Fund, only to the extent to which its contributions will suffice to meet them. If some such precaution as this be not taken, one Local Fund may virtually pay the pensions of another. In this view, it seems to the Government of India that it might be preferable to make out separate accounts at once, break up the fund and distribute its assets to the various contributing Local Funds, in the proportion of their interest in the fund. Very petty payments have as yet been made from the Pension Fund, so that practically each fund would receive back its contributions with compound interest at 3¾ per cent. Each Local Fund might retain the lump sum so refunded as a nucleus of a temporary Pension Fund for itself, and, under the special circumstances of the case, the Government of India would not object to the investment in Government securities of this sum, and of such other assignment for the purpose from current funds as the Government of Bombay may fix. Each fund would thus have its proper share of the Pension Fund, and would also have for a

time a capital sum at its disposal from which it could either pay pensions as they fell due, or, if it preferred, purchase pensions from Government from time to time by payment of the capitalised value. The Governor General in Council has no desire to press the adoption of these suggestions on the Government of Bombay; it rests with that Government to adopt them or to give effect to its own proposals as may seem best, but the Governor General in Council will be glad to be informed which course is eventually adopted."

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded for information to the Departments and officers to whom was communicated Government Resolution No. 2329, dated June 26th last.

2. The contribution on account of employés of Local Fund Committees employed for the first time after June 26th 1882, and permitted by Government to subscribe for pension, should be determined in accordance with the recent ruling of the Government of India fixing the amount payable at one-eleventh of the employé's gross salary. The payment of the contribution should be made by the Local Fund Committees direct, who should as before directed deduct one-half of the sum thus payable from the salary of the employé. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India the Accountant General should be requested to report what arrangements he would propose should be made to ensure the supply to him of the information needed to enable him to check the individual contributions.

3. As regards the existing Pension Fund which consists of the contributions paid on account of pensions for employés in Local Fund service prior to June 26th last by the various Local Fund Committees and of the accumulated interest on such contributions, the Government of India recommend that it should now be broken up, that each Local Fund Committee should be paid the amount standing to its credit in the fund accounts, should retain the sum so refunded as a nucleus of a temporary pension fund for itself, and should invest in Government securities this money and sums hereafter paid by it on account of the 6 per cent. contribution for pension for employés in its service before June 26th last. This suggestion appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be one of which the adoption is for many reasons desirable. The Accountant General should accordingly be asked to report whether there would be any difficulty in the way of giving immediate effect to it. It is presumed that although there is only one general Local Fund Pension Fund for the whole Presidency it would be possible to ascertain accurately what sums each Local Fund has hitherto contributed to that fund, and what refund on account of such contributions and of the interest thereon would have to be made to each Local Fund Committee.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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*Pension Contributions from School-masters paid out of Local Funds.*

No. 1067.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1883.

Memorandum from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 2317, dated 27th December 1882—Transferring the following papers:—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5990, dated 22nd December 1882—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 3159, dated 19th August 1882, a letter from the Educational Inspector, C. D., who recommends that Sakhárám Bálku, Assistant Teacher in the Sátára Sub-Division, whose salary is paid out of Local Funds, may be allowed to subscribe for pension, and that a general permission to subscribe for pension may be given to all students (male or female) who have passed a standard qualifying for employment as teachers, and who are thereafter employed on pensionable salaries paid out of Local Funds: the Director of Public Instruction concurring in the recommendations.

Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. A.C.-17811, dated 31st January 1883—Stating that provided the rate of contribution laid down in Government Resolution No. 3159, dated 19th August 1882, is levied and the conditions of the service rules (Section 102, Civil Pension Code) respecting the precautions to be taken to secure physical fitness observed, there will be no financial objection to the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that Sakhárám Bálku should be permitted to contribute towards pension, and that the rules of the Civil Pension Code provide for such cases; and adding that though the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, that general sanction should be accorded to all students who pass a qualifying examination and may be appointed teachers on pensionable salaries to subscribe for pension, appears to be in accordance with the spirit of paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter No. 2753, dated 31st July 1882, it would perhaps be as well if the question were referred to the Government of India for decision.

Memorandum from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 320, dated 20th February 1883—Re-transferring the above with a request that the question may be referred to the Government of India for orders from this department.

RESOLUTION.—The teacher in question may be permitted to subscribe for pension, subject to the usual conditions of service in respect of age and physical fitness.

2. The Government of India should be requested, with reference to paragraph 4 of their letter No. 2753, dated 31st July 1882, to inform this Government whether under

Section 8 (*b*), Rule 10 of the Civil Pension Code, general permission may be given to all students of the Training Colleges who may pass a standard qualifying for employment as teachers and who may thereafter be appointed teachers on pensionable salaries paid out of Local Funds to subscribe for pension, subject to the usual conditions of service in regard to age and physical fitness.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

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*Pension Contributions from Local Fund Educational Employés.*

No. 2776.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1883.

Letter to the Government of India, No. 1068, dated 15th March 1883 :—

"With reference to paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 2753, dated 31st July 1882, regarding the provision of pensionary benefits to Local Fund employés in this Presidency, I am directed to enquire whether under Section 8 (*b*), Rule 10 of the Civil Pension Code, general permission may be given to all students of the Training Colleges in this Presidency who may pass a standard qualifying for employment as teachers and who may thereafter be appointed teachers on pensionable salaries paid out of Local Funds to subscribe for pension, subject to the usual conditions of service in regard to age and physical fitness."

Letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 526, dated 30th April 1883 :—

"In reply to your letter No. 1068, dated 15th March 1883, I am directed to refer you to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 3—133-42,* dated 11th April 1883, regarding the pensionary position of teachers in aided and other schools.

* Addressed to this Government in the Educational Department and printed below.

"2. It is presumed that no difficulty will be experienced in bringing the proposals contained in your letter under reply into harmony with the Resolution of the Government of India cited above."

Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), No. 3—133-44, dated 11th April 1883 :—

"The Government of the Panjáb in August last, referred for the orders of the Government of India certain questions connected with the loan to aided schools of the services of school-masters belonging to the Educational Department; and the Government of Bombay, in November, submitted for orders an application from managers of certain schools at Ahmedabad, praying for permission to pay the prescribed contribution in order to secure pensions from Government for the teachers employed in their schools. After consulting the Education Commission, now sitting in Calcutta, the Governor General in Council has arrived at the following conclusions on the question of the pensionary position of teachers in aided and other schools :—

(1) that it is unnecessary for the State to concern itself with arrangements for pensions to teachers in aided schools;

(2) that teachers now employed in Government schools which may be transferred to local bodies should be held to be still rendering service qualifying for pension;

(3) that in the case of teachers hereafter employed in institutions under local bodies it will be optional for such bodies, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, to secure pensions for the teachers by contributing a lump sum annually on this account, unless the Provincial Government should prefer to make a part of its contribution to the school in the form of free pension; and

(4) that, save in very exceptional cases, Government should not undertake to lend teachers to aided schools."

Memorandum to the Accountant General, No. 2053, dated 4th June 1883 :—

* * * * *

"2. Government understand the reply of the Government of India, as contained in Clause 3 of their Resolution No. 3—133-44, dated 11th April 1883, to be that the Local Fund Committee of each district will at the end of each year with the previous general permission of Government make one payment for the pension rights of the whole body of school-teachers who have been in its service during the year or part of it (except any who may have been dismissed and lost their claim to pension in the course of the year). The rate of individual payment making up the annual lump sum would of course be that appointed under Rule 10 of Section 8 of the Civil Pension Code, as lately settled by the Accountant General in his letter embodied in Government Resolution No. 1358, dated 4th April 1883.

"3. Government consider that in the case of school-teachers under local bodies the payment for pensions is expedient and that Government should cause it to be made. The power to do this is reserved to Government in the Local Boards Bill, and a similar stipulation may be made in handing over Government schools to municipalities and secured under the Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

"4. Mr. Gay is requested to be good enough to submit any remarks he may wish to offer on the view of the question taken above, and to state in what manner he is prepared to give effect to it in connection with Clause 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India already quoted."

Letter from the Accountant General, No. L.F.-331, dated 29th June 1883 :—

"With reference to your memorandum No. 2053, dated 4th instant, regarding teachers in Local Fund and Municipal schools, I have the honour to report that the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department certainly permits an annual payment in a lump sum for (apparently) all teachers under local bodies to secure pensions—but as the rate of contribution has been fixed on a basis requiring monthly payments, no reduction should be made for those who may have been dismissed or lost their claim to pension during the year; in other words payment should still be a percentage on all salaries paid—the loss to Government by the new plan will then be only interest for broken periods of the year, which will be of little moment.

"2. For purposes of audit and account as well as for other reasons, it seems most desirable to have uniformity in the title to pension among all men in the same position and establishment. It will therefore be very convenient if the Local Boards Bill and Municipal Act Amendment Bill contain clauses requiring payment for pension in those cases where Government think it should be permitted. Care must however be taken in giving pensionary rights under an Act that they are made subject to the rules of Government in the Pension Code, and especially to the clauses affecting men in foreign service (*vide* Chapter 3, Section 8, Rule 8, &).

"3. The periods at which payments should be made should, it seems, greatly depend on the system of audit. If, as I am elsewhere advising, the monthly system be retained as most convenient for Local Boards, then the payments for pension can be most conveniently calculated on each monthly pay bill, but if, as at present for municipalities, the audit be annual and without detail, then a statement must be furnished showing the salary drawn by each employé during the year; for though the payment may be in lump the title acquired to pension will be in detail of each person, and this statement may if desired be annual.

* * * * * * * * "

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the above letter from the Government of India and of their Resolution No. 3—133-42, dated the 11th April 1883, should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, and the Accountant General for information and guidance.

2. A general permission may now be given under Rule 10 of Section 8 (*b*) of the Civil Pension Code to all students of Training Colleges in this Presidency who may pass a standard qualifying for employment as teachers and who may thereafter be appointed teachers on pensionable salaries paid out of Local Funds to subscribe for pension, subject to the usual conditions of service in respect of age and physical fitness.

3. Further, Local Fund Committees may now, and Municipal bodies will be able hereafter when they take over the maintenance of town schools to secure pensions for the teachers in the schools under them by contributing a lump sum in the manner proposed by the Accountant General.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the pension rights of school-teachers under local bodies should be maintained, and proposes to reserve powers to Government for this purpose in the new legislation relating to Local Boards. In any case in which Government are concerned in the pension arrangements made for employés of Local Boards, the Boards will be required to adopt the rules of the Government Civil Pension Code applicable to the case.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

# APPENDIX M.

(BEING TABLES REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.)

# APPENDIX M.

(BEING STATISTICS REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA).

## EDUCATION.—GENERAL FORM 1.

*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1882-83.*

| Area and Population of the Province | | | | | Colleges, Schools and Scholars. | University Education. | Secondary Education. | | Primary Education. | Special or Technical Education. | | | | | | | | Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Districts and States. | Number of Divisions. | Total Area. | Cultivated Area. | Total Population. | | Colleges. | High Schools. | Middle Schools. | Primary Schools. | Medical Schools. | Engineering Schools. | Agricultural Classes. | Forest Class. | Schools of Art. | Drawing Classes. | Industrial Schools. | Normal Schools. | High Schools. | Middle Schools. | Primary Schools. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11*a* | 11*b* | 11*c* | 11*d* | 11*e* | 11*f* | 11*g* | 11*h* | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 40 | 5 | 187,278 | *42,713 | 23,184,835 | Institutions... For Males ... | 9 | 53 | 231 | 5,396 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 7 | ·00022 | ·0009 | ·023 | |
| | | | | | Institutions... For Females ... | ... | 8 | 26 | 359 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ·000034 | ·00011 | ·0015 | |
| | | | | | Total ... | 9 | 61 | 257 | 5,755 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 10 | ·00026 | ·0011 | ·024 | |
| | | | | | Scholars ... Males ... ... | 1,203 | 6,602 | 16,946 | 338,491 | 151 | 19 | 36 (175) | 7 | 184 | 17 (881) | 425 | 515 | ·028 | ·07 | 1·45 | |
| | | | | | Scholars ... Females ... | ... | 99 | 1,610 | 23,586 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 | ·00042 | ·0069 | ·10 | |
| | | | | | Total .. | 1,203 | 6,701 | 18,556 | 362,077 | 151 | 19 | 36 (175) | 7 | 184 | 17 (881) | 425 | 610 | ·028 | ·071 | 1·55 | |

*N.B.*—The figures in brackets are counted under High and Middle Schools.

* Exclusive of figures for Karáchi and Hyderabad Collectorates, for which no information has been received.

*Return of Colleges, Schools, and*

| Class of Institutions. | Government Institutions. | | | | | | | Aided Institutions. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Scholars on 31st March learning | | | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Scholars on 31st March learning | | |
| | | | | | English. | A classical language. | A vernacular language. | | | | | English. | A classical language. | A vernacular language. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| University Education. — Arts Colleges—English— .. .. | 3 | 411 | 331 | 307 | 411 | 411 | .. | 2 | 121 | 117 | 105 | 121 | 121 | .. |
| University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 171 | 147 | 128 | 171 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 343 | 295 | 256 | 336 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering .. .. .. .. | 1 | 131 | 150 | 105 | 131 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary Education. — High and Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys — High Schools, English .. | 19 | 3,781 | 3,533 | 3,080 | 3,781 | 3,277 | 379 | 26 | 1,824 | 1,740 | 1,414 | 1,824 | 1,218 | 427 |
| For Boys — Middle do., English. — 1st Grade. | 43 | 5,564 | 5,273 | 4,507 | 5,564 | 208 | 3,662 | 61 | 5,990 | 5,929 | 4,993 | 5,985 | 453 | (69)2,03 |
| For Boys — Middle do., English. — 2nd do. .. | 76 | 2,304 | 2,120 | 1,652 | 2,304 | 20 | 1,658 | 3 | 119 | 128 | 113 | 119 | .. | 119 |
| For Girls — High Schools, English .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 99 | 96 | 82 | 99 | 10 | 13 |
| For Girls — Middle do. do. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 1,610 | 1,730 | 1,224 | 1,619 | 1 | 166 |
| Primary Education. — For Boys—Vernacular .. | 3,815 | 249,119 | 238,232 | 174,460 | .. | (1,545)[5] | 249,114 | 237 | 12,220 | 11,952 | 9,767 | .. | 213 (412) | 12,124 |
| Primary Education. — For Girls—Vernacular .. | 199 | 13,254 | 11,555 | 7,014 | .. | .. | 13,254 | 64 | 5,308 | 5,132 | 3,631 | .. | 85 | 5,368 |
| Schools for Special or Technical Training— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 151 | 137 | 128 | 97 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering Schools .. .. .. .. | 1 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Classes .. .. .. .. | 10 | 36 (175) | 32 (151) | 26 (105) | (70) | (6) | 23 (33) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forest Class .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 7 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools of Art .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 184 | 186 | 123 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Drawing Classes .. .. .. .. .. | 21 | 17 (928) | 13 (870) | 11 (665) | 17 (182) | (8) | (62) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Industrial Schools .. .. .. .. | 2 | 56 | 65 | 44 | .. | .. | 56 | 6 | 328 | 354 | 264 | 45 | .. | 229 |
| Normal Schools for Masters .. .. .. | 4 | 383 | 354 | 302 | .. | 224 | 383 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Normal Schools for Mistresses .. .. | 2 | 85 | 70 | 60 | .. | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 4,203 | 276,016 | 262,515 | 192,218 | 12,831 | 4,145 | 268,622 | 433 | 27,619 | 27,178 | 21,593 | 9,803 | 2,101 | 20,425 |

*N.B.*—The figures in brackets are counted

FORM 2.

*Scholars for the official year 1882-83.*

| Aided Institutions under regular Inspection. | | | | | | | Grand Total of Institutions. | Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March. | Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning | | | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Scholars on 31st March learning | | | | | English. | A classical language. | A vernacular language. | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | |
| | | | | English. | A classical language. | A vernacular language. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28a | 28b | 28c | 28d | 28e | 28f | 29 |
| 1 | 26 | 21 | 20 | 26 | 26 | .. | 6 | 558 | 558 | 558 | .. | 4 | 9 | 412 | 7 | 120 | 6 | |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 171 | 171 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 126 | 4 | 35 | 2 | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 343 | 336 | .. | 7 | 57 | 40 | 104 | 3 | 136 | 3 | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 131 | 131 | .. | .. | 7 | 14 | 94 | 4 | 12 | .. | |
| 8 | 997 | 872 | 740 | 907 | 585 | 180 | 53 | (a) 6,602 | 6,602 | 5,080 | 986 (69) | 269 | 141 | 4,960 | 152 | 1,033 | 47 | (a) Of these 55 are girls. |
| 23 | 2,255 | 1,991 | 1,671 | 2,255 | 228 | 475 | 127 | (b) 13,809 | 13,804 | 889 | 6,176 | 1,580 | 1,847 | 8,095 | 668 | 1,474 | 145 | (b) Of these 265 are girls. |
| 25 | 714 | 661 | 531 | 714 | .. | 365 | 104 | 3,137 | 3,137 | 20 | 2,142 | .. | 48 | 2,844 | 150 | 87 | 8 | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | (c) 99 | 99 | 10 | 13 | 86 | 8 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | (c) Of these 3 are boys. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | (d) 1,610 | 1,610 | 1 | 166 | 948 | 451 | 16 | 6 | 172 | 17 | (d) Of these 58 are boys. |
| 1,344 | 77,152 | 73,655 | 55,969 | .. | 98 | 77,066 | 5,396 | (e) 338,491 | .. | 316 (1,957) | 338,314 | 13 | 2,133 | 286,289 | 43,537 | 3,723 | 2,796 | (e) Of these 8,674 are girls. |
| 96 | 5,024 | 4,516 | 2,872 | .. | .. | (22) 5,024 | 359 | 23,586 | .. | 85 | 23,586 | .. | 704 | 18,630 | 1,676 | 2,340 | 236 | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 151 | 151 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 118 | 19 | 5 | 5 | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 36 (175) | (70) | (6) | 23 (33) | .. | (1) | 24 (165) | 12 (4) | (4) | (1) | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 184 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 19 | 102 | 6 | 39 | 7 | |
| " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 17(928) | 17 (182) | (8) | (63) | .. | (2) | 16 (653) | (34) | 1 (182) | (10) | |
| 1 | 41 | 46 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 425 | 45 | .. | 285 | .. | 49 | 258 | 87 | 28 | 3 | |
| 3 | 132 | 132 | 121 | 52 | 12 | 80 | 7 | 515 | 52 | 236 (25) | 463 (25) | .. | 48 | 419 | 48 | .. | .. | |
| 1 | 10 | 10 | 8 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | 95 | .. | .. | 95 | .. | 5 | 83 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| 1,524 | 86,351 | 81,903 | 61,964 | 4,044 | 949 | 83,200 | 6,138 | 389,986 | 26,732 | 7,195 | 372,256 | 2,976 | 5,523 | 322,615 | 46,381 | 9,211 | 3,280 | |

Under High and Middle Schools.

## EDUCATION.—GENERAL FORM No. 3.

*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments, Bombay Presidency, for the official year* 1882-83, *(Printed at pages* 8 *and* 9 *of the Report.)*

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## EDUCATION.—GENERAL FORM No. 4.

*Return showing the Result of Prescribed Examinations during the official year* 1882-83.

| Nature of Examination. | Number of Institutions sending Examinees. | | | Number of Examinees. | | | | Number passed. | | | | Percentage of passed Scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Total. | Government Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Government Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Government Institutions. | Other Institutions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ARTS COLLEGES— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Arts ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 | ... | 14 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | 15 | 60 |
| Second B. Sc. Examination ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| First B. Sc. do. ... .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| B. A. Examination (under old Rules)... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 56 | 16 | ... | 72 | 28 | 8 | ... | 36 | 100 | 42 |
| Second B. A. Examination ... ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 11 | ... | 34 | 15 | 8 | ... | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| First B. A. do. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 89 | 31 | ... | 120 | 42 | 11 | ... | 53 | 52 | 34 |
| Previous Examination ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | 7 | 164 | 99 | ... | 263 | 58 | 43 | ... | 101 | 35 | 57 |
| COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of Laws ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 28 | ... | ... | 28 | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | 48 | ... |
| Medicine— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. M. and S. ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 31 | ... | ... | 31 | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | 26 | ... |
| First L. M. and S. ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 62 | ... | ... | 62 | 32 | ... | ... | 32 | 17 | ... |
| Engineering— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. C. E. ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 29 | ... | ... | 29 | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | 40 | ... |
| First L. C. E. ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 24 | ... | ... | 24 | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 18 | ... |
| SCHOOLS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Matriculation ... Boys ... ... | 19 | 41 | 60 | 479 | 563 | 549 | 1,591 | 240 | 259 | 66 | 565 | 10 | 10 |
| *Matriculation ... Girls ... ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 31 |
| †Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) Boys ... | 88 | 77 | 165 | 1,363 | 887 | ... | 2,250 | 792 | 472 | ... | 1,264 | 15 | 15 |
| †Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) Girls ... | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | 102 | ... | 102 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 13 |
| ‡Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) Boys ... | 2,712 | 996 | 3,708 | 13,852 | 5,194 | ... | 21,046 | 7,348 | 2,620 | ... | 9,968 | 17 | 16 |
| ‡Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) Girls ... | 94 | 80 | 174 | 262 | 376 | ... | 638 | 158 | 173 | ... | 331 | 16 | 17 |
| Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) Boys ... | 3,203 | 1,382 | 4,585 | 36,768 | 12,548 | ... | 49,316 | 19,354 | 6,909 | ... | 26,263 | 14 | 15 |
| Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) Girls ... | 179 | 132 | 311 | 1,175 | 1,030 | ... | 2,205 | 677 | 455 | ... | 1,132 | 8 | 9* |

* The Matriculation course takes four years.

† A few Middle Schools (Anglo-Vernacular 1st Grade) have two Standards above A.-V. Standard III.

‡ Large Primary Schools have two standards above the Upper Primary Examination.

*N.B.*—The figures for an Aided School inspected under the second part of Rule 10 (Grant-in-aid Rules, Part I.) will be the figures of the last complete examination of the School

## SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1.

*Statistical Return of Colleges for the official year 1882-83.*

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on 31st March learning | | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Reading for Degree. | Reading for First Arts, Licentiate or corresponding examination. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Marátki. | Hebrew. | Greek. | Provincial Revenues. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4A | 4B | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7A | 7B | 7C | 7D | 7E | 7F | 8A | 8B | 8C | 8D | 8E | 8F | 8G | 9A | 9B | 9C | 6D | 6E | 9F | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | **Arts Colleges.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | English— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona ... ... ... | Deccan College, Poona ... ... ... ... | 1 | 18 | 132 | 150 | 126 | 122 | 1 | 1 | 140 | ... | 7 | 1 | 150 | 2 | 140 | 7 | .. | 1 | ... | 44,169 | 216 | 6,789 | ... | ... | ... | 51,174 | 419 | 362 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | Elphinstone College, Bombay ... ... | 1 | 56 | 183 | 239 | 192 | 173 | 1 | 1 | 165 | 6 | 62 | 4 | 239 | 24 | 131 | 83 | ... | 1 | ... | 52,759 | 21,350 | 21,108 | ... | ... | 285 | 95,502 | 552 | 304 |
| Ahmedabad ... ... ... | Gujarát College, Ahmedabad ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 22 | 22 | 13 | 12 | ... | ... | 20 | 1 | 1 | ... | 22 | ... | 17 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2,148 | 4,055 | 915 | 3,100 | ... | ... | 10,218 | 738 | 65 |
| | Total ... | 3 | 74 | 337 | 411 | 331 | 307 | 2 | 2 | 325 | 7 | 70 | 5 | 411 | 26 | 288 | 95 | ... | 2 | ... | 99,076 | 25,621 | 28,812 | 3,100 | ... | 285 | 1,56,894 | 511 | 322 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | St. Xavier's College, Bombay ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | 82 | 86 | 65 | 60 | 2 | 3 | 36 | ... | 45 | ... | 86 | 31 | 21 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 2,975 | 125 | 5,112 | ... | ... | 5,230 | 13,442 | 224 | 49 |
| Do. ... ... ... | Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | 31 | 35 | 52 | 45 | ... | 4 | 25 | ... | 5 | 1 | 35 | 3 | 24 | 5 | ... | 2 | 1 | 4,025 | 1,544 | 1,969 | ... | ... | 16,362 | 23,900 | 531 | 89 |
| | Total ... | 2 | 8 | 113 | 121 | 117 | 105 | 2 | 7 | 61 | ... | 50 | 1 | 121 | 34 | 45 | 39 | ... | 2 | 1 | 7,000 | 1,669 | 7,081 | ... | ... | 21,592 | 37,342 | 355 | 66 |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolhápur ... ... ... | Rájárám College, Kolhápur ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 23 | 26 | 21 | 20 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,120 | 1,095 | ... | 7,115 | ... | 9,330 | 455 | ... |
| | Grand Total, Arts ... | 6 | 85 | 473 | 558 | 469 | 432 | 4 | 9 | 412 | 7 | 120 | 6 | 558 | 60 | 359 | 134 | ... | 4 | 1 | 1,06,076 | 28,410 | 36,988 | 3,100 | 7,115 | 21,877 | 2,03,566 | 470 | 245 |
| | **Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Law— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. ... ... | Government Law School, Bombay ... ... | 1 | 32 | 139 | 171 | 147 | 128 | 1 | 3 | 126 | 4 | 35 | 2 | 171 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3,993 | 2,006 | 5,048 | ... | ... | ... | 11,047 | 86 | 31 |
| | Medical— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. ... ... ... | Government Grant College, Bombay ... | 1 | 72 | 271* | 343 | 295 | 256 | 57 | 40 | 104 | 3 | 136 | 3 | 336 | ... | .. | ... | 7 | ... | .. | 3,095 | 5,511 | 21,740 | ... | ... | ... | 30,346 | 118 | 12 |
| | Engineering— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona ... ... ... | Government College of Science, Poona ... | 1 | 28 | 103† | 131 | 150 | 105 | 7 | 14 | 94 | 4 | 12 | ... | 131 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 62,016 | 300 | 4,398 | ... | ... | ... | 66,714 | 635 | 590 |
| | Grand Total, Professional Colleges ... | 3 | 132 | 513 | 645 | 592 | 489 | 65 | 57 | 324 | 11 | 183 | 5 | 638 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 69,104 | 7,817 | 31,186 | ... | ... | ... | 1,08,107 | 221 | 141 |
| | Grand Total of all Colleges ... | 9 | 217 | 986 | 1,203 | 1,061 | 921 | 69 | 66 | 736 | 18 | 303 | 11 | 1,196 | 60 | 359 | 134 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1,75,180 | 36,227 | 68,174 | 3,100 | 7,115 | 21,877 | 3,11,673 | 338 | 190 |

* Inclusive of 53 Hospital Apprentices and 7 women attending the Midwife Class.

† Inclusive of 51 apprentices studying in the Mechanical branch of the College.

SUBSIDIARY

*Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)*

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average Daily Attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. | Hindustani. | Maráthi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4A | 4B | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7A | 7B | 7C | 7D | 7E | 7F | 8A | 8B | 8C | 8D | 8E | 8F | 8G |
| | CENTRAL DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona. | Poona High School ... | 2 | 383 | 196 | 579 | 569 | 508 | ... | 1 | 521 | 11 | 42 | 4 | 579 | 2 | 274 | 86 | ... | ... | 217 |
| | Poona Camp 1st Grade ... | 1 | ... | 103 | 103 | 100 | 90 | ... | ... | 14 | 31 | 58 | ... | 103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 4 | ... | 165 | 165 | 136 | 113 | ... | ... | 155 | 10 | ... | ... | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 7 | 383 | 464 | 847 | 805 | 711 | ... | 1 | 690 | 52 | 100 | 4 | 847 | 2 | 274 | 86 | ... | 38 | 217 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bishop's High School, Poona ... ... ... | 2 | 43 | 67 | 110 | 108 | 98 | 103 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 110 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | St. Vincent Roman Catholic High School, Poona... | 2 | 10 | 200 | 210 | 181 | 176 | 57 | 88 | 12 | 5 | 33 | 15 | 210 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Free Church Mission Institution, Poona ... ... | 2 | 68 | 102 | 170 | 200 | 158 | 1 | 7 | 147 | 5 | ... | 10 | 170 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 138 |
| | Poona Native Institution, Poona ... ... ... | 2 | 97 | 102 | 199 | 207 | 155 | ... | ... | 189 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 199 | 14 | 60 | 3 | ... | ... | 120 |
| | Pensioners' School, Poona. | 1 | ... | 57 | 57 | 59 | 43 | 53 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | G. I. P. Railway Company's School, Lánoli ... | 1 | ... | 70 | 70 | 63 | 51 | 52 | 13 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Conference School, Poona. | 1 | .. | 56 | 56 | 50 | 42 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 56 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mission Orphanage and Christian boys School, Panch Haud, Poona ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 10 | 6 | 5 | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 12 | 218 | 664 | 882 | 874 | 728 | 318 | 121 | 350 | 16 | 45 | 32 | 882 | 68 | 92 | 3 | ... | 1 | 259 |
| | Total, Poona District ... | 19 | 601 | 1,128 | 1,729 | 1,679 | 1,439 | 318 | 122 | 1,040 | 68 | 145 | 36 | 1,729 | 70 | 366 | 89 | ... | 39 | 476 |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sholápur. | Sholápur High School ... | 2 | 75 | 85 | 160 | 142 | 113 | ... | 1 | 148 | 2 | 9 | ... | 160 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 88 |
| | Pandharpur 1st Grade ... | 1 | ... | 67 | 67 | 53 | 40 | ... | ... | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 67 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| | Bársi 1st Grade ... ... | 1 | ... | 18 | 18 | 23 | 19 | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools... ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 25 | 19 | 16 | ... | ... | 24 | 1 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 5 | 75 | 195 | 270 | 237 | 188 | ... | 1 | 256 | 3 | 10 | ... | 270 | ... | 77 | ... | .. | ... | 166 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | European and Eurasian Railway School, Sholápur | 1 | .. | 25 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ákalkot, 2nd Grade ... | 1 | ... | 44 | 44 | 39 | 31 | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Sholápur District... | 7 | 75 | 264 | 339 | 295 | 233 | 17 | 9 | 300 | 3 | 10 | ... | 339 | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | 166 |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sátára. | Sátára High School ... | 2 | 153 | 156 | 309 | 266 | 244 | 2 | 2 | 296 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 309 | ... | 145 | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 4 | ... | 70 | 70 | 88 | 76 | ... | ... | 69 | 1 | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 6 | 153 | 226 | 379 | 354 | 320 | 2 | 2 | 365 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 379 | ... | 145 | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Church of England European and Eurasian High School, Panchgani | 2 | 2 | 17 | 19 | 28 | 23 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bhor 2nd Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 41 | 41 | 34 | 24 | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Phaltan Do. do. ... | 1 | ... | 34 | 34 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jath Do. do. ... | 1 | ... | 20 | 20 | 18 | 14 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 3 | ... | 95 | 95 | 66 | 49 | ... | ... | 95 | ... | ... | ... | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Sátára District ... | 11 | 155 | 338 | 493 | 448 | 392 | 21 | 2 | 460 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 493 | 7 | 145 | ... | ... | ... | 164 |

FORM No. 2.

*for Boys for the Official Year* 1882-83.

| 31st March learning | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar | | Number passed | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarati. | Kánarese. | Hebrew. | Portuguese. | French. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination, European and Eurasian Standard V and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III. | |
| 8G | 8J | 8K | 8L | 8M | 9A | 9B | 9C | 9D | 9E | 9F | 9G | 9H | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,691 | ... | ... | 12,788 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 22,479 | 44 | 19 | 35 | 28 | |
| 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,841 | ... | .. | 1,539 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,380 | 37 | 20 | ... | 13 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 415 | 361 | ... | ... | ... | 776 | 6 | ... | ... | 7 | |
| 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,532 | ... | .. | 14,742 | 361 | ... | ... | ... | 26,635 | 37 | 16 | 35 | 48 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2,707 | ... | ... | 4,890 | ... | ... | ... | 87 | 7,684 | 78 | 27 | 5 | 10 | |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,412 | ... | ... | 2,364 | ... | 565 | ... | 104 | 4,445 | 25 | 8 | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,089 | ... | ... | 1,248 | ... | ... | ... | 3,423 | 5,760 | 36 | 6 | 4 | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 731 | ... | ... | 1,410 | ... | 747 | ... | 874 | 3,762 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 11 | Girls. Boys. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 396 | ... | 297 | 324 | ... | 915 | ... | ... | 1,932 | 44 | 9 | ... | ... | 31 26 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 364 | ... | ... | 384 | ... | ... | ... | 2,094 | 2,842 | 55 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 346 | ... | ... | 1,475 | ... | 70 | ... | 160 | 2,051 | 48 | 8 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 424 | 464 | 92 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,083 | ... | 297 | 12,097 | ... | 2,297 | ... | 7,166 | 28,940 | 39 | 9 | 12 | 33 | |
| 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,615 | ... | 297 | 26,839 | 361 | 2,297 | ... | 7,166 | 55,575 | 38 | 12 | 47 | 81 | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,348 | ... | ... | 2,207 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 5,555 | 49 | 20 | 1 | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 403 | ... | ... | 718 | 1,068 | ... | ... | ... | 2,189 | 52 | 10 | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 333 | ... | ... | 277 | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 1,210 | 63 | 17 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 80 | 166 | ... | ... | ... | 246 | 15 | ... | ... | .. | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,084 | ... | ... | 3,282 | 2,834 | ... | ... | ... | 9,200 | 48 | 16 | 1 | 15 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 | ... | ... | 146 | ... | 99 | ... | ... | 378 | 27 | 9 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | 659 | ... | 701 | 22 | ... | .. | 5 | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,217 | ... | ... | 3,470 | 2,834 | 99 | 659 | ... | 10,279 | 44 | 13 | 1 | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,729 | ... | ... | 4,242 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,971 | 44 | 27 | 9 | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | 301 | 483 | 61 | ... | ... | 1,045 | 13 | 2 | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,929 | ... | ... | 4,543 | 483 | 61 | ... | ... | 12,016 | 37 | 21 | 9 | 24 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,104 | ... | ... | 222 | ... | 269 | ... | 855 | 3,450 | 150 | 91 | 1 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | 43 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 276 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 43 | ... | 320 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,033 | 276 | ... | 4,766 | 483 | 330 | 43 | 855 | 15,786 | 40 | 23 | 10 | 24 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High School. | In Middle School. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. | French. | Marathi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e | 8f | 8g |
| | CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RATNA'GIRI. | Ratnágiri High School ... | 2 | 99 | 113 | 212 | 201 | 171 | ... | ... | 207 | 5 | ... | ... | 212 | ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 121 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 16 | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | 99 | 129 | 228 | 214 | 181 | ... | ... | 223 | 5 | ... | ... | 228 | ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 121 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | S. P. G. Mission Boys' School, Dápoli ... ... | 1 | ... | 57 | 57 | 46 | 37 | ... | 7 | 49 | 1 | ... | ... | 57 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| | *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sávantvádi High School . | 2 | 59 | 98 | 157 | 139 | 118 | ... | 4 | 145 | 8 | ... | ... | 157 | 2 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| | Total, Ratnágiri District . | 6 | 158 | 284 | 442 | 399 | 336 | ... | 11 | 417 | 14 | ... | ... | 442 | 2 | 167 | ... | ... | ... | 278 |
| THA'NA. | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Byrámji Jijibhoy High School, Thána ... ... | 2 | 108 | 140 | 248 | 219 | 187 | ... | 8 | 202 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 248 | ... | 71 | 31 | ... | ... | 146 |
| | Kalyán 1st Grade ... | 1 | ... | 104 | 104 | 103 | 90 | ... | ... | 97 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 104 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 76 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 6 | ... | 121 | 121 | 126 | 104 | ... | 15 | 100 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 9 | 108 | 365 | 473 | 448 | 381 | ... | 23 | 399 | 10 | 25 | 16 | 473 | ... | 99 | 31 | ... | ... | 222 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | St. Stanislaus' School, Bándra ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 320 | 320 | 295 | 261 | 24 | 259 | 16 | 9 | 12 | ... | 320 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | St. Andrew's Society School, Bándra ... ... | 1 | ... | 44 | 44 | 38 | 33 | ... | 42 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | St. John's School, Gundoli. | 1 | ... | 12 | 12 | 7 | 5 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | ... | 376 | 376 | 340 | 299 | 24 | 312 | 17 | 11 | 12 | ... | 376 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Thána District ... | 12 | 108 | 741 | 849 | 788 | 680 | 24 | 335 | 416 | 21 | 37 | 16 | 849 | 8 | 99 | 31 | ... | ... | 222 |
| KOLA'BA. | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Free Church Mission School, Alibág ... ... | 1 | ... | 106 | 106 | 101 | 71 | ... | 1 | 96 | 3 | ... | 6 | 106 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| | Total, Kolába District ... | 1 | ... | 106 | 106 | 101 | 71 | ... | 1 | 96 | 3 | ... | 6 | 106 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| ISLAND OF BOMBAY. | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Elphinstone High School. | 1 | 923 | ... | 923 | 930 | 862 | ... | 1 | 499 | 32 | 381 | 10 | 923 | 128 | 307 | 423 | ... | 2 | 16 |
| | Fort Branch, 1st Grade... | 1 | ... | 219 | 219 | 240 | 210 | ... | ... | 53 | 8 | 158 | ... | 219 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jagannáth Shankarshet, 1st Grade... | 1 | ... | 279 | 279 | 281 | 247 | ... | ... | 277 | 1 | ... | 1 | 279 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 279 |
| | Gokuldás Tejpál do. ... | 1 | ... | 218 | 218 | 227 | 202 | ... | ... | 168 | 12 | 38 | ... | 218 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Phanaswádi do. ... | 1 | ... | 305 | 305 | 242 | 213 | ... | ... | 302 | ... | ... | 3 | 305 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 305 |
| | Chandanwádi do. ... | 1 | ... | 236 | 236 | 238 | 209 | ... | ... | 111 | 7 | 118 | ... | 236 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Maráthi 2nd Grade Schools ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 146 | 146 | 107 | 80 | ... | 1 | 139 | 3 | ... | 3 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gujaráti do. ... | 3 | ... | 83 | 83 | 90 | 74 | ... | ... | 76 | 1 | 6 | ... | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 12 | 923 | 1,486 | 2,409 | 2,355 | 2,097 | ... | 2 | 1,625 | 64 | 701 | 17 | 2,409 | 128 | 307 | 423 | ... | 2 | 600 |

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

| March learning | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Numbers passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarátí. | Portuguese. | Hebrew. | Kánarese. | Hindustání. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) | |
| 8*h* | 8*i* | 8*j* | 8*k* | 8*l* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f* | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,253 | ... | 23 | 3,090 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,366 | 54 | 36 | 7 | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 155 | 103 | ... | ... | ... | 258 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,253 | ... | 23 | 3,245 | 103 | ... | ... | ... | 9,624 | 53 | 34 | 7 | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 304 | ... | ... | 261 | ... | ... | ... | 96 | 661 | 17 | 8 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1,084 | ... | ... | 3,106 | ... | 4,190 | 35 | ... | 7 | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6,557 | ... | 23 | 4,590 | 103 | ... | 3,106 | 96 | 14,475 | 43 | 19 | 14 | 27 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,223 | ... | ... | 4,142 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,365 | 39 | 17 | 5 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,440 | ... | ... | 1,416 | 1,100 | ... | ... | ... | 3,956 | 43 | 16 | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 764 | 540 | 180 | ... | ... | 1,484 | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,663 | ... | ... | 6,322 | 1,640 | 180 | ... | ... | 12,805 | 33 | 12 | 5 | 26 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,648 | ... | ... | 1,140 | ... | 120 | ... | 922 | 3,830 | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 | ... | ... | ... | 180 | 276 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | Girl. Boys. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | 17 | 56 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 1 11 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,648 | ... | ... | 1,236 | ... | 159 | .. | 1,119 | 4,162 | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,311 | ... | ... | 7,558 | 1,640 | 339 | ... | 1,119 | 16,967 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 26 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 345 | ... | ... | 595 | ... | 605 | ... | 1,004 | 2,549 | 35 | 4 | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 345 | ... | ... | 595 | ... | 605 | ... | 1,004 | 2,549 | 35 | 4 | ... | 1 | |
| 30 | 1 | 13 | 3 | ... | 10,189 | ... | 4,901 | 37,034 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,124 | 60 | 11 | 54 | ... | |
| 219 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,025 | ... | ... | 6,980 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,005 | 38 | 4 | ... | 41 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,218 | ... | ... | 4,428 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,646 | 22 | 4 | ... | 35 | |
| 218 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,108 | ... | 262 | 4,414 | ... | 300 | ... | ... | 6,084 | 30 | 5 | ... | 13 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 717 | .. | ... | 3,539 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,356 | 19 | 3 | ... | 9 | |
| 236 | ... | ... | ... | ... | -958 | ... | ... | 4,504 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,546 | 16 | ... | ... | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 696 | 774 | ... | ... | ... | 1,470 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 199 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 703 | 1 | 13 | 3 | ... | 13,299 | ... | 5,163 | 61,794 | 774 | 300 | ... | ... | 81,330 | 38 | 6 | 54 | 118 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High School. | In Middle School. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. | French. | Marathi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e | 8f | 8g |
| Island of Bombay—*continued.* | CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla ... ... ... | 2 | 51 | 119 | 170 | 162 | 142 | 158 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 170 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| | Scottish John Connon High School, Fort ... | 2 | 23 | 37 | 60 | 59 | 55 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 60 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| | St. Mary's Institution, Mázgaon ... ... | 2 | 110 | 409 | 519 | 514 | 476 | 199 | 241 | 36 | 10 | 32 | 1 | 519 | 108 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | General Assembly's Institution, Kálbádevi Road. | 2 | 138 | 103 | 241 | 362 | 273 | ... | 17 | 218 | 4 | ... | 2 | 241 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 189 |
| | Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwádi... | 2 | 115 | 118 | 233 | 214 | 171 | ... | 12 | 160 | 23 | 34 | 4 | 233 | 20 | 45 | 24 | ... | ... | 71 |
| | Robert Money Institution, Esplanade... ... | 2 | 120 | 124 | 244 | 285 | 228 | ... | 7 | 221 | 3 | ... | 13 | 244 | 31 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 165 |
| | Cathedral High School ... | 2 | 50 | 188 | 238 | 217 | 182 | 228 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 238 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| | Scottish Orphanage, Máhim ... ... .. | 2 | 17 | 87 | 104 | 107 | 95 | 94 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 |
| | St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Máhim ... ... .. | 2 | 4 | 270 | 274 | 281 | 193 | ... | 221 | 41 | ... | 12 | ... | 274 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | St. Xavier's School, Esplanade ... ... ... | 2 | 56 | 663 | 719 | 666 | 584 | 44 | 549 | 51 | 17 | 54 | 4 | 719 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Fort .. | 2 | 239 | 232 | 471 | 422 | 394 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 471 | ... | 471 | ... | ... | 235 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla ... ... ... | 2 | 29 | 139 | 168 | 164 | 153 | 168 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 168 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Indo-British Institution... | 1 | ... | 54 | 54 | 62 | 55 | 52 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's School, Parel. | 1 | ... | 31 | 31 | 38 | 26 | 21 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | St. Peter's School, Mázgaon ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 32 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 27 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 32 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | American Mission School, Byculla ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 56 | 56 | 52 | 43 | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 56 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| | European and Eurasian Methodist School, Mázgaon ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 85 | 85 | 80 | 59 | 43 | 27 | 5 | 9 | ... | 1 | 85 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Israelite Benevolent Society's School, Israel Mohola ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 36 | 36 | 33 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| | Frámji Nasarwánji's School, Khetwádi ... .. | 1 | ... | 105 | 105 | 117 | 103 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 97 | ... | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mancherji Cowasji Kutar's School, Khetwádi.. | 1 | ... | 28 | 28 | 23 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Victoria School, Fort ... | 1 | ... | 34 | 34 | 40 | 33 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 30 | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | The Honourable Rastamji Jamsetji Jijibhoy's School, Dhobi Talav ... | 1 | ... | 59 | 59 | 54 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Anjuman-i-Islam School, Pydhuni ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 119 | 119 | 129 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | 119 | ... | ... | 119 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 35 | 952 | 3,128 | 4,080 | 4,116 | 3,496 | 1,084 | 1,165 | 739 | 190 | 817 | 85 | 4,080 | 454 | 142 | 270 | ... | 40 | 583 |
| | *Inspected.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Prabhu Seminary ... | 1 | ... | 101 | 101 | 89 | 88 | ... | ... | 98 | 3 | ... | ... | 101 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| | Jijibhoy Dádábhoy, Bhendi-Bazar ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 38 | 38 | 42 | 38 | ... | ... | 16 | 5 | 17 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Khetwádi ... | 1 | ... | 40 | 40 | 36 | 35 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 33 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | ... | 179 | 179 | 167 | 161 | ... | ... | 120 | 9 | 50 | ... | 179 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| | Total, Island of Bombay... | 50 | 1,875 | 4,793 | 6,668 | 6,638 | 5,754 | 1,084 | 1,167 | 2,484 | 263 | 1,568 | 102 | 6,668 | 582 | 485 | 693 | ... | 42 | 1,248 |
| | Total, Government Schools | 42 | 1,741 | 2,865 | 4,606 | 4,413 | 3,878 | 2 | 29 | 3,558 | 141 | 837 | 39 | 4,606 | 130 | 993 | 540 | ... | 2 | 1,490 |
| | Total, Aided Schools... | 55 | 1,172 | 4,373 | 5,545 | 5,524 | 4,668 | 1,462 | 1,614 | 1,251 | 221 | 874 | 123 | 5,545 | 537 | 287 | 273 | ... | 40 | 1,036 |
| | Total, Unaided Schools... | 9 | 59 | 416 | 475 | 411 | 359 | ... | 4 | 404 | 17 | 50 | ... | 475 | 2 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | 165 |
| | Grand Total, English Schools, Central Division . | 106 | 2,972 | 7,654 | 10,626 | 10,348 | 8,905 | 1,464 | 1,647 | 5,213 | 379 | 1,761 | 162 | 10,626 | 669 | 1,367 | 813 | ... | 42 | 2,691 |

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

| March learning | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarátí. | Portuguese. | Hebrew. | Kánarese. | Hindustáni. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other Sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) | |
| 8*h* | 8*i* | 8*j* | 8*k* | 8*l* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f* | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 3,555 | ... | ... | 8,331 | ... | ... | ... | 772 | 12,658 | 89 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 63 girls. 107 boys. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,065 | ... | ... | 3,417 | ... | 30 | ... | 6,127 | 10,639 | 193 | 19 | ... | 1 | 21 ,, 39 ,, |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 5,512 | ... | 120 | 7,358 | ... | 1,215 | ... | 1,608 | 15,813 | 33 | 11 | 21 | 15 | |
| ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 1,727 | ... | ... | 3,570 | ... | ... | ... | 5,490 | 10,787 | 39 | 6 | 1 | 14 | |
| 36 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 1,162 | ... | ... | 2,951 | ... | ... | ... | 4,883 | 8,996 | 52 | 6 | 11 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,816 | ... | 400 | 3,899 | ... | ... | ... | 1,381 | 7,496 | 32 | 7 | 10 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,014 | ... | 2,685 | 7,938 | ... | 440 | ... | ... | 14,077 | 77 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 79 ,, 159 ,, |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,452 | ... | 3,398 | 6,742 | ... | 9,718 | ... | 2,640 | 24,950 | 262 | 25 | ... | 4 | 58 ,, 46 ,, |
| ... | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,312 | ... | 2,094 | .. | 363 | 3,769 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,125 | ... | ... | 9,224 | ... | 382 | ... | 11,320 | 26,051 | 44 | 8 | ... | 11 | |
| 236 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,824 | ... | 6,527 | 573 | ... | 1,377 | .. | 1,979 | 13,280 | 33 | 7 | 11 | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 3,085 | ... | 5,885 | 8,637 | ... | 1,310 | ... | 18,936 | 37,853 | 247 | 20 | ... | 13 | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 719 | ... | 160 | 3,462 | ... | 2,033 | ... | 2,129 | 8,503 | 154 | 13 | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 181 | ... | ... | 212 | ... | 2,105 | ... | ... | 2,498 | 96 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 397 | ... | ... | 4,662 | ... | 257 | ... | 227 | 5,543 | 173 | 12 | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 177 | ... | 2,148 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 675 | 3,050 | 70 | 4 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 352 | ... | ... | 925 | ... | 397 | ... | ... | 1,674 | 28 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,886 | ... | ... | 3,977 | 142 | 3 | ... | 3 | |
| 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 740 | ... | ... | 1,045 | ... | 454 | ... | ... | 2,239 | 21 | 7 | ... | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | 184 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 228 | 17 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 | ... | ... | 306 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 | 12 | 3 | ... | 1 | |
| 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 830 | ... | 759 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,589 | 31 | 16 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | 5,000 | ... | 235 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,235 | 48 | 46 | ... | ... | |
| 470 | 76 | 38 | 7 | 223 | 39,977 | ... | 22,317 | 74,798 | ... | 25,703 | ... | 58,530 | 2,21,325 | 63 | 11 | 61 | 116 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 737 | ... | 550 | ... | 247 | 1,534 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 408 | ... | ... | 408 | 10 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 | ... | ... | 257 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 737 | ... | 1,215 | ... | 247 | 2,199 | 13 | ... | ... | 9 | |
| 1,173 | 77 | 51 | 10 | 223 | 53,276 | ... | 27,480 | 1,37,329 | 774 | 27,218 | ... | 58,777 | 3,04,854 | 52 | 9 | 115 | 243 | |
| 770 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 38 | 45,760 | ... | 5,186 | 93,928 | 6,195 | 541 | ... | ... | 1,51,610 | 39 | 11 | 111 | 247 | |
| 473 | 76 | 38 | 7 | 224 | 51,594 | ... | 22,614 | 89,355 | ... | 29,132 | ... | 68,770 | 2,61,465 | 56 | 11 | 74 | 152 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 276 | ... | 1,864 | ... | 1,215 | 3,808 | 247 | 7,410 | 20 | ... | 7 | 23 | |
| 1,243 | 77 | 51 | 10 | 266 | 97,354 | 276 | 27,800 | 1,85,147 | 6,195 | 30,888 | 3,808 | 69,017 | 4,20,485 | 47 | 10 | 192 | 422 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the 31st | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. | Portuguese. | Maráthi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4*a* | 4*b* | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7*a* | 7*b* | 7*c* | 7*d* | 7*e* | 7*f* | 8*a* | 8*b* | 8*c* | 8*d* | 8*e* | 8*f* | 8*g* |
| | NORTH-EAST DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khándesh. | Dhulia High School ... | 2 | 83 | 110 | 193 | 180 | 160 | ... | 1 | 189 | 2 | 1 | ... | 193 | ... | 69 | ... | ... | ... | 124 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 13 | ... | 336 | 336 | 282 | 217 | ... | ... | 316 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 336 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 336 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | G. I. P. Railway Company's School at Bhusával ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 44 | 44 | 47 | 37 | 36 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 16 | 83 | 490 | 573 | 509 | 415 | 36 | 9 | 505 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 573 | ... | 69 | ... | ... | ... | 460 |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmednagar. | Ahmednagar High School. | 1 | 109 | ... | 109 | 103 | 90 | ... | 1 | 95 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 109 | ... | 43 | 39 | ... | ... | 27 |
| | Ahmednagar 1st Grade School ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 158 | 158 | 155 | 135 | ... | 3 | 126 | 22 | 7 | ... | 158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 3 | ... | 71 | 71 | 70 | 58 | ... | ... | 69 | 2 | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | American Mission High School ... ... ... | 1 | 56 | ... | 56 | 37 | 32 | ... | 8 | 42 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 56 | ... | 32 | 20 | ... | .. | 4 |
| | Church of England S. P. G. Mission School, Ahmednagar ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 59 | 59 | 57 | 51 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| | Total for the District ... | 7 | 165 | 288 | 453 | 423 | 367 | ... | 71 | 332 | 32 | 16 | 2 | 448 | ... | 75 | 59 | ... | ... | 276 |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Násik. | Násik High School ... | 2 | 96 | 150 | 246 | 229 | 213 | ... | 1 | 236 | 9 | ... | ... | 246 | ... | 74 | 13 | ... | ... | 144 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 4 | ... | 159 | 159 | 136 | 111 | ... | 1 | 155 | 3 | ... | ... | 159 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | G. I. P. Railway Company's School, Igatpuri. | 1 | ... | 34 | 34 | 32 | 25 | 32 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Methodist Church School, Igatpuri ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 66 | 66 | 76 | 55 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | St. Joseph's School at Igatpuri ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 71 | 71 | 70 | 52 | 5 | 37 | 15 | 1 | 13 | ... | 71 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | C. M. S.'s School, Manmád | 1 | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | C. M. S.'s School, Manmád | 1 | ... | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| | Total for the District ... | 11 | 96 | 498 | 594 | 561 | 470 | 107 | 41 | 419 | 13 | 14 | ... | 594 | 8 | 74 | 13 | ... | ... | 317 |
| | Total Government ... | 26 | 288 | 984 | 1,272 | 1,158 | 987 | .. | 7 | 1,186 | 61 | 16 | 2 | 1,272 | ... | 186 | 52 | ... | ... | 976 |
| | Total Aided ... ... | 8 | 56 | 292 | 348 | 336 | 265 | 143 | 114 | 70 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 343 | 8 | 32 | 20 | ... | ... | 77 |
| | Total Unaided ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Grand Total, North-East Division ... | 34 | 344 | 1,276 | 1,620 | 1,494 | 1,252 | 143 | 121 | 1,256 | 65 | 32 | 3 | 1,615 | 8 | 218 | 72 | ... | ... | 1,053 |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad. | Ahmedabad High School. | 1 | 313 | ... | 313 | 296 | 261 | ... | ... | 282 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 313 | ... | 240 | 47 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. Branch No. 1. | 1 | ... | 167 | 167 | 142 | 131 | ... | ... | 149 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. do. No. 2. | 1 | ... | 173 | 173 | 144 | 123 | ... | ... | 170 | 3 | ... | ... | 173 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Viramgám 1st Grade ... | 1 | ... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 46 | ... | ... | 58 | 1 | 1 | ... | 60 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Camp Deesa do. ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 25 | 23 | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | 4 | 3 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dholka do. ... | 1 | ... | 56 | 56 | 47 | 33 | ... | 1 | 53 | 3 | ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ghodhavi do. ... | 1 | ... | 21 | 21 | 22 | 17 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 7 | 313 | 502 | 815 | 736 | 630 | ... | 1 | 750 | 21 | 41 | 2 | 815 | ... | 246 | 47 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ahmedabad Mission High School ... ... ... | 2 | 119 | 166 | 285 | 222 | 184 | ... | 14 | 225 | 13 | 21 | 12 | 285 | 12 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. 1st Grade European and Eurasian School ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | 119 | 175 | 294 | 234 | 194 | 9 | 14 | 225 | 13 | 21 | 12 | 294 | 13 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 10 | 432 | 677 | 1,109 | 970 | 824 | 9 | 15 | 975 | 34 | 62 | 14 | 1,109 | 13 | 336 | 47 | ... | ... | ... |

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

| March learning | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarátí. | Kánarese. | Hebrew. | Hindustáni. | French. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) | |
| 8*h* | 8*i* | 8*j* | 8*k* | 8*l* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f*. | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,995 | ... | 674 | 2,355 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,024 | 62 | 43 | 9 | 13 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,003 | 1,304 | 640 | ... | ... | 2,947 | 13 | ... | ... | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 | ... | ... | 318 | ... | 2,136 | ... | ... | 2,680 | 72 | 6 | ... | ... | 25 boys and 19 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,221 | ... | 674 | 3,676 | 1,304 | 2,776 | ... | ... | 15,651 | 37 | 27 | 9 | 25 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,988 | ... | 30 | 2,107 | 240 | ... | ... | ... | 7,365 | 81 | 55 | 5 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | 1,492 | ... | ... | 1,377 | 300 | ... | ... | ... | 3,169 | 23 | 11 | ... | 13 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 246 | ... | 406 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 652 | 11 | ... | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 783 | ... | ... | 412 | ... | 1,306 | ... | 1,553 | 4,054 | 126 | 24 | ... | ... | 54 boys and 2 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,114 | 2,159 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | 7,308 | 246 | 30 | 4,302 | 540 | 1,306 | ... | 3,667 | 17,399 | 47 | 19 | 5 | 17 | |
| ... | .. | ... | 15 | ... | 4,978 | ... | ... | 3,347 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8,325 | 39 | 23 | 7 | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 508 | 662 | ... | ... | ... | 1,170 | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 242 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,170 | 2,412 | 96 | 9 | ... | ... | 16 boys and 18 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 884 | ... | ... | 418 | ... | 144 | ... | ... | 1,446 | 26 | 16 | ... | 2 | 32 boys and 34 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 761 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 768 | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | 68 boys and 3 girls. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 | ... | ... | ... | 172 | 244 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 1 boy and 3 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 6,865 | .. | ... | 4,352 | 662 | 144 | ... | 2,342 | 14,365 | 30 | 14 | 7 | 28 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... | 18,453 | 246 | 704 | 11,103 | 2,506 | 640 | ... | ... | 33,652 | 34 | 18 | 21 | 68 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,941 | ... | ... | 1,227 | — | 3,586 | — | 6,009 | 13,763 | 51 | 11 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... | 21,394 | 246 | 704 | 12,330 | 2,506 | 4,226 | ... | 6,009 | 47,415 | 37 | 17 | 21 | 70 | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 8,023 | 233 | ... | 4,385 | 2,400 | ... | ... | ... | 15,041 | 57 | 30 | 19 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 789 | ... | ... | 992 | 1,104 | ... | ... | ... | 2,885 | 21 | 6 | ... | 28 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,274 | ... | ... | 962 | 846 | ... | ... | ... | 3,082 | 24 | 10 | ... | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 567 | 36 | ... | 186 | 900 | ... | ... | ... | 1,689 | 36 | 12 | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 374 | ... | ... | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 502 | 29 | 21 | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 355 | ... | ... | 144 | 480 | ... | ... | ... | 979 | 29 | 10 | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | — | 287 | 16 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,382 | 524 | ... | 6,829 | 5,730 | ... | ... | ... | 24,465 | 38 | 18 | 19 | 55 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | 1,575 | ... | ... | 2,060 | ... | ... | ... | 4,404 | 8,035 | 43 | 6 | 9 | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | ... | ... | 236 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 344 | 35 | 11 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | 1,683 | ... | ... | 2,296 | ... | ... | ... | 4,404 | 8,383 | 43 | 8 | 9 | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | 13,065 | 524 | ... | 9,125 | 5,730 | ... | ... | 4,404 | 32,848 | 39 | 15 | 28 | 69 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily Attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st March | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Mahomedans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broach. | Broach High School ... | 2 | 136 | 208 | 344 | 328 | 271 | ... | ... | 193 | 7 | 144 | ... | 344 | ... | 51 | 76 | ... |
| | Ankleshvar 1st Grade School ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 80 | 80 | 76 | 58 | ... | ... | 64 | 5 | 11 | ... | 80 | ... | 6 | 8 | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 3 | 136 | 288 | 424 | 404 | 329 | ... | ... | 257 | 12 | 155 | ... | 424 | ... | 57 | 84 | ... |
| Kaira. | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nadiád High School ... | 2 | 101 | 189 | 290 | 261 | 232 | ... | ... | 272 | 15 | 3 | ... | 290 | ... | 56 | ... | ... |
| | Kaira 1st Grade School... | 1 | ... | 30 | 30 | 35 | 28 | ... | ... | 29 | 1 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | 101 | 219 | 320 | 296 | 260 | ... | ... | 301 | 16 | 3 | ... | 320 | ... | 56 | ... | ... |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dákor 1st Grade School... | 1 | ... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 31 | ... | ... | 43 | ... | 2 | ... | 45 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 4 | 101 | 264 | 365 | 342 | 291 | ... | ... | 344 | 16 | 5 | ... | 365 | ... | 56 | ... | ... |
| Surat. | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Surat High School ... | 1 | 285 | ... | 285 | 261 | 226 | ... | ... | 246 | 4 | 35 | ... | 285 | ... | 139 | 103 | ... |
| | Do. Branch School ... | 1 | ... | 371 | 371 | 363 | 308 | ... | ... | 329 | 12 | 30 | ... | 371 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bulsár School ... ... | 1 | ... | 151 | 151 | 139 | 119 | ... | 1 | 115 | 7 | 28 | ... | 151 | ... | 21 | 3 | ... |
| | Ránder School ... ... | 1 | ... | 54 | 54 | 56 | 45 | ... | .. | 47 | 4 | 3 | ... | 54 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Navsári School ... ... | 1 | ... | 115 | 115 | 109 | 93 | ... | ... | 72 | 3 | 40 | ... | 115 | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| | Total ... | 5 | 285 | 691 | 976 | 930 | 793 | ... | 1 | 809 | 30 | 136 | ... | 976 | ... | 160 | 119 | ... |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Surat Mission High School ... ... ... | 2 | 162 | 165 | 327 | 283 | 240 | 2 | ... | 217 | 12 | 93 | 3 | 327 | ... | 34 | 68 | ... |
| | Surat 1st Grade School, (Jahangirji) ... ... | 1 | ... | 68 | 68 | 80 | 63 | ... | ... | 46 | 6 | 16 | ... | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Surat 1st Grade School (Sir Jamsedji Jijibhái)... | 1 | .. | 136 | 136 | 118 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 | ... | 136 | ... | ... | 17 | ... |
| | Total ... | 4 | 162 | 369 | 531 | 482 | 409 | 2 | ... | 263 | 18 | 245 | 3 | 531 | ... | 34 | 85 | ... |
| Baroda State. | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Navsári High School (Sir Cawasji Jahangir) | 1 | 115 | ... | 115 | 78 | 63 | ... | ... | 73 | 3 | 39 | ... | 115 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 10 | 562 | 1,060 | 1,622 | 1,491 | 1,265 | 2 | 1 | 1,145 | 51 | 420 | 3 | 1,622 | ... | 194 | 204 | ... |
| Káthiáwár. | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rájkot High School ... | 2 | 176 | 243 | 419 | 363 | 314 | 1 | ... | 383 | 19 | 16 | ... | 419 | ... | 98 | 39 | ... |
| | Bhávnagar do. ... | 1 | 155 | ... | 155 | 149 | 124 | ... | ... | 141 | 3 | 11 | ... | 155 | .. | 72 | 26 | ... |
| | Junágad do. ... | 2 | 71 | 153 | 224 | 219 | 183 | ... | ... | 218 | 6 | ... | ... | 224 | ... | 59 | ... | ... |
| | Navánagar do. ... | 2 | 51 | 112 | 163 | 146 | 113 | ... | ... | 156 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 163 | ... | 42 | ... | ... |
| | Bhávnagar First Grade School .. ... ... | 1 | ... | 280 | 280 | 262 | 222 | ... | ... | 264 | 12 | 4 | ... | 280 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wadhwán (City) School... | 1 | ... | 102 | 102 | 104 | 83 | ... | ... | 102 | ... | ... | ... | 102 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| | Limbdi School ... ... | 1 | ... | 97 | 97 | 84 | 70 | ... | ... | 90 | 6 | 1 | ... | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Morvi School ... ... | 1 | ... | 72 | 72 | 63 | 50 | ... | ... | 72 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| | Mahuva School ... ... | 1 | ... | 85 | 85 | 63 | 49 | ... | ... | 72 | 12 | 1 | ... | 85 | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| | Gondal School ... ... | 1 | ... | 61 | 61 | 63 | 60 | ... | ... | 60 | 1 | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dhrángadra School ... | 1 | ... | 56 | 56 | 17 | 13 | ... | ... | 55 | 1 | ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vála School ... ... | 1 | ... | 32 | 32 | 27 | 20 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 2 | ... | 51 | 51 | 43 | 32 | ... | ... | 47 | 4 | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District... | 17 | 453 | 1,344 | 1,797 | 1,607 | 1,337 | 1 | ... | 1,692 | 69 | 34 | 1 | 1,797 | ... | 303 | 65 | ... |
| Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur. | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pálanpur 1st Grade School... ... ... | 1 | ... | 75 | 75 | 57 | 44 | ... | ... | 65 | 6 | 4 | ... | 75 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| | Rádhanpur School ... | 1 | ... | 38 | 38 | 30 | 25 | ... | ... | 36 | 2 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| | 2nd Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | ... | 121 | 121 | 94 | 75 | ... | ... | 108 | 9 | 4 | ... | 121 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... |

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

| learning | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marathi. | Gujarátí. | Hindustání. | French. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other Sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III). | |
| 8f | 8g | 8h | 8i | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,526 | 316 | ... | 5,110 | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 10,552 | 38 | 16 | 4 | 31 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 386 | ... | ... | 307 | 720 | ... | ... | ... | 1,413 | 24 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,912 | 316 | ... | 5,417 | 1,320 | ... | ... | ... | 11,965 | 36 | 14 | 4 | 31 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,434 | 135 | 104 | 3,407 | 240 | ... | ... | ... | 8,320 | 35 | 61 | 5 | 23 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 628 | .. | ... | 323 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | 1,131 | 40 | 22 | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,062 | 135 | 104 | 3,730 | 420 | ... | ... | ... | 9,451 | 36 | 19 | 5 | 24 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | ... | ... | ... | 1,110 | 1,189 | 38 | ... | ... | .. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,062 | 135 | 104 | 3,809 | 420 | ... | ... | 1,110 | 10,640 | 36 | 17 | 5 | 24 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,489 | 75 | ... | 5,651 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,215 | 67 | 41 | 19 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,334 | ... | ... | 2,384 | 1,260 | .. | ... | ... | 5,978 | 19 | 7 | ... | 30 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 723 | 12 | 810 | 610 | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 2,755 | 23 | 6 | ... | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 210 | ... | ... | 174 | 450 | ... | ... | ... | 834 | 18 | 4 | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 377 | ... | 630 | 533 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,540 | 16 | 4 | ... | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,133 | 87 | 1,440 | 9,352 | 2,310 | ... | ... | ... | 26,322 | 33 | 16 | 19 | 63 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,760 | ... | ... | 3,086 | ... | ... | ... | 4,177 | 9,023 | 37 | 7 | 13 | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 336 | ... | ... | 216 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 552 | 8 | 5 | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3,352 | 3,354 | 31 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,096 | ... | ... | 3,304 | ... | ... | ... | 7,529 | 12,929 | 31 | 5 | 13 | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 442 | ... | ... | ... | 4,884 | 5,326 | 83 | ... | 4 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,229 | 87 | 1,440 | 13,098 | 2,310 | ... | ... | 12,413 | 44,577 | 35 | 12 | 36 | 83 | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 805 | 3,699 | ... | ... | 11,072 | ... | 15,576 | 49 | ... | 14 | 28 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,161 | ... | ... | 9,173 | ... | 10,334 | 83 | ... | 7 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,432 | ... | ... | 7,456 | 49 | 8,937 | 48 | ... | 4 | 31 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 460 | ... | ... | 7,261 | ... | 7,721 | 67 | ... | 4 | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 693 | ... | ... | 4,733 | ... | 5,448 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 294 | ... | ... | 1,354 | ... | 1,648 | 19 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 | ... | ... | 1,391 | ... | 1,631 | 23 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 | ... | ... | 1,839 | ... | 2,003 | 39 | ... | ... | 11 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | 1,666 | ... | 1,712 | 34 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | ... | ... | 1,536 | ... | 1,682 | 27 | ... | ... | 11 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | 164 | ... | 195 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 | ... | 420 | 20 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 | ... | ... | 744 | ... | 838 | 26 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 827 | 6,460 | ... | ... | 48,809 | 49 | 58,145 | 43 | ... | 29 | 121 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 | ... | ... | 963 | ... | 1,066 | 23 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 964 | ... | 966 | 37 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 493 | ... | 494 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 | ... | ... | 2,420 | ... | 2,526 | 33 | ... | .. | 11 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st March | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High School. | In Middle School. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Mahomedans. | Parsis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rewa Kántha. | *Unaided.* 2nd Grade Schools ... | 2 | ... | 48 | 48 | 37 | 28 | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kutch. | *Unaided.* Bhuj High School ... | 2 | 48 | 92 | 140 | 118 | 97 | ... | ... | 122 | 16 | 2 | ... | 140 | ... | 16 | 31 | ... |
| | Mándvi 1st Grade ... | 1 | ... | 33 | 33 | 35 | 28 | ... | ... | 32 | 1 | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for District ... | 3 | 48 | 125 | 173 | 153 | 125 | ... | ... | 154 | 17 | 2 | ... | 173 | ... | 16 | 31 | ... |
| Surat Agency. | *Unaided.* 2nd Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 25 | 24 | 17 | ... | ... | 21 | 1 | 3 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Government ... | 18 | 835 | 1,700 | 2,535 | 2,367 | 2,013 | ... | 2 | 2,117 | 79 | 335 | 2 | 2,535 | ... | 519 | 250 | ... |
| | Total, Aided ... ... | 7 | 281 | 544 | 825 | 716 | 603 | 11 | 14 | 488 | 31 | 266 | 15 | 825 | 13 | 124 | 85 | ... |
| | Total, Unaided ... ... | 28 | 616 | 1,708 | 2,324 | 2,041 | 1,679 | 1 | ... | 2,139 | 99 | 84 | 1 | 2,324 | ... | 323 | 104 | ... |
| | Grand Total, Northern Division ... ... ... | 53 | 1,732 | 3,952 | 5,684 | 5,126 | 4,296 | 12 | 16 | 4,744 | 209 | 685 | 18 | 5,684 | 13 | 966 | 439 | ... |
| | SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum. | *Government.* Sirdars' High School, Belgaum... ... ... | 1 | 142 | ... | 142 | 155 | 134 | 3 | 4 | 135 | ... | ... | ... | 142 | ... | 79 | ... | ... |
| | First Grade School, Belgaum ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 56 | 56 | 64 | 54 | ... | 3 | 49 | 1 | 3 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Second Grade Schools ... | 8 | ... | 285 | 285 | 242 | 192 | ... | ... | 273 | 12 | ... | ... | 285 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 10 | 142 | 341 | 483 | 461 | 381 | 3 | 7 | 457 | 13 | 3 | ... | 483 | ... | 79 | ... | ... |
| | *Aided.* London Mission High School, Belgaum ... | 2 | 166 | 148 | 314 | 288 | 288 | ... | 10 | 289 | 15 | ... | ... | 314 | ... | 43 | ... | ... |
| | Pensioner's School, Belgaum ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 22 | 13 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 35 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Convent School, Belgaum. | 1 | ... | 31 | 31 | 35 | 22 | 2 | 28 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 31 | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | Total ... | 4 | 166 | 214 | 380 | 358 | 344 | 24 | 51 | 289 | 16 | ... | ... | 380 | 8 | 43 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 14 | 308 | 555 | 863 | 820 | 725 | 27 | 58 | 746 | 29 | 3 | ... | 863 | 8 | 122 | ... | ... |
| Dhárwár. | High School, Dhárwár .. | 2 | 198 | 120 | 318 | 256 | 195 | ... | 4 | 310 | 4 | ... | ... | 318 | ... | 91 | ... | ... |
| | First Grade School, Hubli. | 1 | ... | 107 | 107 | 104 | 88 | ... | ... | 104 | 3 | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| | Second Grade Schools ... | 8 | ... | 222 | 222 | 239 | 176 | ... | 1 | 211 | 10 | ... | ... | 222 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 11 | 198 | 449 | 647 | 599 | 459 | ... | 5 | 635 | 17 | ... | ... | 647 | ... | 101 | ... | ... |
| | *Aided.* Basel Mission 1st Grade School, Dhárwár ... | 1 | .. | 85 | 85 | 89 | 76 | 3 | ... | 70 | 12 | ... | ... | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 1 | ... | 85 | 85 | 89 | 76 | 3 | ... | 70 | 12 | ... | ... | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 12 | 198 | 534 | 732 | 688 | 535 | 3 | 5 | 705 | 29 | ... | ... | 732 | ... | 101 | ... | ... |
| Kaládgi. | *Government.* First Grade School, Kaládgi | 1 | ... | 97 | 97 | 85 | 70 | 2 | ... | 94 | 1 | ... | ... | 97 | ... | 46 | ... | ... |
| | Second Grade Schools ... | 5 | ... | 113 | 113 | 103 | 86 | ... | ... | 106 | 7 | ... | ... | 113 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 6 | ... | 210 | 210 | 189 | 157 | 2 | ... | 200 | 8 | ... | ... | 210 | ... | 46 | ... | ... |
| Kánara. | *Government.* High School, Kárwár ... | 2 | 70 | 60 | 130 | 117 | 101 | .. | 18 | 106 | 3 | ... | 3 | 130 | 10 | 23 | ... | ... |
| | First Grade School, Kumta ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 36 | 36 | 50 | 43 | ... | 3 | 33 | .. | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Second Grade Schools ... | 5 | ... | 120 | 120 | 110 | 80 | ... | 27 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 8 | 70 | 216 | 286 | 278 | 222 | ... | 48 | 232 | 3 | ... | 3 | 286 | 10 | 23 | ... | ... |

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

| learning | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marathi. | Gujarati. | Hindustani. | Kánarese. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other Sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III). | |
| 8f | 8g | 8h | 8i | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 | ... | ... | 557 | ... | 683 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 494 | ... | .. | 6,044 | ... | 6,538 | 67 | ... | ... | 10 | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | ... | ... | 1,059 | ... | 1,169 | 41 | ... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 604 | ... | ... | 7,103 | ... | 7,707 | 61 | ... | ... | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | 685 | ... | 713 | 40 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,489 | 1,062 | 1,544 | 25,328 | 9,780 | ... | ... | ... | 72,203 | 35 | 17 | 47 | 173 | |
| ... | ... | 39 | ... | 3,779 | ... | ... | 5,600 | ... | ... | ... | 11,933 | 21,312 | 35 | 6 | 22 | 34 | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 827 | 9,845 | ... | ... | 59,574 | 6,043 | 76,289 | 45 | ... | 33 | 144 | |
| ... | ... | 40 | ... | 38,268 | 1,062 | 2,371 | 40,773 | 9,780 | ... | 59,574 | 17,976 | 1,69,804 | 39 | 8 | 102 | 351 | |
| 28 | ... | ... | 35 | 6,995 | 69 | ... | 2,963 | ... | 1,906 | ... | ... | 11,933 | 88 | 52 | 10 | ... | |
| 31 | ... | ... | 25 | 1,343 | ... | ... | 637 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,980 | 36 | 24 | ... | 32 | |
| 17 | .. | ... | 268 | 397 | ... | ... | 793 | 685 | 628 | ... | ... | 2,503 | 13 | 2 | ... | 46 | |
| 76 | ... | ... | 328 | 8,735 | 69 | ... | 4,393 | 685 | 2,534 | ... | ... | 16,416 | 51 | 27 | 10 | 78 | |
| 150 | ... | ... | 121 | 2,924 | ... | 119 | 1,310 | ... | 181 | ... | 1 | 4,535 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 17 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 1,357 | ... | 695 | ... | 246 | 2,418 | 73 | ... | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 198 | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | |
| 150 | ... | ... | 121 | 3,122 | ... | 239 | 2,690 | ... | 876 | ... | 247 | 7,174 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 21 | |
| 226 | ... | ... | 449 | 11,857 | 69 | 239 | 7,083 | 685 | 3,410 | ... | 247 | 23,590 | 32 | 16 | 14 | 99 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 227 | 6,476 | 683 | 708 | 4,274 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,141 | 62 | 33 | 15 | 21 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 97 | 1,522 | 96 | | 578 | 950 | ... | ... | ... | 3,146 | 35 | 17 | ... | 11 | |
| .. | ... | ... | 222 | ... | ... | ... | 1,044 | 441 | ... | ... | .. | 1,485 | 8 | ... | ... | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 546 | 7,998 | 779 | 708 | 5,896 | 1,391 | ... | ... | ... | 16,772 | 36 | 17 | 15 | 52 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 456 | ... | ... | ... | 1,590 | 2,046 | 26 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 456 | ... | ... | ... | 1,590 | 2,046 | 26 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 631 | 7,998 | 779 | 708 | 6,352 | 1,391 | ... | ... | 1,580 | 18,818 | 35 | 14 | 15 | 54 | |
| 20 | ... | ... | 31 | 1,612 | 568 | ... | 1,150 | .. | .. | ... | ... | 3,330 | 47 | 22 | ... | 9 | |
| .. | ... | ... | 113 | 83 | ... | ... | 395 | 500 | 14 | ... | .. | 992 | 11 | ... | ... | 8 | |
| 20 | ... | .. | 144 | 1,695 | 568 | ... | 1,545 | 500 | 14 | ... | ... | 4,342 | 27 | 10 | ... | 17 | |
| 7 | ... | ... | 90 | 5,267 | ... | ... | 1,869 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,136 | 70 | 51 | 9 | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 36 | 656 | ... | ... | 861 | 1,200 | 90 | ... | ... | 2,807 | 63 | 14 | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 120 | .. | ... | ... | 297 | 1,099 | ... | ... | ... | 1,396 | 17 | ... | ... | 7 | |
| 7 | ... | ... | 246 | 5,923 | ... | ... | 3,027 | 2,299 | 90 | ... | ... | 11,339 | 50 | 26 | 9 | 22 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the 31st March | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e | 8f | 8g |
| | SOUTHERN DIVISION —*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | English Schools—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolha'pur. | Rájárám High School, Kolhápur ... ... | 2 | 322 | ... | 322 | 287 | 256 | ... | .. | 319 | 3 | .. | .. | 322 | ... | 148 | ... | ... | 174 | ... |
| | Second Grade Schools ... | 6 | ... | 136 | 136 | 141 | 114 | ... | 1 | 129 | 6 | ... | ... | 136 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 | ... |
| | Total, Kolhápur State ... | 8 | 322 | 136 | 458 | 428 | 370 | ... | 1 | 448 | 9 | ... | ... | 458 | ... | 148 | ... | .. | 310 | ... |
| Miraj. | First Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 169 | 169 | 14 | 127 | ... | ... | 166 | 3 | ... | ... | 169 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 89 | ... |
| Sángli. | First Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 146 | 146 | 130 | 109 | ... | ... | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 146 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | 96 | ... |
| | Second Grade do. ... | 2 | ... | 54 | 54 | 66 | 51 | ... | ... | 51 | 3 | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... |
| | Total, Sángli State ... | 3 | ... | 200 | 200 | 196 | 160 | ... | ... | 197 | 3 | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | 150 | ... |
| Jamkhandi. | First Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 91 | 91 | 72 | 58 | ... | ... | 89 | 2 | ... | ... | 91 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 73 | ... |
| Mudhol. | First Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 74 | 74 | 69 | 57 | ... | ... | 72 | 2 | ... | ... | 74 | .. | 20 | ... | ... | 54 | ... |
| Kurandva'd. | Second Grade School ... | 1 | .. | 22 | 22 | 20 | 16 | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... |
| Ramdurg. | Second Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| Sávanur. | Second Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 24 | ... | ... | 25 | 7 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakshmeswar. | Second Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 75 | 75 | 50 | 38 | ... | ... | 72 | 3 | ... | ... | 75 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Native States. | 18 | 322 | 819 | 1,141 | 1,036 | 872 | ... | 1 | 1,111 | 29 | .. | ... | 1,141 | ... | 316 | ... | ... | 718 | ... |
| | Total, Government Schools. | 35 | 410 | 1,216 | 1,626 | 1,528 | 1,223 | 5 | 60 | 1,514 | 41 | 3 | 3 | 1,626 | 10 | 249 | ... | ... | 103 | ... |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 5 | 166 | 299 | 465 | 448 | 360 | 27 | 51 | 359 | 28 | ... | ... | 465 | 8 | 43 | ... | ... | 150 | ... |
| | Total, Unaided Schools... | 18 | 322 | 819 | 1,141 | 1,036 | 872 | ... | 1 | 1,111 | 29 | ... | ... | 1,141 | ... | 316 | ... | ... | 718 | ... |
| | Grand Total, Southern Division ... ... ... | 58 | 898 | 2,334 | 3,232 | 3,013 | 2,456 | 32 | 112 | 2,984 | 98 | 3 | 3 | 3,232 | 18 | 608 | .. | ... | 971 | ... |

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

| learning | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kanarese. | Portuguese. | Hebrew. | Hindustáni. | French. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues from Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation, | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) | |
| 8h | 8i | 8j | 8k | 8l | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,556 | 4,128 | ... | ... | 18,269 | ... | 24,953 | 97 | ... | 17 | 27 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,297 | ... | 1,297 | 11 | ... | ... | 21 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,556 | 4,128 | ... | ... | 19,566 | ... | 26,250 | 70 | ... | 17 | 48 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 557 | ... | ... | 4,192 | ... | 4,749 | 37 | ... | 4 | 11 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 | ... | ... | 2,793 | ... | 2,956 | 27 | ... | ... | 11 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 | ... | 64 | ... | ... | 1,170 | ... | 1,714 | 33 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 | ... | 227 | ... | ... | 3,963 | ... | 4,670 | 26 | ... | ... | 17 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | 25 | 1,865 | 25 | 1,964 | 28 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,476 | 126 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,660 | 28 | ... | ... | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | 294 | ... | 318 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 578 | ... | 578 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 107 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,956 | 2,682 | 5,043 | ... | 25 | 30,458 | 25 | 40,189 | 46 | ... | 21 | 86 | |
| 1,264 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,351 | 1,416 | 708 | 14,299 | 4,875 | 2,638 | ... | ... | 48,287 | 39 | 19 | 34 | 169 | |
| 206 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,122 | ... | 239 | 3,146 | ... | 876 | ... | 1,837 | 9,220 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 23 | |
| 107 | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1,956 | 2,682 | 5,043 | ... | 25 | 30,458 | 25 | 40,189 | 46 | ... | 21 | 86 | |
| 1,577 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,473 | 3,372 | 3,629 | 22,488 | 4,875 | 3,539 | 30,458 | 1,862 | 97,696 | 39 | 11 | 59 | 278 | |

# SUBSIDIARY

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the 31st March | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | Arabic. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4c | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e | 8f | 8g |
| | SIND DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | Karáchi Narrayen Jaggonath High School ... | 2 | 136 | 204 | 340 | 312 | 278 | 1 | 2 | 202 | 49 | 82 | 4 | 340 | 1 | ... | 134 | ... | 26 | 78 |
| | Tatta, 1st Grade School... | 1 | ... | 67 | 67 | 64 | 50 | ... | ... | 62 | 4 | ... | 1 | 67 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 2 | ... | 88 | 88 | 96 | 68 | ... | ... | 76 | 12 | ... | ... | 88 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Total ... | 5 | 136 | 359 | 495 | 473 | 396 | 1 | 2 | 340 | 65 | 82 | 5 | 495 | 1 | ... | 168 | ... | 26 | 78 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | St. Patrick's School, Karáchi ... ... ... | 2 | 8 | 139 | 147 | 160 | 128 | 34 | 106 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | 147 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grammar School, Karáchi ... ... ... | 2 | 15 | 98 | 113 | 125 | 106 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mission School, Karáchi. | 2 | 37 | 88 | 125 | 135 | 98 | ... | 5 | 100 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 125 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 12 | 28 |
| | European and Eurasian School, Manora... ... | 2 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Parsi Virbaiji's School, Karáchi ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| | Total ... | 9 | 61 | 368 | 429 | 456 | 367 | 163 | 115 | 102 | 22 | 26 | 1 | 429 | 41 | ... | 24 | ... | 12 | 52 |
| | Total Karáchi ... | 14 | 197 | 727 | 924 | 929 | 764 | 164 | 117 | 442 | 87 | 108 | 6 | 924 | 42 | ... | 192 | ... | 38 | 130 |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad | Hyderabad High School.. | 2 | 216 | 110 | 326 | 306 | 257 | ... | ... | 309 | 16 | 1 | ... | 326 | .. | ... | 193 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 2 | ... | 58 | 58 | 54 | 44 | ... | ... | 57 | 1 | ... | .. | 58 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 4 | 216 | 168 | 384 | 360 | 301 | ... | ... | 366 | 17 | 1 | ... | 384 | ... | ... | 193 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hyderabad Mission School ... ... ... | 2 | 88 | 91 | 179 | 169 | 128 | 2 | 6 | 157 | 12 | ... | 2 | 179 | ... | ... | 83 | ... | ... | ... |
| | St. Joseph's School ... | 1 | ... | 26 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 11 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | European and Eurasian School, Hyderabad ... | 1 | ... | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2nd Grade Schools, Hyderabad ... ... | 2 | ... | 95 | 95 | 103 | 89 | ... | ... | 92 | 3 | ... | ... | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 6 | 88 | 233 | 321 | 315 | 254 | 34 | 21 | 249 | 15 | ... | 2 | 321 | ... | ... | 83 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2nd Grade School, Hyderabad ... ... | 1 | ... | 26 | 26 | 35 | 32 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Hyderabad ... | 11 | 304 | 427 | 731 | 711 | 588 | 34 | 21 | 641 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 731 | ... | ... | 276 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shikárpur, | Shikárpur High School . | 2 | 155 | 109 | 264 | 243 | 194 | ... | ... | 250 | 13 | 1 | ... | 264 | ... | ... | 155 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sukkur 1st Grade School. | 1 | ... | 190 | 190 | 175 | 101 | ... | ... | 170 | 20 | ... | ... | 190 | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2nd Grade Schools ... | 2 | ... | 164 | 164 | 163 | 116 | ... | ... | 142 | 21 | ... | 1 | 164 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 5 | 155 | 463 | 618 | 581 | 412 | ... | ... | 562 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 618 | ... | ... | 201 | ... | .. | ... |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | European and Eurasian School, Sukkur... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Shikárpur ... | 5 | 155 | 463 | 618 | 581 | 412 | ... | ... | 562 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 618 | ... | ... | 201 | ... | .. | ... |
| Thar and Parkar. | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2nd Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 22 | 22 | 15 | 7 | ... | ... | 19 | 3 | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |

FORM No. 2—*continued.*

| Learning | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual cost of educating each Scholar. | | Numbers passed | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arabic Sindhi. | Hindi Sindhi. | Hindustani. | Hebrew. | French. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) | |
| 8h | 8i | 8j | 8k | 8l | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9i | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| 93 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 6,036 | ... | 105 | 4,745 | 630 | ... | ... | 63 | 11,579 | 41 | 21 | 12 | 16 | |
| 22 | 17 | 1 | ... | ... | 722 | ... | ... | 304 | 954 | ... | ... | ... | 1,980 | 39 | 14 | ... | 7 | |
| 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 430 | ... | ... | 317 | 885 | ... | ... | ... | 1,632 | 24 | 6 | ... | 6 | |
| 196 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | 7,188 | ... | 105 | 5,366 | 2,469 | ... | ... | 63 | 15,191 | 38 | 18 | 12 | 29 | |
| 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,603 | ... | ... | 1,543 | ... | ... | ... | 3,670 | 6,816 | 52 | 12 | ... | 8 | |
| ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 732 | ... | 86 | 1,793 | 360 | 472 | ... | 398 | 3,841 | 35 | 6 | 3 | ... | 73 boys and |
| 45 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 1,236 | ... | ... | 777 | ... | 790 | ... | 195 | 2,998 | 30 | 12 | ... | 5 | 40 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 137 | ... | ... | 148 | ... | 33 | ... | 15 | 333 | 33 | 13 | ... | ... | 12 girls and 8 boys. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 304 | ... | 200 | 241 | 300 | 28 | ... | ... | 1,073 | 45 | 12 | ... | 3 | 10 girls and |
| 60 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 4,012 | ... | 286 | 4,502 | 660 | 1,323 | ... | 4,278 | 15,061 | 40 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 14 boys. |
| 256 | 17 | 30 | ... | ... | 11,200 | ... | 391 | 9,868 | 3,129 | 1,323 | ... | 4,341 | 30,252 | 39 | 14 | 15 | 45 | |
| 126 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7,114 | 200 | ... | 5,029 | 600 | ... | ... | 18 | 12,961 | 50 | 27 | 14 | 13 | |
| 58 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 474 | .. | ... | 219 | 378 | ... | ... | ... | 1,071 | 24 | 10 | ... | 9 | |
| 184 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7,588 | 200 | ... | 5,248 | 978 | ... | ... | 18 | 14,032 | 46 | 25 | 14 | 22 | |
| 88 (69) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,121 | ... | ... | 901 | ... | 269 | ... | 204 | 3,495 | 27 | 16 | ... | 13 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | 13 | 11 | ... | ... | 10 boys and 14 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 608 | ... | ... | 404 | ... | ... | ... | 246 | 1,258 | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| 183 (69) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,942 | ... | ... | 1,342 | ... | 269 | ... | 450 | 5,003 | 19 | 11 | ... | 13 | |
| 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 393 (69) | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10,530 | 200 | ... | 6,590 | 978 | 269 | ... | 468 | 19,035 | 32 | 17 | 14 | 35 | |
| 109 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,395 | ... | ... | 3,719 | 3,024 | ... | ... | ... | 8,138 | 41 | 7 | 1 | 41 | |
| 156 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 482 | ... | ... | 829 | 1,780 | ... | ... | ... | 3,091 | 30 | 4 | ... | 27 | |
| 151 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,176 | ... | ... | 636 | 1,113 | ... | ... | 37 | 2,962 | 25 | 10 | ... | 11 | |
| 416 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3,053 | ... | ... | 5,184 | 5,917 | ... | ... | 37 | 14,191 | 34 | 7 | 1 | 79 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 416 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3,053 | ... | ... | 5,184 | 5,917 | ... | ... | 37 | 14,191 | 34 | 7 | 1 | 79 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | ... | ... | ... | 354 | ... | ... | ... | 609 | 87 | 36 | ... | 1 | |

# SUBSIDIARY

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the 31st March | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Sanskrit. | Persian. | French. | Marathi. | Gujarati. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4c | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e | 8f | 8g |
| Upper Sind Frontier District. | SIND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2nd Grade School ... | 1 | ... | 40 | 40 | 29 | 22 | ... | 2 | 28 | 10 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Government ... | 16 | 507 | 1,052 | 1,559 | 1,459 | 1,139 | 1 | 4 | 1,315 | 149 | 84 | 6 | 1,559 | 1 | ... | 562 | ... | 30 | 101 |
| | Total Aided ... | 15 | 149 | 601 | 750 | 772 | 622 | 197 | 136 | 351 | 37 | 26 | 3 | 750 | 41 | ... | 107 | ... | 12 | 52 |
| | Total Unaided ... | 1 | ... | 26 | 26 | 35 | 32 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total Schools, Sind ... ... ... | 32 | 656 | 1,679 | 2,335 | 2,266 | 1,794 | 198 | 140 | 1,692 | 186 | 110 | 9 | 2,335 | 42 | ... | 669 | ... | 42 | 153 |
| Aden. | Government Aden English School ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 51 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 33 | 3 | 5 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Government Schools. | 138 | 3,781 | 7,868 | 11,649 | 10,926 | 9,241 | 8 | 102 | 9,700 | 594 | 1,278 | 57 | 11,649 | 141 | 1,947 | 1404 | 2 | 2599 | 871 |
| | Total Aided Schools ... | 90 | 1,824 | 6,109 | 7,933 | 7,797 | 6,520 | 1,840 | 1,929 | 2,519 | 321 | 1,182 | 142 | 7,928 | 607 | 486 | 485 | 40 | 1275 | 525 |
| | Total Unaided Schools ... | 56 | 997 | 2,969 | 3,966 | 3,524 | 2,942 | 1 | 31 | 3,654 | 145 | 134 | 1 | 3,966 | 2 | 726 | 104 | ... | 883 | ... |
| | Grand Total English Schools ... ... | 284 | 6,602 | 16,946 | 23,548 | 22,247 | 18,703 | 1,849 | 2,036 | 15,899 | 970 | 2,594 | 200 | 23,543 | 750 | 3,159 | 1993 | 42 | 4757 | 1,396 |

# SUBSIDIARY

## *Statistical Return of Female High and Middle Schools*

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the 31st | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Marathi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4c | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c |
| Poona. | CENTRAL DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Victoria Girls' High School, Poona ... ... ... | 2 | 17 | 79 | 96 | 96 | 64 | 73 | 7 | 4 | ... | 7 | 5 | 96 | 3 | 11 |
| | St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona ... ... ... | 2 | 28 | 93 | 121 | 116 | 106 | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 121 | ... | ... |
| | Convent School, Poona... | 2 | ... | 119 | 119 | 126 | 118 | 100 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 119 | ... | ... |
| | Scottish Girls' School, Poona ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 27 | 19 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 1 |
| | St. Ann's School, Poona... | 1 | ... | 24 | 24 | 25 | 17 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... |
| | Zanana Mission School, Poona ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 10 | 46 | 335 | 381 | 400 | 332 | 305 | 56 | 4 | ... | 7 | 9 | 381 | 3 | 12 |
| Ratna-giri. | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All Saints' Orphanage Girls' School, Dápoli | 1 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 |

FORM No. 2—*concluded.*

| learning | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual cost of Educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arabic Sindhi. | Hindu Sindhi. | Hindustani. | Portugese. | Hebrew. | Kánarese. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) | |
| 8h | 8i | 8j | 8k | 8l | 8m | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,023 | 46 | 46 | ... | 4 | |
| 836 | 19 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 19,107 | 200 | 105 | 15,798 | 9,718 | ... | ... | 118 | 45,046 | 39 | 16 | 27 | 135 | |
| 243 | ... | 21 | .. | .. | ... | 6,954 | ... | 286 | 5,844 | 660 | 1,592 | ... | 4,728 | 20,064 | 32 | 11 | 3 | 29 | |
| 6926 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1105 | 19 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 26,061 | 200 | 391 | 21,642 | 10,378 | 1,592 | ... | 4,846 | 65,110 | 36 | 14 | 30 | 164 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 836 | 19 | 106 | 1 | 13 | 1267 | 1,42,160 | 2,924 | 8,247 | 1,60,456 | 33,074 | 3,819 | ... | 118 | 350,794 | 37 | 15 | 240 | 792 | |
| (69) 243 | ... | 284 | 76 | 38 | 213 | 68,390 | ... | 23,139 | 1,05,172 | 660 | 35,186 | ... | 93,277 | 3,25,824 | 49 | 10 | 103 | 240 | |
| 26 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 2,232 | 3,509 | 16,752 | ... | 1,240 | 93,840 | 6,315 | 1,23,888 | 42 | ... | 61 | 253 | |
| (69) 1105 | 19 | 395 | 77 | 51 | 1587 | 2,10,550 | 5,156 | 34,895 | 2,82,380 | 33,734 | 40,245 | 93,840 | 99,710 | 8,00,510 | 42 | 11 | 404 | 1,285 | |

FORM No. 3.

(*English*) *for the official year* 1882-83.

| March learning | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | Annual cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarati. | French. | Provincial Revenues. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III). | |
| 8d | 8e | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | 3 | 1,264 | ... | 1,889 | ... | 2,251 | 582 | 5,986 | 93 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 27 boys and 69 girls. |
| ... | 28 | 1,961 | ... | 6,992 | ... | 126 | 461 | 9,540 | 90 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 17 boys and 104 girls. |
| ... | ... | 2,321 | ... | 2,461 | ... | 1,799 | 4,416 | 10,997 | 93 | 11 | 2 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | 174 | ... | 730 | ... | 571 | 296 | 1,771 | 93 | 9 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 210 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | 242 | 502 | 29 | 12 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 60 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 9 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 31 | 5,990 | ... | 12,137 | ... | 4,747 | 5,997 | 28,871 | 86 | 18 | 6 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 97 | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on the 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the 31st | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In High Schools. | In Middle Schools. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Latin. | Maráthi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4c | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c |
| | CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thá'na. | St. Joseph's Female Orphanage, Bándra ... | 1 | ... | 250 | 250 | 240 | 192 | 91 | 152 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 250 | ... | ... |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island of Bombay. | Convent School, Fort ... | 2 | 10 | 50 | 60 | 52 | 39 | 51 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | .. | 60 | ... | ... |
| | Ditto Mázgaon | 2 | 15 | 56 | 71 | 72 | 65 | 59 | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 71 | ... | ... |
| | St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon ... ... | 2 | 21 | 103 | 124 | 103 | 63 | 122 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 124 | ... | 1 |
| | Ch. Missionary Society's European and Eurasian Girls' School, Girgaon... | 1 | ... | 68 | 68 | 68 | 55 | 52 | 11 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 68 | .. | 20 |
| | Mrs. Thomas' European and Eurasian School, Khetwadi ... ... | 1 | ... | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| | St. Joseph's Girls' School, Cavel ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 99 | 99 | 103 | 76 | 5 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 | ... | ... |
| | Indo-British Institution Girls' School ... ... | 1 | ... | 58 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... | 4 |
| | Maria Christiana Viegas Girls' School, Lower Máhím ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 43 | 43 | 36 | 25 | 1 | 41 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 43 | ... | ... |
| | Alexandra Native Girls' School ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 32 | 32 | 30 | 20 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 31 | ... | 32 | ... | ... |
| | Adarji Cawasji's School Dhobi Taláv ... ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 16 | 23 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... |
| | Sir Cawasji Jahangirji's School, Khetwádi ... | 1 | ... | 69 | 69 | 54 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 67 | ... | 69 | ... | ... |
| | Frere Fletcher School, Esplanade ... .. | 1 | ... | 61 | 61 | 54 | 41 | 24 | 1 | 2 | .. | 25 | 9 | 61 | ... | ... |
| | Baptist Day School for Girls ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 21 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 2 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| | Church Missionary Society's School, Girgaon ... | 1 | ... | 18 | 18 | 189 | 10 | ... | 16 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 |
| | Education Society's Girls' School ... .. ... | 1 | ... | 160 | 160 | 158 | 108 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District... | 18 | 46 | 875 | 921 | 1,037 | 655 | 546 | 192 | 8 | 6 | 159 | 10 | 921 | ... | 43 |
| | Grand Total Aided Schools, Central Division ... | 30 | 92 | 1,467 | 1,559 | 1,684 | 1,186 | 942 | 407 | 12 | 6 | 173 | 19 | 1,559 | 3 | 62 |
| | SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dhárwár. Belgaum. | Convent School, Belgaum. | 1 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Dhárwár. | European and Eurasian Girls' School, Dhárwár. | 1 | ... | 10 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| | Total Southern Division... | 2 | ... | 20 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| | SIND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi. | Convent School, Karáchi. | 2 | 7 | 123 | 130 | 118 | 99 | 80 | 45 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 130 | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total Aided English Schools ... ... | 34 | 99 | 1,610 | 1,709 | 1,826 | 1,306 | 1,034 | 459 | 16 | 6 | 175 | 19 | 1,709 | 3 | 62 |

FORM No. 3—*continued.*

| March learning | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | Annual cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarátí. | French. | Provincial Revenues. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Matriculation. | Middle School Examination (European and Eurasian Standard V, and Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.) | |
| 8i | 8e | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | 1,693 | ... | 1,830 | ... | 61 | 4,316 | 7,900 | 41 | 8 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 10 | 449 | ... | 2,061 | ... | ... | 1,890 | 4,400 | 112 | 11 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 15 | 1,257 | ... | 4,850 | ... | ... | 1,220 | 7,327 | 112 | 19 | ... | 1 | |
| ... | 20 | 1,479 | ... | 5,469 | ... | 1,458 | 4,240 | 12,646 | 200 | 23 | 1 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | 2,147 | ... | 1,696 | ... | 2,935 | 112 | 6,890 | 125 | 39 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | 83 | ... | 432 | ... | ... | 202 | 717 | 34 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 925 | ... | 839 | ... | 360 | 357 | 2,481 | 32 | 12 | ... | 1 | 2 boys and 97 girls. |
| ... | ... | 934 | 153 | 2,760 | ... | 2,032 | 1,476 | 7,355 | 136 | 17 | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 | ... | 800 | 240 | 1,200 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 32 | ... | ... | 1,000 | 683 | ... | 1,710 | 44 | 3,437 | 171 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16 | ... | 352 | ... | 216 | ... | ... | 103 | 671 | 35 | 18 | ... | ... | |
| 69 | ... | 277 | ... | 415 | ... | 31 | ... | 723 | 17 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2,423 | ... | ... | 1,169 | 3,592 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | 15 boys and 46 girls. |
| ... | ... | 103 | ... | 223 | ... | 10 | 36 | 372 | 21 | 6 | ... | .. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,833 | ... | 1,833 | 183 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 2,974 | 5,704 | 6,505 | ... | 1,272 | 15,760 | 32,215 | 298 | 27 | ... | 4 | |
| 117 | 50 | 10,980 | 6,857 | 28,732 | ... | 12,441 | 26,849 | 85,859 | 131 | 16 | 1 | 14 | |
| 117 | 81 | 18,704 | 6,857 | 42,699 | ... | 17,249 | 37,218 | 1,22,727 | 103 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 61 boys and 1,498 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | 82 | 182 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 342 | ... | ... | 756 | 1,098 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 442 | ... | ... | 838 | 1,280 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 8 | 3,441 | 85 | 3,585 | 360 | 1,097 | 4,998 | 13,566 | 137 | 34 | ... | 7 | |
| 117 | 89 | 22,145 | 6,942 | 46,726 | 360 | 18,346 | 43,054 | 1,37,573 | 105 | 16 | 7 | 26 | |

# SUBSIDIARY

## *Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular)*

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d |
| | CENTRAL DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona. | Government ... ... | 243 | 10,847 | 1,952 | 12,799 | 12,894 | 10,086 | 6 | 17 | 11,827 | 880 | 2 | 67 | 12,518 | 20 | 261 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 6 | 100 | 266 | 366 | 329 | 252 | ... | 28 | 295 | 27 | .. | 16 | 366 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 17 | 776 | 437 | 1,213 | 1,149 | 990 | ... | ... | 1,162 | 51 | ... | ... | 1,213 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided—Bhore... ... | 13 | 252 | 94 | 346 | 321 | 195 | ... | ... | 342 | 4 | ... | ... | 346 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Police School. | 1 | ... | 51 | 51 | 63 | 43 | ... | ... | 44 | 7 | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Jail Schools. | 2 | 54 | 16 | 70 | 73 | 71 | ... | 2 | 48 | 14 | ... | 6 | 64 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| | Government Night Schools | 3 | ... | 65 | 65 | 68 | 53 | ... | ... | 47 | 18 | ... | ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total Day and Night Schools ... ... | 285 | 12,029 | 2,881 | 14,910 | 14,897 | 11,690 | 6 | 47 | 13,765 | 1,001 | 2 | 89 | 14,623 | 24 | 263 | ... |
| Sholá'pur. | Government ... ... | 168 | 6,176 | 1,292 | 7,468 | 7,099 | 5,415 | ... | 2 | 6,998 | 446 | 22 | ... | 7,431 | 12 | 25 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 2 | 4 | 57 | 61 | 54 | 40 | ... | 34 | 23 | 4 | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 1 | 35 | ... | 35 | 36 | 25 | ... | ... | 32 | 3 | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . Akalkot ... | 17 | 564 | 217 | 781 | 781 | 618 | ... | .. | 670 | 111 | ... | ... | 691 | ... | 60 | 30 |
| | Unaided . Modnimb ... | 8 | 232 | 38 | 270 | 263 | 193 | ... | ... | 258 | 12 | ... | ... | 270 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . Miraj(Junior) | 3 | 44 | 32 | 76 | 81 | 61 | ... | ... | 69 | 7 | ... | ... | 76 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . Kurundvád . | 2 | 88 | 21 | 109 | 80 | 69 | ... | ... | 88 | 21 | ... | ... | 109 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Jail School . | 1 | 20 | ... | 20 | 26 | 19 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | .. | ... |
| | Government Night School | 1 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | .. | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided Night School ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 16 | 20 | 9 | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1 | 24 | ... | 24 | 21 | 19 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools ... .. | 205 | 7,187 | 1,682 | 8,869 | 8,470 | 6,477 | ... | 36 | 8,204 | 607 | 22 | ... | 8,718 | 12 | 85 | 30 |
| Sá'tá'ra. | Government ... ... | 230 | 10,812 | 2,554 | 13,366 | 12,970 | 10,077 | ... | 8 | 12,394 | 956 | 8 | ... | 12,969 | ... | 397 | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 6 | 182 | 104 | 286 | 331 | 238 | ... | ... | 268 | 18 | ... | ... | 286 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . Bhore ... | 7 | 240 | 47 | 287 | 261 | 164 | ... | ... | 281 | 6 | ... | ... | 277 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . Phaltan ... | 15 | 319 | 331 | 650 | 680 | 560 | ... | ... | 614 | 36 | ... | ... | 650 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . Aundha ... | 17 | 424 | 284 | 708 | 685 | 544 | ... | ... | 683 | 25 | ... | ... | 704 | ... | ... | 4 |
| | Unaided . Játh ... | 16 | 516 | 140 | 656 | 624 | 521 | ... | ... | 607 | 49 | ... | ... | 630 | ... | 26 | ... |
| | Government Police School. | 1 | ... | 181 | 181 | 38 | 35 | ... | ... | 125 | 56 | ... | ... | 181 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Night Schools | 8 | ... | 317 | 317 | 308 | 218 | ... | ... | 299 | 18 | ... | ... | 317 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools ... ... | 300 | 12,493 | 3,958 | 16,451 | 15,897 | 12,357 | ... | 8 | 15,271 | 1,164 | 8 | ... | 16,014 | ... | 423 | 4 |
| Ratna'giri. | Government ... ... | 132 | 10,375 | 588 | 10,963 | 10,522 | 8,182 | ... | 37 | 10,398 | 528 | ... | ... | 10,859 | ... | 104 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 1 | 4 | 27 | 31 | 23 | 19 | ... | 8 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 5 | 166 | 33 | 199 | 221 | 173 | ... | 1 | 196 | 2 | ... | ... | 199 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided -Sávantvádi ... | 44 | 2,060 | 492 | 2,552 | 2,398 | 1,818 | .. | 51 | 2,292 | 209 | ... | ... | 2,464 | ... | 88 | ... |
| | Government Police School | 1 | ... | 125 | 125 | 139 | 93 | ... | 1 | 116 | 8 | ... | ... | 125 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Jail School . | 1 | ... | 11 | 11 | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day Schools. | 184 | 12,605 | 1,276 | 13,881 | 13,317 | 10,299 | ... | 98 | 13,035 | 748 | ... | ... | 13,689 | ... | 192 | ... |
| Thá'ná. | Government .. ... | 177 | 8,224 | 1,525 | 9,749 | 9,521 | 7,099 | ... | 603 | 7,565 | 1,161 | 315 | 105 | 8,543 | 286 | 782 | ... |
| | Aided—By results ... | 3 | 26 | 172 | 198 | 180 | 128 | ... | 198 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided—Jawhár ... | 6 | 25 | 230 | 255 | 264 | 154 | ... | ... | 190 | 24 | ... | 41 | 255 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Police School | 1 | ... | 80 | 80 | 104 | 58 | ... | 1 | 74 | 4 | ... | 1 | 80 | ... | .. | ... |
| | Government Jail School... | 1 | ... | 25 | 25 | 21 | 9 | ... | ... | 25 | .. | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Night School | 1 | 58 | ... | 58 | 58 | 38 | ... | ... | 42 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 58 | .. | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools ... ... | 189 | 8,333 | 2,032 | 10,365 | 10,148 | 7,486 | ... | 802 | 7,896 | 1,195 | 318 | 154 | 8,961 | 286 | 782 | ... |
| Kola'ba. | Government ... ... | 77 | 4,275 | 700 | 4,975 | 4,853 | 3,612 | ... | 3 | 4,516 | 361 | 1 | 94 | 4,760 | ... | 215 | ... |
| | Unaided—Bhor ... ... | 5 | 182 | ... | 182 | 172 | 101 | ... | ... | 178 | 4 | ... | ... | 182 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Police School | 1 | ... | 26 | 26 | 34 | 22 | ... | ... | 25 | .. | ... | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day Schools. | 83 | 4,457 | 726 | 5,183 | 5,059 | 3,735 | ... | 3 | 4,719 | 365 | 1 | 95 | 4,968 | ... | 215 | ... |

FORM No. 4.

*for Boys for the Official Year* 1882-83.

| March learning | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindi. | Portuguese. | Sanskrit. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8e | 8f | 8g | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14,131 | 23,328 | ... | 11,499 | 731 | 48 | ... | 68 | 49,805 | 4 15 0 | 1 6 6 | 271 | 941 | Girls 337. Boys 12,462. |
| ... | ... | .. | 212 | ... | ... | 260 | ... | 455 | ... | 2,704 | 3,631 | 14 6 6 | 0 13 6 | 4 | 17 | Do. 4. do. 362. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,455 | ... | 142 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,597 | 8 3 0 | ... | 2 | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 0 6 8 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 67 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 93 | 1 12 1 | 1 4 3 | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14,410 | 24,783 | ... | 11,933 | 731 | 515 | ... | 2,772 | 55,144 | 4 11 6 | 1 3 8 | 280 | 985 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9,709 | 14,075 | ... | 4,982 | 3,156 | ... | ... | ... | 31,922 | 5 14 3 | 1 12 8 | 170 | 624 | Girls 160. Boys 7,308. |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 360 | 388 | 9 11 2 | 0 4 0 | .. | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 | ... | ... | 4,098 | 58 | 4,457 | 7 3 5 | ... | 13 | 60 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,410 | 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,494 | 7 11 10 | ... | 8 | 12 | Do. 17. do. 253. |
| ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | | | | Information not received in time. | | | | | | | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 0 10 8 | ... | ... | .. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 5 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 24 | 9,731 | 14,075 | 1,410 | 5,385 | 3,156 | ... | 4,098 | 424 | 38,279 | 5 14 7 | 1 8 0 | 195 | 714 | |
| ... | ... | .. | 15,110 | 30,463 | ... | 10,123 | 533 | ... | ... | 1 | 56,250 | 5 9 3 | 1 7 12 | 423 | 935 | |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | |
| ... | .. | 10 | ... | 1,344 | ... | 167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,511 | 9 3 5 | ... | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,480 | ... | 630 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3,110 | 5 8 10 | ... | 36 | 115 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,341 | ... | 362 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,703 | 4 15 6 | ... | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 675 | ... | 265 | ... | . | 2,956 | ... | 3,896 | 7 7 8 | ... | | | Girls 37. Boys 619. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | 108 | 3 1 4 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 1 13 4 | ... | ... | 27 | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 15,510 | 37,303 | ... | 11,547 | 553 | ... | 2,956 | 109 | 67,978 | 5 8 0 | 1 4 0 | 460 | 1,132 | |
| ... | .. | ... | 17,435 | 12,049 | ... | 6,172 | 137 | 90 | ... | ... | 35,883 | 4 6 2 | 2 2 1 | 418 | 900 | Girls 182. Boys 10,781. |
| ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 92 | 4 13 5 | 1 15 2 | 1 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,738 | ... | 1,592 | ... | 567 | ... | 6 | 9,903 | 5 7 2 | ... | 103 | 218 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 189 | 244 | 2 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17,472 | 19,787 | ... | 7,819 | 137 | 657 | ... | 250 | 46,122 | 4 7 8 | 1 11 2 | 522 | 1,139 | |
| ... | 138 | ... | 16,730 | 19,519 | ... | 6,965 | 284 | 118 | ... | ... | 43,616 | 6 2 4 | 2 5 8 | 189 | 177 | Girls 460. Boys 9,289. |
| ... | 198 | ... | 144 | ... | 292 | 92 | ... | 488 | ... | 69 | 1,085 | 8 7 8 | 1 2 0 | ... | 1 | Do. 5. do. 193. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,521 | 1,521 | 9 14 0 | .. | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 | 126 | 2 2 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 | 5 2 11 | ... | ... | 8 | |
| ... | 336 | ... | 17,071 | 19,519 | 292 | 7,057 | 284 | 606 | ... | 1,716 | 46,545 | 6 3 6 | 2 4 7 | 189 | 186 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 7,231 | 11,225 | ... | 3,638 | 108 | 131 | ... | ... | 22,333 | 6 2 11 | 2 0 0 | 153 | 393 | Girls 244. Boys 4,731. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 955 | ... | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,036 | 10 4 1 | ... | 8 | 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 21 | 0 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 7,231 | 12,180 | ... | 3,719 | 108 | 131 | ... | 21 | 23,390 | 6 4 2 | 1 14 11 | 161 | 413 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustani. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4c | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d |
| | CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island of Bombay. | Government ... ... | 47 | 3,321 | 765 | 4,086 | 4,130 | 3,401 | ... | 17 | 3,360 | 251 | 441 | 17 | 2,272 | 1,748 | 66 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 15 | 627 | 1,301 | 1,928 | 1,837 | 1,531 | ... | 51 | 245 | 451 | 1,053 | 128 | 404 | 1,112 | 446 | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 7 | ... | 540 | 540 | 531 | 432 | ... | ... | 534 | 6 | ... | ... | 540 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... ... | 3 | 290 | ... | 290 | 257 | 232 | ... | ... | 114 | 29 | 147 | ... | 56 | 234 | ... | ... |
| | Aided Night Schools ... | 2 | 125 | ... | 125 | 144 | 82 | ... | 7 | 113 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 125 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total Day and Night Schools ... ... | 74 | 4,363 | 2,606 | 6,969 | 6,899 | 5,678 | ... | 75 | 4,366 | 738 | 1,642 | 148 | 3,397 | 3,094 | 512 | ... |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abstract of Totals for the Central Division. | Government ... .. | 1,074 | 54,030 | 9,376 | 63,406 | 61,989 | 47,872 | 6 | 687 | 57,058 | 4,583 | 789 | 283 | 59,352 | 2,066 | 1,850 | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 63 | 1,920 | 2,937 | 4,857 | 4,691 | 3,828 | ... | 320 | 2,778 | 562 | 1,053 | 144 | 3,135 | 1,112 | 446 | ... |
| | Unaided .. ... ... | 157 | 5,256 | 1,926 | 7,182 | 6,893 | 5,249 | ... | 51 | 6,406 | 537 | 147 | 41 | 6,730 | 234 | 174 | 34 |
| | Government Police Schools in Division ... ... | 5 | ... | 463 | 463 | 378 | 251 | ... | 2 | 384 | 75 | ... | 2 | 463 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Jail Schools in Division ... ... | 5 | 54 | 61 | 115 | 117 | 103 | ... | 2 | 90 | 17 | ... | 6 | 109 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 13 | 58 | 398 | 456 | 454 | 318 | ... | ... | 403 | 43 | 3 | 7 | 456 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 2 | 125 | ... | 125 | 144 | 82 | ... | 7 | 113 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 125 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... ... | 1 | 24 | ... | 24 | 21 | 19 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 16 | 207 | 398 | 605 | 619 | 419 | ... | 7 | 540 | 44 | 4 | 10 | 581 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Government Schools | 1,084 | 54,084 | 9,900 | 63,984 | 62,484 | 48,226 | 6 | 691 | 57,532 | 4,675 | 789 | 291 | 59,924 | 2,070 | 1,852 | ... |
| | Total Aided Schools ... | 63 | 1,920 | 2,937 | 4,857 | 4,691 | 3,828 | ... | 320 | 2,778 | 562 | 1,053 | 144 | 3,135 | 1,112 | 446 | ... |
| | Total Unaided Schools ... | 157 | 5,256 | 1,926 | 7,182 | 6,893 | 5,249 | ... | 51 | 6,406 | 537 | 147 | 41 | 6,730 | 234 | 174 | 34 |
| | Grand Total Night Schools | 16 | 207 | 398 | 605 | 619 | 419 | ... | 7 | 540 | 44 | 4 | 10 | 581 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total Day and Night Schools, Central Division ... ... ... | 1,320 | 61,467 | 15,161 | 76,628 | 74,687 | 57,722 | 6 | 1,069 | 67,256 | 5,818 | 1,993 | 486 | 70,370 | 3,416 | 2,472 | 34 |
| | NORTH-EAST DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khándesh. | Government ... ... | 345 | 4,423 | 15,823 | 20,246 | 20,525 | 14,678 | ... | 10 | 18,097 | 2,025 | 7 | 107 | 19,133 | 75 | 1,038 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 3 | 16 | 63 | 79 | 86 | 69 | ... | 13 | 62 | 4 | ... | ... | 79 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District.. | 348 | 4,439 | 15,886 | 20,325 | 20,611 | 14,748 | ... | 23 | 18,159 | 2,029 | 7 | 107 | 19,212 | 75 | 1,038 | ... |
| Ahmed-nagar. | Government ... ... | 222 | 2,895 | 9,126 | 12,021 | 11,873 | 8,708 | ... | 14 | 10,600 | 1,305 | 12 | 90 | 11,643 | .. | 378 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 52 | 30 | 852 | 882 | 886 | 710 | ... | 285 | 584 | 11 | ... | 2 | 882 | ... | .. | ... |
| | Total for the District... | 274 | 2,925 | 9,978 | 12,903 | 12,759 | 9,418 | ... | 299 | 11,184 | 1,316 | 12 | 92 | 12,525 | ... | 378 | ... |
| Nasik. | Government ... ... | 240 | 3,055 | 9,092 | 12,147 | 12,168 | 9,084 | ... | 6 | 10,592 | 1,227 | 2 | 320 | 11,583 | ... | 564 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 3 | 51 | 173 | 224 | 194 | 156 | ... | 56 | 139 | 27 | 2 | ... | 224 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 4 | ... | 94 | 94 | 110 | 83 | ... | 22 | 63 | 9 | ... | ... | 94 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sanskrit Patshala ... | 1 | ... | 61 | 61 | 67 | 51 | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District... | 248 | 3,106 | 9,420 | 12,526 | 12,539 | 9,374 | ... | 84 | 10,855 | 1,263 | 4 | 320 | 11,901 | ... | 564 | ... |
| | Total Government ... | 807 | 10,373 | 34,041 | 44,414 | 44,566 | 32,471 | ... | 30 | 39,289 | 4,557 | 21 | 517 | 42,359 | 75 | 1,980 | ... |
| | Total Aided ... ... | 62 | 97 | 1,162 | 1,279 | 1,276 | 1,018 | ... | 376 | 848 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 1,279 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Police Schools in the District ... ... | 3 | 30 | 109 | 139 | 147 | 106 | ... | 2 | 84 | 16 | ... | 37 | 139 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Day Schools ... | 872 | 10,500 | 35,332 | 45,832 | 45,990 | 33,596 | ... | 408 | 40,221 | 4,624 | 23 | 556 | 43,777 | 75 | 1,980 | ... |

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

| March learning | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindi. | Portuguese. | Hebrew. | Sanskrit. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV). | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8e | 8f | 8g | 8h | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,857 | ... | ... | 15,543 | 20,684 | ..) | ... | ... | 41,084 | 12 1 3 | 1 6 10 | 199 | 447 | |
| ... | ... | 127 | ... | 4,670 | ... | 3,544 | 2,738 | 3,750 | 5,169 | ... | 1,114 | 20,985 | 13 11 4 | 3 0 10 | 15 | 35 | Girls 160. Boys 1,768. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 17 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237 | ... | 1,667 | ... | ... | 1,904 | 8 3 4 | ... | 5 | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... | 9 | |
| ... | ... | 127 | ... | 9,527 | ... | 3,544 | 18,518 | 24,434 | 6,836 | ... | 1,114 | 63,973 | 11 4 3 | 1 10 8 | 234 | 524 | |
| ... | 138 | .. | ... | 85,203 | 1,10,659 | ... | 58,922 | 25,653 | 387 | ... | 69 | 2,80,893 | 5 13 10 | 1 12 7 | 1,823 | 4,417 | |
| ... | 198 | 127 | ... | 5,073 | ... | 3,836 | 3,108 | 3,750 | 6,112 | ... | 4,302 | 26,181 | 6 13 5 | 1 5 2 | 37 | 157 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 16,988 | 1,410 | 3,861 | ... | 2,234 | 7,054 | 1,585 | 33,132 | 6 5 0 | ... | 178 | 450 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | ... | ... | ... | 444 | 517 | 2 0 11 | ... | ... | 11 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 0 0 11 | ... | 3 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 676 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 702 | 2 3 4 | 2 2 0 | ... | 41 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 | 676 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 702 | 1 10 10 | 1 9 10 | ... | 50 | |
| ... | 138 | ... | ... | 85,203 | 1,10,659 | ... | 58,995 | 25,653 | 387 | ... | 519 | 2,81,416 | 5 13 4 | 1 12 3 | 1,826 | 4,436 | Girls 1,383. Boys 62,601. |
| ... | 198 | 127 | ... | 5,073 | ... | 3,836 | 3,108 | 3,750 | 6,112 | ... | 4,302 | 26,181 | 6 13 5 | 1 5 2 | 37 | 157 | Do. 169. do. 4,688. |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 16,988 | 1,410 | 3,861 | ... | 2,234 | 7,054 | 1,585 | 33,132 | 6 5 0 | ... | 178 | 450 | Do. 54. do. 7,128. |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 | 676 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 702 | 1 10 10 | 1 9 10 | ... | 50 | |
| .. | 336 | 127 | 34 | 90,952 | 1,27,647 | 5,246 | 65,978 | 29,403 | 8,745 | 7,054 | 6,406 | 3,41,431 | 5 14 8 | 1 9 3 | 2,041 | 5,093 | Girls 1,606. Boys 75,022. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,727 | 60,315 | ... | 12,427 | 800 | ... | ... | ... | 96,269 | 6 8 11 | 1 8 9 | 356 | 1,303 | Upper Division. Lower Division. Boys 4,413 15,571 Girls 10 252 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 0 8 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 4,423 15,823 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,727 | 60,350 | ... | 12,427 | 800 | ... | ... | ... | 96,304 | 6 8 6 | 1 8 7 | 356 | 1,306 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,945 | 25,235 | ... | 8,233 | 566 | ... | ... | ... | 50,979 | 5 13 8 | 1 15 2 | 210 | 751 | Upper Division. Lower Division. Boys 2,895 8,737 Girls ... 389 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,192 | 85 | ... | 208 | ... | ... | ... | 4,801 | 6,286 | 8 13 8 | 1 10 10 | ... | 5 | 2,895 9,126 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 18,137 | 25,320 | ... | 8,441 | 566 | ... | ... | 4,801 | 57,265 | 6 1 3 | 2 7 1 | 210 | 756 | 854 Boys and 28 Girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,028 | 30,405 | ... | 8,253 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 55,746 | 6 2 2 | 1 13 11 | 264 | 838 | Upper Division. Lower Division. Boys 3,052 8,896 Girls 3 196 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 233 | ... | ... | 233 | ... | ... | ... | 1,331 | 1,797 | 11 8 4 | 1 7 11 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 975 | 1,049 | 12 11 0 | 0 10 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 80 | ... | 150 | 330 | 6 7 6 | ... | ... | ... | 3,055 9,092 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,316 | 30,405 | ... | 8,505 | 160 | 80 | ... | 2,456 | 58,922 | 6 4 6 | 1 13 6 | 264 | 838 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 56,700 | 1,15,955 | ... | 28,913 | 1,426 | ... | ... | ... | 2,02,994 | 6 4 0 | 1 11 11 | 830 | 2,892 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,480 | 120 | ... | 461 | ... | ... | ... | 7,106 | 9,167 | 8 15 9 | 1 7 2 | ... | 8 | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,180 | 1,16,075 | ... | 29,374 | 1,426 | ... | ... | 7,106 | 2,12,161 | 6 5 1 | 1 11 9 | 835 | 2,901 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians, Goanese and | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d |
| | NORTH-EAST DIVISION—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khán-desh. | Government ... ... | 21 | 43 | 515 | 558 | 610 | 378 | ... | .. | 422 | 136 | ... | ... | 449 | ... | 109 | ... |
| Nágar. | Do. ... ... | 5 | 5 | 182 | 187 | 191 | 123 | ... | ... | 135 | 49 | ... | 3 | 156 | ... | 31 | ... |
| Násik. | Do. ... ... | 19 | 15 | 567 | 582 | 623 | 369 | ... | ... | 456 | 98 | ... | 28 | 518 | ... | 64 | ... |
| | Total ... | 45 | 63 | 1,264 | 1,327 | 1,425 | 871 | ... | ... | 1,013 | 283 | ... | 31 | 1,123 | ... | 204 | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools, North-East Division ... | 918 | 10,563 | 36,657 | 47,220 | 47,479 | 34,518 | ... | 408 | 41,295 | 4,907 | 23 | 587 | 44,900 | 75 | 2,184 | ... |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad. | Government ... ... | 161 | 4,742 | 8,517 | 13,259 | 12,487 | 8,984 | ... | 41 | 11,459 | 1,693 | 46 | 20 | ... | 13,259 | 538 | ... |
| | Camp Deesa ... ... | 1 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 70 | 49 | ... | 1 | 48 | 19 | 10 | ... | ... | 78 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... { By results ... | 4 | 130 | 299 | 429 | 419 | 303 | ... | 14 | 319 | 90 | 5 | 1 | ... | 429 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... { Indigenous... | 5 | 7 | 404 | 411 | 407 | 337 | ... | ... | 354 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | 411 | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... ... | 2 | 5 | 33 | 38 | 32 | 24 | ... | ... | 37 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 174 | 4,920 | 9,295 | 14,215 | 13,415 | 9,697 | ... | 56 | 12,217 | 1,860 | 61 | 21 | ... | 14,215 | 538 | ... |
| | Government Police Schools | 2 | ... | 82 | 82 | 72 | 43 | 1 | ... | 47 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 82 | .. | ... |
| | *Night School.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 1 | 4 | 31 | 35 | 43 | 25 | ... | ... | 17 | 18 | .. | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 177 | 4,924 | 9,408 | 14,332 | 13,530 | 9,765 | 1 | 56 | 12,281 | 1,912 | 61 | 21 | ... | 14,332 | 538 | ... |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panch Mahals. | Government ... ... | 57 | 1,012 | 2,978 | 3,990 | 3,666 | 2,684 | ... | ... | 3,364 | 574 | 7 | 45 | ... | 3,990 | 159 | ... |
| | Camp Baroda ... ... | 1 | 62 | 41 | 103 | 114 | 86 | ... | ... | 76 | 6 | 21 | ... | ... | 103 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 58 | 1,074 | 3,019 | 4,093 | 378 | 2,771 | ... | ... | 3,440 | 580 | 28 | 45 | ... | 4,093 | 159 | ... |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 5 | 6 | 40 | 46 | 63 | 37 | ... | ... | 44 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | .. |
| | Total for the District ... | 63 | 1,080 | 3,059 | 4,139 | 3,844 | 2,808 | ... | ... | 3,484 | 582 | 28 | 45 | ... | 4,139 | 159 | ... |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kaira. | Government ... ... | 183 | 5,212 | 11,172 | 16,384 | 14,882 | 10,900 | ... | 3 | 14,560 | 1,798 | 9 | 14 | ... | 16,384 | 556 | ... |
| | Aided ... { By results ... | 1 | 21 | 30 | 51 | 49 | 45 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... { Indigenous... | 5 | ... | 284 | 284 | 201 | 174 | ... | ... | 198 | 86 | ... | ... | ... | 284 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 189 | 5,233 | 11,486 | 16,719 | 15,132 | 11,119 | ... | 54 | 14,758 | 1,884 | 9 | 14 | ... | 16,719 | 556 | ... |
| | Government Police School | 1 | ... | ... | 22 | 61 | 24 | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| | Do. Jail School. | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 2 | ... | ... | 29 | 61 | 31 | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 11 | 21 | 168 | 189 | 168 | 107 | ... | ... | 134 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 189 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 201 | 5,254 | 11,654 | 16,937 | 15,361 | 11,257 | ... | 54 | 14,917 | 1,943 | 9 | 14 | ... | 16,937 | 556 | ... |

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

| March learning | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindi. | Portuguese. | Sanskrit. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8e | 8f | 8g | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,280 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,280 | 3 6 2 | ... | ... | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 376 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 376 | 3 0 7 | ... | ... | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,103 | 2 15 9 | ... | ... | 28 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,759 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,759 | 3 2 8 | ... | ... | 58 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 58,180 | 1,18,834 | ... | 29,374 | 1,526 | 80 | ... | 7,256 | 2,15,250 | 6 3 11 | 1 1 8 | 835 | 2,959 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14,375 | 27,967 | ... | 8,621 | 965 | 700 | ... | ... | 52,628 | 5 13 8 | 1 9 7 | 568 | 1,238 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 228 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 278 | 5 8 10 | 4 7 2 | 3 | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 508 | ... | ... | 114 | ... | ... | ... | 929 | 1,551 | 5 1 9 | 1 10 10 | 6 | 17 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 3 8 11 | ... | ... | 15 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 174 | ... | 195 | 8 2 0 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15,111 | 28,087 | ... | 8,806 | 965 | 700 | 174 | 929 | 54,772 | 5 10 4 | 1 8 11 | 577 | 1,286 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 0 14 1 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15,111 | 28,108 | ... | 8,807 | 965 | 700 | 174 | 929 | 54,794 | 5 9 6 | 1 8 9 | 577 | 1,291 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8,619 | 5,713 | ... | 1,615 | 300 | 300 | ... | ... | 16,547 | 6 2 7 | 3 7 6 | 81 | 265 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 576 | ... | ... | 151 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 727 | 8 6 0 | 6 10 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9,195 | 5,713 | ... | 1,766 | 300 | 300 | ... | ... | 17,274 | 6 3 5 | 3 5 0 | 82 | 269 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 3 3 9 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9,195 | 5,826 | ... | 1,773 | 300 | 300 | ... | ... | 17,394 | 6 3 0 | 3 3 9 | 82 | 272 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9,327 | 42,659 | ... | 9,059 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,045 | 5 9 7 | 8 8 10 | 630 | 1,280 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 222 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 248 | 5 8 2 | 4 7 9 | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 0 5 11 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9,549 | 42,724 | ... | 9,059 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 61,358 | 5 8 3 | 8 9 4 | 631 | 1,284 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 187 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 | 1 13 1 | ... | 2 | 17 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9,549 | 42,911 | ... | 9,067 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 61,553 | 5 7 5 | 8 7 8 | 633 | 1,301 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | No. of Scholars on the 31st | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broach. | Government ... ... | 199 | 3,693 | 8,757 | 12,450 | 11,662 | 7,425 | ... | ... | 9,007 | 3,250 | 146 | 47 | ... | 12,450 | 814 | ... |
| | Aided ... Sir Jamsedji. | 1 | 31 | 48 | 79 | 73 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | ... | ... | 79 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 1 | ... | 99 | 99 | 76 | 51 | ... | ... | 97 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 99 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 201 | 3,724 | 8,904 | 12,628 | 11,811 | 7,536 | ... | ... | 9,104 | 3,252 | 225 | 47 | ... | 12,628 | 814 | ... |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 13 | 45 | 190 | 235 | 199 | 134 | ... | ... | 123 | 112 | ... | ... | ... | 235 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 214 | 3,769 | 9,094 | 12,863 | 12,010 | 7,670 | ... | ... | 9,227 | 3,364 | 225 | 47 | ... | 12,863 | 814 | ... |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat. | Government ... ... | 255 | 5,104 | 11,475 | 16,579 | 16,434 | 11,449 | ... | 1 | 13,344 | 1,527 | 562 | 1,145 | ... | 16,579 | 679 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 6 | 119 | 339 | 458 | 491 | 369 | .. | 7 | 317 | 39 | 95 | ... | ... | 458 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 2 | ... | 115 | 115 | 112 | 92 | ... | ... | 50 | 2 | 63 | ... | ... | 115 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Sir Jamsedji. | 6 | 149 | 323 | 472 | 452 | 352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 472 | ... | ... | 472 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 269 | 5,372 | 12,252 | 17,624 | 17,489 | 12,263 | ... | 8 | 13,711 | 1,568 | 1,192 | 1,145 | ... | 17,624 | 679 | ... |
| | Government Police Schools | 1 | ... | 94 | 94 | 110 | 29 | ... | ... | 81 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 94 | ... | ... |
| | Do. Jail School ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 2 | ... | 97 | 97 | 114 | 33 | ... | .. | 81 | 13 | ... | 3 | ... | 97 | ... | ... |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 3 | 12 | 74 | 86 | 79 | 57 | ... | ... | 46 | 25 | 12 | 3 | ... | 86 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 274 | 5,384 | 12,423 | 17,807 | 17,682 | 12,353 | ... | 8 | 13,838 | 1,606 | 1,204 | 1,151 | ... | 17,807 | 679 | ... |
| | *Day Schools. (Unaided.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kathiawar. | Fund Schools ... ... | 500 | 11,309 | 20,929 | 32,238 | 31,650 | 24,327 | ... | 3 | 26,304 | 5,899 | 25 | 7 | ... | 31,949 | 153 | ... |
| | Private Schools. ... ... | 86 | 421 | 1,648 | 2,069 | 2,029 | 1,567 | ... | ... | 1,645 | 407 | 17 | ... | ... | 2,069 | ... | ... |
| | Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Fund)... ... ... | 2 | 61 | 153 | 214 | 228 | 176 | .. | ... | 179 | 28 | 2 | 5 | ... | 214 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 588 | 11,791 | 22,730 | 34,521 | 33,909 | 26,070 | ... | 3 | 28,128 | 6,334 | 44 | 12 | ... | 34,232 | 153 | ... |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fund Schools ... ... | 4 | 12 | 49 | 61 | 62 | 45 | ... | ... | 43 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... |
| | Private Schools ... ... | 29 | 9 | 603 | 612 | 579 | 389 | ... | ... | 491 | 121 | ... | ... | ... | 612 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 33 | 21 | 652 | 673 | 641 | 435 | ... | .. | 534 | 139 | ... | ... | ... | 673 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 621 | 11,812 | 23,382 | 35,194 | 34,551 | 26,505 | ... | 3 | 28,662 | 6,473 | 44 | 12 | ... | 35,194 | 153 | ... |
| | *Day Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutch. | Unaided ... ... ... | 73 | 936 | 4,026 | 4,962 | 4,525 | 3,290 | ... | ... | 4,032 | 925 | 1 | 4 | ... | 4,962 | ... | ... |
| | *Night Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Unaided ... ... ... | 7 | 28 | 116 | 144 | 126 | 87 | ... | ... | 92 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 144 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 80 | 964 | 4,142 | 5,106 | 4,652 | 3,377 | ... | ... | 4,124 | 977 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5,106 | ... | ... |

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

| March learning | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindi. | Portuguese. | Sanskrit. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8*i* | 8*f* | 8*g* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f* | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs, | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 48,594 | ... | 5,738 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,332 | 7 7 2 | 0 2 2 | 419 | 1,232 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 495 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 495 | 8 4 0 | ... | 5 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 0 12 6 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 48,634 | 495 | 5,738 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,867 | 7 6 7 | 0 2 1 | 424 | 1,242 | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 | 1 0 8 | ... | 3 | 11 | |
| ... | .. | ... | 1,000 | 48,774 | 495 | 5,738 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56,007 | 7 4 10 | 0 2 1 | 427 | 1,253 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14,259 | 47,459 | ... | 8,231 | 4,004 | ... | ... | ... | 73,953 | 6 7 4 | 1 3 11 | 599 | 1,596 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 574 | ... | ... | 141 | .. | ... | .. | 732 | 1,447 | 3 14 9 | 1 8 11 | 17 | 31 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 0 8 8 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,757 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,765 | 7 13 7 | ... | 31 | 54 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14,833 | 47,509 | 2,757 | 8,380 | 4,004 | ... | ... | 732 | 78,215 | 6 6 1 | 1 3 4 | 647 | 1,682 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188 | 3 4 9 | ... | 1 | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14,833 | 47,670 | 2,757 | 8,407 | 4,004 | ... | ... | 732 | 78,403 | 6 5 6 | 1 3 2 | 648 | 1,688 | |
| ... | ... | 289 | ... | ... | ... | 21,073 | ... | ... | 1,13,745 | ... | 1,34,818 | 5 3 8 | ... | 1,393 | 3,579 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,047 | ... | ... | 13,439 | ... | 14,486 | 9 3 9 | ... | 39 | 116 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 | ... | ... | 485 | ... | 645 | 3 10 6 | ... | 10 | 25 | |
| ... | ... | 289 | ... | ... | ... | 22,280 | ... | ... | 1,27,669 | ... | 1,49,949 | 5 12 0 | ... | 1,442 | 3,720 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 193 | ... | 198 | 4 5 7 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 262 | ... | 282 | 0 11 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 455 | ... | 480 | 1 1 7 | ... | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | 289 | ... | ... | ... | 22,305 | ... | ... | 1,28,124 | ... | 1,50,429 | 5 7 0 | ... | 1,443 | 3,724 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,048 | ... | ... | 20,419 | ... | 23,467 | 7 2 1 | ... | 80 | 437 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 | ... | ... | 498 | ... | 615 | 6 15 9 | ... | 4 | 11 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,165 | ... | ... | 20,917 | ... | 24,082 | 7 2 0 | ... | 84 | 448 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Gounese and Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Day Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat Agency. | Unaided ... ... ... | 25 | 286 | 1,074 | 1,360 | 1,304 | 918 | .. | 2 | 936 | 112 | 30 | 280 | ... | 1,360 | ... | ... |
| | Do. Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade ... | 1 | 43 | 70 | 113 | 119 | 75 | ... | ... | 91 | 19 | 3 | ... | ... | 113 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 26 | 329 | 1,144 | 1,473 | 1,423 | 993 | ... | 2 | 1,027 | 131 | 33 | 280 | ... | 1,473 | ... | ... |
| Rewa Kántha. | Unaided ... ... ... | 67 | 1,134 | 3,086 | 4,220 | 3,953 | 2,821 | ... | ... | 3,739 | 372 | 8 | 101 | ... | 4,220 | 70 | ... |
| | Do. Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade ... | 1 | 198 | 313 | 511 | 484 | 330 | ... | ... | 448 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | 511 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 68 | 1,332 | 3,399 | 4,731 | 4,438 | 3,151 | ... | ... | 4,187 | 435 | 8 | 101 | ... | 4,731 | 70 | ... |
| Mahi Kántha. | Unaided ... ... ... | 60 | 1,060 | 2,664 | 3,724 | 3,530 | 2,752 | ... | ... | 3,450 | 274 | ... | ... | ... | 3,724 | ... | ... |
| | Do. Vernacular Department of the 2nd Grade ... | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 61 | 1,066 | 2,664 | 3,738 | 3,545 | 2,759 | ... | ... | 3,463 | 275 | ... | ... | ... | 3,738 | ... | ... |
| Pa'lanpur. | Unaided ... ... ... | 26 | 637 | 1,140 | 1,777 | 1,738 | 1,261 | ... | 1 | 1,381 | 391 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1,777 | 104 | ... |
| Cambay. | Unaided ... ... ... | 2 | 117 | 305 | 422 | 417 | 277 | ... | ... | 346 | 74 | 2 | ... | ... | 422 | ... | ... |
| | Total, Day Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 857 | 19,861 | 42,982 | 62,843 | 59,316 | 41,580 | ... | 46 | 51,858 | 8,867 | 801 | 1,271 | ... | 62,843 | 2,746 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 11 | 270 | 668 | 938 | 959 | 717 | ... | 72 | 636 | 129 | 100 | 1 | ... | 938 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Indigenous... | 13 | 7 | 902 | 909 | 796 | 654 | ... | ... | 699 | 147 | 63 | ... | ... | 909 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... Sir Jamsedji. | 7 | 180 | 371 | 551 | 525 | 412 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 551 | ... | ... | 551 | .. | ... |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 31 | 457 | 1,941 | 2,398 | 2,280 | 1,783 | ... | 72 | 1,335 | 276 | 714 | 1 | ... | 2,398 | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . British Districts ... | 2 | 5 | 33 | 38 | 32 | 24 | ... | ... | 37 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| | Unaided . Native States | 844 | 16,202 | 35,408 | 51,624 | 49,996 | 37,804 | ... | 6 | 42,564 | 8,565 | 89 | 400 | ... | 51,335 | 327 | ... |
| | Total Unaided ... | 846 | 16,207 | 35,441 | 51,662 | 50,028 | 37,828 | ... | 6 | 42,601 | 8,566 | 89 | 400 | ... | 51,373 | 327 | ... |
| | Grand Total of Day Schools ... .. .. | 1,734 | 36,525 | 80,364 | 116,903 | 111,625 | 81,191 | ... | 124 | 95,794 | 17,709 | 1,604 | 1,672 | ... | 116,614 | 3,073 | ... |
| | Total, Night Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government ... ... | 33 | 88 | 503 | 591 | 552 | 360 | ... | ... | 364 | 212 | 12 | 3 | ... | 591 | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... | 40 | 49 | 768 | 817 | 768 | 523 | ... | ... | 626 | 191 | ... | ... | ... | 817 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 73 | 137 | 1,271 | 1,408 | 1,321 | 883 | ... | ... | 990 | 403 | 12 | 3 | ... | 1,408 | ... | ... |
| | Total of Day and Night School .. ... .. | 1,807 | 36,662 | 81,635 | 118,311 | 112,946 | 82,074 | ... | 124 | 96,784 | 18,112 | 1,616 | 1,675 | ... | 118,022 | 3,073 | ... |
| | Government PoliceSchool. | 4 | 22 | 176 | 198 | 243 | 96 | 1 | ... | 146 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 198 | ... | ... |
| | Do. Jail School... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 6 | 29 | 179 | 208 | 247 | 107 | 1 | ... | 153 | 51 | ... | 3 | ... | 208 | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools, Northern Division ... ... ... | 1,813 | 36,662 | 81,814 | 118,519 | 113,193 | 82,181 | 1 | 124 | 96,937 | 18,163 | 1,616 | 1,678 | ... | 118,230 | 3,073 | ... |

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

| 31st March learning | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindi. | Portuguese. | Sanskrit. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8*i* | 8*f* | 8*g* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f* | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 413 | ... | ... | 5,679 | ... | 6,092 | 6 10 1 | ... | 41 | 156 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... | ... | 218 | ... | 283 | 3 12 2 | ... | 8 | 18 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 478 | ... | ... | 5,897 | ... | 6,375 | 6 6 3 | ... | 49 | 174 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,845 | ... | ... | 15,477 | ... | 17,322 | 6 2 2 | ... | 120 | 337 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 334 | ... | ... | 804 | ... | 1,138 | 3 7 1 | ... | 8 | 24 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,179 | ... | ... | 16,281 | ... | 18,460 | 5 14 0 | ... | 128 | 361 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2747 | ... | ... | 13,579 | ... | 16,326 | 5 14 8 | ... | 124 | 305 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,747 | ... | ... | 13,579 | ... | 16,326 | 5 14 7 | ... | 124 | 305 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 821 | ... | ... | 6,125 | ... | 6,946 | 5 5 7 | ... | 60 | 229 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 429 | ... | ... | 852 | ... | 1,281 | 4 9 12 | ... | 12 | 40 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 48,384 | 1,72,392 | ... | 33,465 | 5,269 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 260,510 | 6 4 2 | 1 2 7 | 2,301 | 5,629 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,304 | ... | ... | 255 | ... | ... | ... | 1,687 | 3,246 | 4 8 5 | 1 13 2 | 24 | 52 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 275 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 275 | 0 6 8 | ... | ... | 18 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,252 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,260 | 7 14 6 | ... | 36 | 62 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,304 | 275 | 3,252 | 263 | ... | ... | ... | 1,687 | 6,781 | 3 12 10 | 0 11 8 | 60 | 132 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 174 | ... | 195 | 8 2 0 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | 289 | ... | ... | ... | 31,982 | ... | ... | 1,90,822 | ... | 222,804 | 5 14 3 | ... | 1,895 | 5,266 | |
| ... | ... | 289 | ... | ... | ... | 32,003 | ... | ... | 1,90,996 | ... | 222,999 | 5 14 3 | ... | 1,895 | 5,268 | |
| ... | ... | 289 | 49,688 | 1,72,667 | 3,252 | 65,731 | 5,269 | 1,000 | 1,90,996 | 1,687 | 490,290 | 6 0 7 | 0 9 9 | 4,253 | 11,029 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 622 | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 665 | 1 13 6 | ... | 6 | 42 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 | .. | ... | 953 | ... | 1,095 | 2 1 5 | ... | 5 | 15 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 622 | ... | 185 | .... | ... | 953 | ... | 1,760 | 1 15 10 | ... | 11 | 57 | |
| ... | ... | 289 | 49,688 | 1,73,289 | 3,252 | 65,916 | 5,269 | 1,000 | 1,91,949 | 1,687 | 492,050 | 5 15 11 | 0 9 8 | 4,267 | 11,086 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 289 | 49,688 | 1,73,289 | 3,252 | 65,916 | 5,269 | 1,000 | 1,91,949 | 1,687 | 492,050 | 5 15 9 | 0 9 8 | 4,267 | 11,086 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d |
| | SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Day Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum. | Government ... ... | 167 | 3,842 | 11,480 | 15,322 | 13,456 | 9,822 | ... | 60 | 13,507 | 1,755 | .. | .. | 3,606 | ... | 578 | 11,138 |
| | Aided . { By results ... | 3 | 81 | 162 | 243 | 288 | 246 | ... | 11 | 197 | 34 | 1 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 163 |
| | Aided . { Indigenous ... | 5 | ... | 268 | 268 | 228 | 196 | ... | 2 | 238 | 28 | ... | ... | 268 | ... | .. | ... |
| | Total ... | 175 | 3,923 | 11,910 | 15,833 | 13,972 | 10,264 | ... | 73 | 13,942 | 1,817 | 1 | ... | 3,954 | ... | 578 | 11,301 |
| Dhárwár. | Government ... ... | 322 | 7,242 | 19,920 | 27,162 | 24,267 | 17,646 | ... | 31 | 23,964 | 3,165 | 2 | ... | 464 | ... | 1,346 | 25,352 |
| | Aided . { By results ... | 4 | 88 | 155 | 243 | 232 | 192 | ... | 72 | 148 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 |
| | Aided . { Indigenous ... | 6 | 20 | 188 | 208 | 187 | 173 | ... | ... | 191 | 17 | ... | . | 2 | ... | ... | 206 |
| | Total ... | 332 | 7,350 | 20,263 | 27,613 | 24,687 | 18,011 | ... | 103 | 24,303 | 3,205 | 2 | ... | 466 | ... | 1,346 | 25,801 |
| Kaladgi. | Government ... ... | 140 | 2,298 | 7,262 | 9,560 | 9,777 | 7,209 | ... | 2 | 8,526 | 1,032 | ... | ... | 465 | ... | 445 | 8,650 |
| | Aided . { By results ... | 2 | 15 | 54 | 69 | 125 | 109 | ... | 11 | 55 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| | Aided . { Indigenous ... | 23 | ... | 349 | 349 | 327 | 310 | ... | ... | 318 | 31 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 317 |
| | Total ... | 165 | 2,313 | 7,665 | 9,978 | 10,230 | 7,629 | ... | 13 | 8,899 | 1,066 | ... | ... | 497 | ... | 445 | 9,036 |
| Kánará. | Government ... ... | 106 | 1,404 | 6,268 | 7,672 | 6,702 | 4,920 | ... | 324 | 6,424 | 921 | 1 | 2 | 985 | 5 | 646 | 6,036 |
| Kolhapur. | Unaided ... ... .. | 147 | 2,538 | 6,322 | 8,860 | 8,589 | 6,816 | ... | 6 | 8,292 | 551 | ... | 11 | 8,678 | ... | 146 | 36 |
| Miraj.. | Do. ... ... ... | 17 | 446 | 756 | 1,202 | 1,219 | 920 | ... | ... | 992 | 210 | ... | ... | 891 | ... | 175 | 311 |
| Sa'ngli. | Do. ... ... ... | 49 | 473 | 2,424 | 2,897 | 2,830 | 2,192 | ... | ... | 2,686 | 208 | ... | 3 | 1,425 | ... | 64 | 1,344 |
| Kurundva'd. | Do. ... ... ... | 2 | 37 | 107 | 144 | 152 | 110 | ... | ... | 133 | 11 | ... | .. | 144 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mudhol | Do. ... ... ... | 18 | 67 | 818 | 885 | 854 | 654 | ... | ... | 854 | 31 | ... | ... | 885 | ... | ... | 633 |
| Jamkhandi. | Do. .. ... ... | 21 | ... | 1,025 | 1,025 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 926 | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sa'vanur. | Do. ... ... ... | 4 | 39 | 274 | 313 | 263 | 206 | ... | ... | 234 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 307 |
| Lakshmeshvar. | Do. ... ... ... | 6 | 187 | 348 | 571 | 524 | 375 | ... | ... | 468 | 103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 571 |
| Ra'mdurg. | Do. ... ... ... | 6 | 36 | 312 | 348 | 335 | 290 | ... | ... | 341 | 7 | ... | ... | 109 | ... | ... | 239 |
| | Total, Unaided Native States ... ... ... | 270 | 3,823 | 12,422 | 16,245 | 14,768 | 11,565 | ... | 6 | 14,926 | 1,299 | ... | 14 | 12,132 | ... | 385 | 3,441 |
| | Police and Jail Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Districts. | Government Police Schools in the Division . | 4 | ... | 348 | 348 | 335 | 249 | ... | 8 | 174 | 165 | 1 | ... | 53 | ... | ... | 295 |
| | Do. Jail Schools do. | 2 | ... | 32 | 32 | 36 | 36 | ... | 3 | 25 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 30 |
| | Total, Government ... | 6 | ... | 380 | 380 | 371 | 285 | ... | 11 | 199 | 169 | 1 | ... | 55 | ... | ... | 325 |
| Kolhapur. | Police Schools ... ... | 1 | ... | 31 | 31 | 37 | 12 | ... | 1 | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sa'ngli. | Do. ... ... | 1 | ... | 21 | 21 | 31 | 9 | ... | ... | 15 | 6 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Native States ... | 2 | ... | 52 | 52 | 68 | 22 | ... | 1 | 38 | 13 | ... | ... | 52 | ... | .. | ... |
| | Grand Total, Police and Jail Schools ... ... | 8 | ... | 432 | 432 | 440 | 307 | .. | 12 | 237 | 182 | 1 | ... | 107 | ... | ... | 325 |
| | Total, Government Schools | 741 | 14,786 | 45,310 | 60,096 | 54,574 | 39,883 | ... | 430 | 52,622 | 7,038 | 4 | 2 | 5,692 | 5 | 2,888 | 51,501 |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 43 | 204 | 1,176 | 1,380 | 1,389 | 1,228 | ... | 96 | 1,147 | 136 | 1 | ... | 382 | ... | ... | 998 |
| | Total, Unaided Schools ... | 272 | 3,823 | 12,474 | 16,297 | 14,837 | 11,587 | ... | 7 | 14,964 | 1,312 | ... | 14 | 12,184 | ... | 385 | 3,130 |
| | Grand Total, Day Schools. | 1,056 | 18,813 | 58,960 | 77,773 | 70,801 | 52,799 | ... | 533 | 68,733 | 8,486 | 5 | 16 | 18,258 | 5 | 3,273 | 55,629 |

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

| 31st March learning | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindi. | Portuguese. | Sanskrit. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8*i* | 8*f* | 9*g* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f* | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15,111 | 22,591 | 32 | 9,921 | 605 | ... | ... | ... | 48,260 | 4 14 7 | 1 8 7 | 520 | 1,110 | Of these 1,007 are girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | 189 | ... | ... | 231 | ... | 109 | ... | 333 | 862 | 3 7 10 | 0 12 3 | 5 | 21 | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 0 12 2 | ... | 5 | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15,300 | 22,741 | 32 | 10,152 | 605 | 109 | ... | 333 | 49,272 | 4 12 9 | 1 7 10 | 530 | 1,138 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16,431 | 49,157 | ... | 16,705 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 82,333 | 4 10 7 | 0 14 1 | 674 | 2,155 | 2,450 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | 929 | ... | ... | 114 | ... | ... | ... | 139 | 1,182 | 6 2 5 | 4 13 4 | 9 | 29 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 1 2 5 | ... | 4 | 14 | |
| .. | ... | ... | 17,360 | 49,357 | ... | 16,820 | 39 | ... | ... | 139 | 83,715 | 4 10 4 | 0 15 5 | 687 | 2,198 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13,115 | 20,462 | ... | 6,627 | 212 | ... | ... | ... | 40,416 | 5 7 8 | 1 13 2 | 161 | 531 | 503 girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | 301 | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 206 | 555 | 5 0 9 | 2 11 10 | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 269 | 0 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13,416 | 20,731 | ... | 6,675 | 212 | ... | ... | 206 | 41,240 | 5 6 5 | 1 12 1 | 161 | 533 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11,334 | 11,857 | ... | 3,803 | 101 | ... | ... | ... | 27,095 | 5 8 1 | 2 4 1 | 93 | 421 | 825 girls attend boys' Schools. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,341 | ... | 4,933 | ... | 24 | 49,122 | ... | 55,420 | 8 2 1 | ... | 183 | 570 | 293 are girls. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 474 | ... | ... | 4,609 | ... | 5,083 | 5 8 3 | ... | 34 | 79 | 28 do. |
| ... | ... | 64 | ... | 13,558 | ... | 1,578 | ... | 232 | 6,609 | ... | 21,977 | 10 0 4 | ... | 65 | 167 | 35 do. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... | ... | 236 | ... | 294 | 2 10 5 | ... | 3 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | — | 3,640 | ... | 526 | ... | 70 | ... | 266 | 4,502 | 6 14 1 | ... | 34 | 54 | 33 do. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 597 | ... | ... | 4,893 | ... | 5,490 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 28 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 67 | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 674 | ... | 828 | 2 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 64 | ... | 18,539 | ... | 8,320 | ... | 326 | 66,143 | 266 | 93,594 | 8 1 5 | ... | 360 | 969 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | .. | — | ... | — | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 55,991 | 1,04,067 | 32 | 37,057 | 957 | ... | ... | ... | 1,98,104 | 4 15 5 | 1 6 5 | 1,448 | 4,217 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,419 | 619 | ... | 393 | ... | 109 | ... | 678 | 3,218 | 2 9 1 | 1 2 5 | 23 | 73 | |
| ... | ... | 64 | ... | 18,539 | ... | 8,320 | ... | 326 | 66,143 | 266 | 93,594 | 8 1 2 | ... | 360 | 969 | |
| ... | ... | 64 | 57,410 | 1,23,225 | 32 | 45,770 | 957 | 435 | 66,143 | 944 | 2,94,916 | 5 9 4 | 1 1 4 | 1,831 | 5,259 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e |
| | SOUTHERN DIVISION —*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Night Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolhá'pur. | Unaided ... ... ... | 18 | 200 | 532 | 732 | 708 | 463 | ... | ... | 622 | 110 | ... | .... | ... | 732 | ... | ... | ... |
| Miraj.. | Do. ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 30 | 30 | 28 | 17 | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mudhol | Do. ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 40 | 40 | 37 | 26 | ... | ... | 32 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sa'ngli. | Do. ... ... ... | 6 | ... | 207 | 207 | 197 | 137 | ... | ... | 189 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 142 | ... | ... | 65 |
| | Total, Native States ... | 26 | 200 | 809 | 1,009 | 972 | 645 | ... | ... | 866 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | 944 | ... | ... | 65 |
| Kala'dgi. | Government Night Schools | 1 | ... | 40 | 40 | 44 | 31 | ... | ... | 3 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| | Total, Night Schools... | 27 | 200 | 849 | 1,049 | 1,016 | 676 | ... | ... | 869 | 180 | .. | ... | ... | 944 | ... | 40 | 65 |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools, Southern Division ... ... ... | 1,083 | 19,013 | 59,809 | 78,822 | 71,818 | 53,376 | ... | 533 | 69,602 | 8,666 | 5 | 16 | ... | 19,202 | 5 | 3,313 | 55,694 |
| | SIND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Day Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi. | Government ... ... | 37 | 972 | 1,900 | 2,872 | 2,739 | 1,948 | 1 | 1 | 1,985 | 868 | 13 | 4 | ... | 182 | 371 (45) | 10 | ... |
| | Aided... By results ... | 4 | 178 | 471 | 649 | 609 | 496 | ... | ... | 376 | 183 | 68 | 22 | ... | ... | 405 | ... | ... |
| | Aided... Indigenous ... | 2 | 3 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 43 | 1,153 | 2,417 | 3,570 | 3,395 | 2,479 | 1 | 1 | 2,361 | 1,100 | 81 | 26 | ... | 182 | 776 (45) | 10 | ... |
| Hyderabad. | Government ... ... | 62 | 1,360 | 2,306 | 3,666 | 3,564 | 2,762 | ... | ... | 2,691 | 975 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Aided... By results ... | 6 | 343 | 440 | 783 | 791 | 713 | ... | 3 | 710 | 69 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided... Indigenous ... | 10 | 45 | 134 | 179 | 181 | 161 | ... | ... | 8 | 171 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... ... | 2 | 52 | 109 | 161 | 135 | 118 | ... | ... | 161 | .. | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 80 | 1,800 | 2,989 | 4,789 | 4,671 | 3,754 | ... | 3 | 3,570 | 1,215 | ... | 1 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thar and Parkar. | Government ... ... | 10 | 390 | 420 | 810 | 799 | 549 | ... | ... | 770 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 781 | ... | ... |
| Shikárpur. | Government ... ... | 84 | 2,160 | 4,349 | 6,509 | 6,350 | 4,596 | ... | ... | 3,880 | 2,624 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided... By results ... | 3 | 37 | 130 | 167 | 190 | 124 | ... | ... | 135 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided... Indigenous ... | 10 | 49 | 244 | 293 | 285 | 247 | ... | ... | 26 | 267 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 97 | 2,246 | 4,723 | 6,969 | 6,825 | 4,967 | ... | ... | 4,041 | 2,923 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Sind Frontier. | Government ... ... | 13 | 131 | 381 | 512 | 521 | 387 | ... | ... | 258 | 254 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided—Indigenous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 13 | 131 | 381 | 512 | 521 | 387 | ... | ... | 258 | 254 | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Government Schools | 206 | 5,013 | 9,356 | 14,369 | 13,973 | 10,242 | 1 | 1 | 9,584 | 4,761 | 18 | 4 | ... | 182 | 1,152 (45) | 10 | ... |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 35 | 655 | 1,465 | 2,120 | 2,104 | 1,776 | ... | 3 | 1,255 | 771 | 68 | 23 | ... | ... | 405 | ... | ... |
| | Total, Unaided Schools ... | 2 | 52 | 109 | 161 | 135 | 118 | ... | ... | 161 | ... | .. | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Police Schools. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Government Jail Schools . | 1 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 32 | 30 | ... | ... | 15 | 17 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Day Schools. | 244 | 5,729 | 10,954 | 16,683 | 16,244 | 12,166 | 1 | 4 | 11,015 | 5,549 | 86 | 28 | 22 | 182 | 1,557 (45) | 10 | ... |

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

| 31st March learning | | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arabic Sindhi. | Portuguese. | Sanskrit. | Gurmukhi. | Hindu Sindhi. | Persian. | Arabic. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II). | |
| 8*f* | 8*g* | 8*h* | 8*i* | 8j | 8*k* | 8*l* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f* | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,581 | ... | 1,581 | 3 6 6 | ... | 5 | 24 | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 | ... | 62 | 3 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118 | ... | 118 | 4 8 4 | ... | 2 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 | 1 6 10 | ... | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,761 | ... | 1,958 | 3 0 6 | .. | 7 | 32 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | 108 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | 3 6 10 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 305 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,761 | ... | 2,066 | 3 0 10 | ... | 7 | 32 | |
| .. | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,410 | 1,23,530 | 32 | 45,770 | 957 | 435 | 67,904 | 944 | 2,96,982 | 5 9 0 | 1 1 2 | 1,838 | 5,291 | |
| 2,959 | ... | ... | ... | 350 | ... | ... | 1,896 | 11,833 | ... | 1,696 | 2,599 | ... | ... | 12 | 18,036 | 9 4 1 | 0 15 7 | 147 | 248 | |
| | | | (1) | (38) | (312) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 244 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 874 | | 200 | 1,233 | 300 | ... | ... | 452 | 3,059 | 6 2 8 | 1 12 2 | 25 | 50 | |
| 49 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 1 15 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2,252 | ... | ... | ... | 350 | ... | ... | 2,770 | 11,901 | 200 | 2,929 | 2,899 | ... | ... | 464 | 21,163 | 8 8 7 | 1 1 11 | 172 | 298 | |
| | | | (1) | (38) | (312) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,063 | ... | ... | 2 | 601 | ... | ... | 388 | 24,673 | ... | 697 | 2,407 | ... | ... | 48 | 28,213 | 10 3 5 | 0 2 3 | 256 | 445 | |
| | | | | | (603) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 783 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 426 | 1,317 | ... | 1,506 | ... | ... | ... | 198 | 3,447 | 4 13 4 | 0 9 7 | 95 | 112 | |
| | | | | | (368) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 6 | ... | 437 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 437 | 2 11 5 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 139 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (22) | | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4,139 | ... | ... | 2 | 601 | 19 | 6 | 814 | 26,427 | ... | 2,203 | 2,407 | ... | ... | 246 | 32,097 | 8 8 9 | 0 3 5 | 351 | 559 | |
| (22) | | | | | (971) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 | 2,607 | ... | ... | 606 | ... | ... | 12 | 4,208 | 7 10 8 | 1 12 7 | 50 | 54 | |
| 4,521 | ... | ... | 6 | 1,980 | 2 | ... | 1,692 | 31,390 | ... | 1,452 | 6,425 | 60 | ... | 7 | 41,026 | 8 14 10 | 0 15 11 | 448 | 733 | |
| | | | (34) | (13) | (579) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | .. | ... | ... | 131 | ... | ... | 22 | 154 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 176 | 1 6 9 | 0 2 10 | 7 | 23 | |
| | | | | | (14) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 293 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 998 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 998 | 4 0 8 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| | | | | | (30) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,850 | ... | ... | 6 | 2,111 | 2 | ... | 1,714 | 32,442 | ... | 1,452 | 6,425 | 60 | ... | 7 | 42,200 | 8 13 7 | 0 5 9 | 455 | 762 | |
| | | | (34) | (13) | (623) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 378 | ... | ... | ... | 134 | (49) | ... | 190 | 3,215 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 3,405 | 8 12 9 | ... | 24 | 46 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 378 | ... | ... | ... | 134 | ... | ... | 190 | 3,815 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,005 | 8 12 9 | ... | 24 | 46 | |
| | | | | | (49) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,950 | ... | ... | 8 | 3,065 | 2 | .. | 5,149 | 73,718 | ... | 3,845 | 12,037 | 60 | ... | 79 | 94,888 | 9 4 3 | 0 8 1 | 925 | 1,526 | |
| | | | (35) | (51) | (1,543) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,559 | ... | ... | .. | 131 | (382) | ... | 1,322 | 3,574 | 200 | 2,739 | 300 | ... | ... | 650 | ... | 3 12 2 | 0 11 11 | 127 | 193 | |
| 139 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,785 | 17 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | (30) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| (22) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,681 | ... | ... | 8 | 3,196 | 21 | 6 | 6,471 | 77,292 | 200 | 6,584 | 12,337 | 60 | ... | 729 | 1,03,673 | 8 4 1 | 0 8 2 | 1,052 | 1,719 | |
| (22) | | | (35) | (51) | (1,955) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# SUBSIDIARY

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. | Portuguese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d | 8e | 8f |
| | SIND DIVISION— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Night Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi. | Government .. .. .. | 5 | 30 | 137 | 167 | 141 | 67 | .. | .. | 86 | 81 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad. | Do. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 26 | 79 | 105 | 106 | 73 | .. | .. | 38 | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thar and Párkar. | Do. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shikárpur. | Do. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 29 | 110 | 139 | 139 | 77 | .. | .. | 38 | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier. | Do. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 28 | 16 | .. | .. | 22 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total .. | 15 | 93 | 344 | 437 | 414 | 233 | .. | .. | 184 | 253 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Total, Government Schools .. | 222 | 5,115 | 9,724 | 14,839 | 14,419 | 10,505 | 1 | 1 | 9,783 | 5,031 | 18 | 5 | .. | 182 | 1,173 | 11 | .. | .. |
| | Total, Aided Schools .. .. | 35 | 655 | 1,465 | 2,120 | 2,104 | 1,776 | .. | 3 | 1,255 | 771 | 68 | 23 | .. | .. | (45) 405 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total, Unaided Schools .. | 2 | 52 | 109 | 161 | 135 | 118 | .. | .. | 161 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools, Sind .. .. .. | 259 | 5,822 | 11,298 | 17,120 | 16,658 | 12,399 | 1 | 4 | 11,199 | 5,802 | 86 | 28 | 22 | 182 | 1,578 | 11 | .. | .. |
| | ADEN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Day Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government .. .. .. | 3 | .. | 182 | 182 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 182 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total, Government Schools .. | 3,705 | 104,185 | 141,930 | 246,086 | 235,341 | 172,646 | 8 | 1,200 | 211,137 | 29,982 | 1,633 | 2,125 | .. | 108,296 | 66,353 | 9,476 | 51,501 | 138 |
| | Total, Aided Schools .. .. | 235 | 3,333 | 8,762 | 12,095 | 11,803 | 9,685 | 5 | 862 | 7,424 | 1,796 | 1,838 | 170 | .. | 4,796 | 3,915 | 446 | 998 | 198 |
| | Total, Unaided Schools .. | 1,277 | 25,352 | 49,964 | 75,302 | 71,894 | 54,782 | .. | 64 | 64,132 | 10,415 | 236 | 455 | 22 | 18,914 | 51,607 | 886 | 3,164 | .. |
| | Grand Total, Day Schools .. | 5,217 | 132,827 | 200,656 | 333,483 | 319,043 | 237,213 | 13 | 2,126 | 282,693 | 42,193 | 3,707 | 2,750 | 22 | 132,006 | 121,875 | 10,808 | 55,663 | 336 |
| | Night Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total, Government Schools .. | 107 | 302 | 2,549 | 2,851 | 2,891 | 1,813 | .. | .. | 1,967 | 828 | 15 | 41 | .. | 1,579 | 612 | 245 | .. | .. |
| | Total, Aided Schools .. .. | 2 | 125 | .. | 125 | 144 | 82 | .. | 7 | 113 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 125 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total, Unaided Schools .. | 67 | 273 | 1,577 | 1,850 | 1,761 | 1,187 | .. | .. | 1,516 | 334 | .. | .. | .. | 944 | 817 | .. | 65 | .. |
| | Total, Night Schools .. | 176 | 700 | 4,126 | 4,826 | 4,796 | 3,082 | .. | 7 | 3,596 | 1,162 | 16 | 46 | .. | 2,648 | 1,429 | 245 | 65 | .. |
| | Grand Total, Day and Night Schools .. .. .. .. | 5,396 | 133,527 | 204,964 | 338,491 | 323,839 | 240,295 | 13 | 2,133 | 286,289 | 43,537 | 3,723 | 2,795 | 22 | 134,654 | 123,304 | 11,053 | 55,728 | 336 |

FORM No. 4—*continued.*

| 31st March learning | | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hebrew. | Sanskrit. | Gurmukhi. | Hindu Sindi. | Persian. | Arabic. | Arabic Sindi. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8*g* | 8*h* | 8*i* | 8*j* | 8*k* | 8*l* | 8*m* | 9*a* | 9*b* | 9*c* | 9*d* | 9*e* | 9*f* | 9*g* | 9*h* | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | 37 | 3 | .. | 105 | .. | 440 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 440 | 6 9 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 67 | .. | 225 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 225 | 3 1 4 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | 11 | (2) | .. | 128 | .. | 603 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 603 | 7 13 4 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 3 0 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | 84 | 3 (2) | .. | 328 | .. | 1,351 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,351 | 5 12 9 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 8 (35) | 3,149 (51) | 5 (1,545) | .. | 10,311 | 5,149 | 75,069 | .. | 3,845 | 12,037 | 60 | .. | 79 | 96,239 | 9 2 7 | 0 7 11 | 925 | 1,526 | |
| .. | .. | .. | 131 | (412) | .. | 1,559 | 1,322 | 3,574 | 200 | 2,739 | 300 | .. | .. | 650 | 8,785 | 3 12 2 | 0 11 11 | 127 | 193 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 6 | 139 (22) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 13 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 8 | 3,280 | 24 | 6 | 12,009 | 6,471 | 78,643 | 200 | 6,584 | 12,337 | 60 | .. | 729 | 1,05,024 | 8 7 5 | 0 8 3 | 1,052 | 1,719 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 8 | 3,149 | 2 | 1,543 | 9,983 | 2,51,427 | 5,76,791 | 32 | 1,62,275 | 45,342 | 1,447 | .. | 598 | 10,37,912 | 6 0 2 | 1 7 3 | 7,335 | 18,701 | |
| 127 | 61 | (35) | (131) | 382 | .. | 1,559 | 10,598 | 4,588 | 7,288 | 6,964 | 4,150 | 6,301 | .. | 14,573 | 54,462 | 5 0 11 | 1 1 6 | 247 | 563 | |
| .. | 363 | .. | .. | 19 | 6 | 139 | .. | 35,527 | 1,410 | 44,184 | .. | 2,560 | 2,64,193 | 1,851 | 3,49,725 | 6 6 1 | .. | 2,433 | 6,687 | |
| 127 | 424 | 8 (35) | 3,280 | 21 (382) | 1,549 | 11,681 | 2,62,025 | 6,16,906 | 8,730 | 2,13,423 | 49,492 | 10,308 | 2,64,193 | 17,022 | 14,42,099 | 6 1 3 | 1 1 8 | 10,015 | 25,951 | |
| .. | .. | .. | 84 | 3 | .. | 328 | 676 | 4,840 | .. | 57 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 5,585 | 3 1 3 | 0 6 10 | 6 | 141 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | |
| .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 197 | .. | 142 | .. | .. | 2,714 | .. | 3,053 | 2 10 3 | .. | 12 | 47 | |
| .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 676 | 5,037 | .. | 199 | .. | 12 | 2,714 | .. | 8,638 | 2 12 8 | 0 3 6 | 18 | 197 | |
| 127 | 448 | 8 (35) | 3,280 | 24 | 1,549 | 12,009 | 2,62,701 | 6,21,943 | 8,730 | 2,13,622 | 49,492 | 10,320 | 2,66,907 | 17,022 | 14,50,737 | 6 0 2 | 1 1 6 | 10,033 | 26,145 | |

# SUBSIDIARY

## *Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools.*

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | No. of Scholars on March | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Native Goanese and Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustani. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 8a | 8b | 8c |
| | CENTRAL DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona, Bhor. | Government ... ... | 10 | 50 | 472 | 522 | 496 | 335 | ... | 501 | 9 | ... | 6 | 522 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... .. | 8 | 110 | 330 | 440 | 428 | 316 | 148 | 229 | 5 | ... | 58 | 440 | ... | ... |
| | Inspected ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 30 | 30 | 23 | 15 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 19 | 160 | 832 | 992 | 947 | 666 | 148 | 766 | 14 | ... | 64 | 992 | ... | ... |
| Sholápur, Akalkot. | Government ... ... | 4 | 116 | 60 | 176 | 171 | 105 | ... | 170 | 6 | ... | ... | 176 | ... | ... |
| | Inspected ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 19 | 19 | 22 | 15 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District .. | 5 | 116 | 79 | 195 | 193 | 120 | ... | 189 | 6 | ... | ... | 195 | ... | ... |
| Sa'tara, Bhor, Phaltan and Aund States. | Government ... ... | 5 | ... | 436 | 436 | 433 | 260 | ... | 408 | 28 | ... | ... | 436 | ... | ... |
| | Inspected ... ... ... | 4 | ... | 133 | 133 | 110 | 76 | ... | 124 | 9 | ... | ... | 133 | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 9 | ... | 569 | 569 | 543 | 336 | ... | 532 | 37 | ... | ... | 569 | ... | ... |
| Ratnágiri, Sávantvá'di. | Government ... ... | 4 | 219 | 40 | 259 | 260 | 164 | 1 | 258 | ... | ... | ... | 259 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 2 | 8 | 34 | 42 | 49 | 34 | 8 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... |
| | Inspected ... ... ... | 1 | 67 | ... | 67 | 65 | 44 | ... | 47 | 20 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 20 |
| | Total for the District ... | 7 | 294 | 74 | 368 | 374 | 242 | 9 | 339 | 20 | ... | ... | 348 | ... | 20 |
| Thana. | Government ... ... | 9 | 411 | 136 | 547 | 552 | 330 | ... | 470 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 518 | 29 | ... |
| Kolába. | Government ... ... | 2 | 74 | 69 | 143 | 138 | 84 | 1 | 133 | 1 | ... | 8 | 143 | ... | ... |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island of Bombay. | Maráthi Schools ... ... | 3 | ... | 213 | 213 | 217 | 143 | 1 | 206 | ... | ... | 6 | 213 | .. | ... |
| | Gujáráti Schools ... | 12 | 77 | 343 | 420 | 429 | 272 | .. | 327 | 25 | 68 | ... | ... | 420 | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 19 | 813 | 1,423 | 2,236 | 2,224 | 1,573 | 49 | 965 | ... | 1,135 | 87 | 921 | 1,285 | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 34 | 890 | 1,979 | 2,869 | 2,870 | 1,988 | 50 | 1,498 | 25 | 1,203 | 93 | 1,134 | 1,705 | ... |
| | Total, Government Schools. | 49 | 947 | 1,769 | 2,716 | 2,696 | 1,693 | 3 | 2,479 | 96 | 96 | 42 | 2,267 | 449 | ... |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 29 | 931 | 1,787 | 2,718 | 2,701 | 1,923 | 205 | 1,228 | 5 | 1,135 | 145 | 1,403 | 1,285 | ... |
| | Total, Inspected Schools. | 7 | 67 | 182 | 249 | 220 | 150 | ... | 220 | 29 | ... | ... | 229 | ... | 20 |
| | Grand Total, Vernacular Schools, Central Division. | 85 | 1,945 | 3,738 | 5,683 | 5,617 | 3,766 | 208 | 3,927 | 130 | 1,231 | 187 | 3,899 | 1,734 | 20 |

FORM No. 5.

*(Vernacular) for the Official year 1882-83.*

| the 31st learning | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portuguese. | Hebrew. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8d | 8e | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | 3,134 | ... | ... | ... | 210 | ... | ... | ... | 3,344 | 9 15 9 | 9 5 8 | 1 | 38 | |
| ... | ... | 857 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 4,499 | ... | 1,785 | 7,181 | 22 11 7 | 2 11 5 | 12 | 33 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 154 | 10 4 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 3,991 | 154 | ... | 40 | 210 | 4,499 | ... | 1,785 | 10,679 | 16 0 7 | 6 0 1 | 13 | 71 | |
| ... | ... | 1,079 | ... | ... | ... | 168 | ... | ... | ... | 1,247 | 11 14 0 | 10 4 5 | 2 | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 | ... | 145 | 9 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1,079 | ... | ... | ... | 168 | ... | 145 | ... | 1,392 | 11 9 7 | 8 15 10 | 2 | 10 | |
| ... | ... | 2,036 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 2,096 | 8 1 0 | 7 13 4 | 4 | 25 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 605 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 166 | ... | 771 | 10 2 4 | ... | ... | 4 | |
| ... | ... | 2,036 | 605 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | 166 | ... | 2,867 | 8 8 6 | 6 0 11 | 4 | 29 | |
| ... | ... | 1,358 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,358 | 8 4 6 | 8 4 6 | 6 | 19 | |
| ... | ... | 82 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 190 | 272 | 8 0 0 | 2 6 7 | ... | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 845 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 845 | 19 3 3 | ... | 2 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | 1,440 | 845 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190 | 2,475 | 10 3 8 | 5 15 2 | 8 | 27 | |
| ... | ... | 2,776 | ... | ... | ... | 293 | ... | ... | ... | 3,069 | 9 4 10 | 8 6 7 | 1 | 27 | |
| ... | ... | 852 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 852 | 10 2 3 | 10 2 3 | ... | 10 | |
| ... | ... | 2,007 | ... | ... | 131 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,138 | 14 15 3 | 14 0 7 | 3 | 8 | |
| ... | .. | 4,699 | ... | ... | 816 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,515 | 20 4 5 | 17 4 5 | 10 | 37 | |
| 30 | 85 | 4,244 | ... | 7,267 | 3,080 | ... | 12,429 | ... | 1,606 | 28,626 | 18 3 2 | 2 11 2 | 31 | 48 | |
| 30 | 85 | 10,950 | ... | 7,267 | 4,027 | ... | 12,429 | ... | 1,606 | 36,279 | 17 11 11 | 5 8 2 | 44 | 93 | |
| ... | ... | 17,941 | ... | ... | 947 | 731 | ... | ... | ... | 19,619 | 11 9 4 | 10 9 7 | 17 | 137 | |
| 30 | 85 | 5,183 | ... | 7,267 | 3,120 | .. | 16,928 | ... | 3,581 | 36,079 | 18 12 1 | 2 11 1 | 22 | 73 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,604 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 311 | ... | 1,915 | 12 12 3 | ... | 33 | 57 | |
| 30 | 85 | 23,124 | 1,604 | 7,267 | 4,067 | 731 | 16,928 | 311 | 3,581 | 57,613 | 15 4 7 | 6 2 2 | 72 | 267 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | Number of Scholars on 31st March learning | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Native Goanese and Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthi. | Gujaráti. | Hindustani. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 8a | 8b | 8c |
| | NORTH-EAST DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khándesh | Government ... ... | 11 | 101 | 504 | 605 | 606 | 380 | 5 | 403 | 191 | 1 | 5 | 430 | ... | 175 |
| Ahmednagar | Government ... ... | 19 | 62 | 1,061 | 1,123 | 1,071 | 598 | 3 | 971 | 128 | 15 | 6 | 1,050 | ... | 73 |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 4 | 52 | 208 | 260 | 275 | 223 | 175 | 84 | 1 | ... | ... | 260 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 23 | 114 | 1,269 | 1,383 | 1,346 | 821 | 178 | 1,055 | 129 | 15 | 6 | 1,310 | ... | 73 |
| Násik | Government ... ... | 8 | 19 | 323 | 342 | 339 | 202 | .. | 301 | 38 | ... | 3 | 305 | ... | 37 |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 4 | 21 | 112 | 133 | 119 | 85 | 58 | 70 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 133 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 12 | 40 | 435 | 475 | 458 | 288 | 58 | 371 | 40 | 2 | 9 | 438 | ... | 37 |
| | Total Government Schools | 38 | 182 | 1,888 | 2,070 | 2,017 | 1,182 | 8 | 1,675 | 357 | 16 | 14 | 1,785 | ... | 285 |
| | Do. Aided do. ... | 8 | 73 | 320 | 393 | 394 | 309 | 233 | 154 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 393 | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total North-East Division ... ... | 46 | 255 | 2,208 | 2,463 | 2,411 | 1,491 | 241 | 1,829 | 360 | 18 | 20 | 2,178 | ... | 285 |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad | Government ... ... | 16 | 199 | 1,097 | 1,296 | 1,115 | 649 | 6 | 1,182 | 69 | 25 | 14 | ... | 1,296 | ... |
| | Aided (by results) ... | 5 | 155 | 516 | 671 | 611 | 401 | 6 | 634 | 28 | 3 | ... | ... | 671 | ... |
| | Total ... | 21 | 354 | 1,613 | 1,967 | 1,726 | 1,050 | 12 | 1,816 | 97 | 28 | 14 | ... | 1,967 | ... |
| Kaira | Government ... ... | 12 | 110 | 912 | 1,022 | 727 | 382 | ... | 932 | 86 | 4 | ... | ... | 1,022 | ... |
| | Aided (by results) ... | 1 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 48 | 44 | 46 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 48 | ... |
| | Total .. | 13 | 130 | 940 | 1,070 | 775 | 426 | 46 | 932 | 86 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1,070 | ... |
| Panch Mahals. | Government ... ... | 5 | 18 | 275 | 293 | 317 | 203 | ... | 291 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 293 | ... |
| | | ... | *8 | 14 | 22 | 18 | 13 | ... | 5 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | 22 | ... |
| Broach. | Government ... ... | 9 | 100 | 663 | 763 | 675 | 364 | ... | 636 | 35 | 91 | 1 | .. | 763 | ... |
| Surat. | Government ... ... | 8 | 83 | 1,146 | 1,229 | 475 | 281 | ... | 963 | 62 | 198 | 6 | ... | 1,229 | ... |
| | Aided ... By results ... | 5 | 182 | 269 | 451 | 410 | 265 | 22 | 363 | 2 | 64 | ... | ... | 451 | ... |
| | Aided ... Sir J. J. ... | 8 | 111 | 400 | 511 | 473 | 326 | ... | ... | ... | 511 | ... | ... | 511 | ... |
| | Total ... | 21 | 376 | 1,815 | 2,191 | 1,359 | 872 | 22 | 1,326 | 64 | 773 | 6 | ... | 2,191 | ... |
| | *Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Káthiáwár. | Unaided... Fund Schools | 28 | 279 | 1,794 | 2,073 | 178 | 1,167 | 2 | 1,937 | 126 | 8 | ... | 2,073 | ... | ... |
| | Unaided... Private do. | 23 | 46 | 533 | 579 | 558 | 320 | ... | 529 | 35 | 13 | 2 | 579 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 51 | 325 | 2,327 | 2,652 | 2,339 | 1,487 | 2 | 2,466 | 161 | 21 | 2 | 2,652 | ... | ... |
| Mahi Kántha | Unaided ... .... ... | 3 | 10 | 85 | 95 | 94 | 60 | ... | 90 | 5 | ... | ... | 95 | ... | ... |

FORM No. 5—*continued.*

| Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Fees. | Municipalities. | Subscriptions. | Returns of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II). | |
| 9a | 9b | 9c | 9 1 | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| 462 | 3,138 | .. | ... | . | . | . | ... | 3,600 | 9 7 3 | 1 3 5 | 6 | 23 | |
| 334 | 4,211 | 6 | .. | . | . | .. | ... | 4,551 | 7 9 8 | 0 8 11 | 7 | 32 | |
| 836 | ... | ... | 40 | . | 897 | ... | 2,623 | 4,396 | 19 10 10 | 3 11 10 | 2 | 8 | |
| 1,170 | 4,211 | 6 | 40 | ... | 897 | ... | 2,623 | 8,947 | 10 14 2 | 1 6 9 | 9 | 40 | |
| 170 | 1,763 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1,933 | 9 8 6 | 0 13 5 | ... | 6 | |
| 173 | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 60 | ... | 737 | 971 | 11 5 1 | 2 0 3 | ... | 1 | |
| 343 | 1,763 | ... | 1 | ... | 60 | ... | 737 | 2,904 | 10 1 0 | 1 3 0 | ... | 7 | |
| 966 | 9,112 | 6 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 10,084 | 8 8 6 | 0 13 1 | 13 | 61 | |
| 1,009 | ... | ... | 41 | ... | 957 | ... | 3,360 | 5,367 | 17 5 9 | 3 4 3 | 2 | 9 | |
| 1,975 | 9,112 | 6 | 41 | ... | 957 | .. | 3,360 | 15,451 | 10 5 9 | 1 5 2 | 15 | 70 | |
| | 5,281 | 554 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,835 | 8 15 10 | ... | 23 | 63 | |
| 1,237 | ... | 1,110 | 5 | 478 | ... | ... | 660 | 3,490 | 8 11 0 | 3 1 7 | 13 | 33 | |
| 1,237 | 5,281 | 1,664 | 5 | 478 | ... | ... | 660 | 9,325 | 8 14 0 | 1 2 10 | 36 | 96 | |
| ... | 3,992 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,992 | 10 7 2 | ... | 14 | 55 | |
| 223 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 377 | 600 | 13 10 2 | 5 1 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 223 | 3,992 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 377 | 4,592 | 10 12 5 | 0 8 4 | 15 | 56 | |
| .. | 951 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 951 | 4 6 5 | ... | 3 | 10 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * Girls class attached to Vernacular School, Camp Baroda. |
| .. | 3,096 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,096 | 8 8 1 | ... | 22 | 51 | |
| | 2,814 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,814 | 10 0 2 | ... | 11 | 61 | |
| 1,296 | ... | 338 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 958 | 2,634 | 9 15 0 | 4 15 3 | 25 | 22 | |
| .. | ... | 2,302 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,303 | 7 0 11 | .... | 9 | 41 | |
| 1,296 | 2,814 | 2,640 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 958 | 7,751 | 8 12 11 | 1 7 9 | 45 | 124 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,293 | ... | 10,293 | 8 13 1 | ... | 26 | 95 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,817 | ... | 3,817 | 11 4 6 | ... | 8 | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,110 | ... | 14,110 | 9 7 8 | ... | 34 | 107 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 579 | ... | 579 | 9 10 4 | ... | ... | 8 | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | No. of Scholars on March | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Gujaráti. | Maráthi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 8a | 8b |
| | NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pálanpur. | Unaided ... ... ... | 1 | 5 | 45 | 50 | 39 | 23 | 2 | 44 | 3 | 1 | ... | 50 | ... |
| Cutch. | Unaided ... ... ... | 7 | 67 | 366 | 433 | 399 | 236 | ... | 410 | 23 | ... | ... | 433 | ... |
| Rewa Kántha. | Unaided ... ... ... | 5 | 26 | 236 | 262 | 281 | 160 | ... | 254 | 8 | ... | ... | 262 | ... |
| Surat Agency. | Unaided ... ... ... | 2 | 19 | 104 | 123 | 116 | 62 | ... | 108 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 123 | ... |
| Baroda State. | Unaided ... ... ... | 1 | 23 | 90 | 113 | 98 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | 113 | ... | 113 | ... |
| | Total, Government ... ... | 50 | 518 | 4,107 | 4,625 | 3,328 | 1,892 | 6 | 4,009 | 255 | 334 | 21 | 4,625 | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 19 | 468 | 1,213 | 1,681 | 1,543 | 1,036 | 74 | 997 | 30 | 579 | 1 | 1,681 | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... ... | 70 | 475 | 3,253 | 3,728 | 3,368 | 2,096 | 4 | 3,372 | 207 | 137 | 8 | 3,728 | ... |
| | Grand Total, Northern Division ... ... ... ... | 139 | 1,461 | 8,573 | 10,034 | 8,240 | 5,025 | 84 | 8,378 | 492 | 1,050 | 30 | 10,034 | ... |
| | SOUTHERN DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum. | Government ... ... ... | 9 | 52 | 460 | 512 | 484 | 252 | 6 | 486 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 178 |
| | Aided... ... ... ... | 2 | 46 | 119 | 165 | 147 | 86 | 8 | 156 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 147 |
| | Total for the District ... | 11 | 98 | 579 | 677 | 631 | 338 | 14 | 642 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 325 |
| Dhárwár. | Government ... ... ... | 19 | 200 | 1,375 | 1,575 | 1,340 | 820 | 1 | 1,506 | 66 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided... ... ... ... | 3 | 38 | 69 | 107 | 110 | 94 | 107 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 22 | 238 | 1,444 | 1,682 | 1,450 | 914 | 108 | 1,506 | 66 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaládgi. | Government ... ... ... | 8 | 19 | 278 | 297 | 274 | 185 | 3 | 280 | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | 52 |
| | Aided... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total for the District ... | 9 | 19 | 291 | 310 | 286 | 195 | 16 | 280 | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | 52 |
| Kánara. | Government ... ... ... | 4 | 42 | 262 | 304 | 261 | 180 | 30 | 265 | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 295 |
| Kolhápur. | Unaided ... ... ... | 5 | 51 | 290 | 341 | 319 | 214 | 2 | 328 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 341 |
| Miraj. | Unaided ... ... ... | 2 | 17 | 97 | 114 | 115 | 78 | ... | 110 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Sángli. | Unaided ... ... ... | 5 | 82 | 167 | 249 | 216 | 150 | ... | 245 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 115 |
| Mudhol | Unaided ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 39 | 39 | 42 | 26 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Kurundvád. | Unaided ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 21 | 21 | 23 | 20 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |

FORM No. 5—*continued.*

| the 31st learning | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kánarese. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8c | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 246 | ... | 246 | 10 11 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,857 | ... | 2,857 | 12 1 0 | ..... | 10 | 27 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 | ... | 983 | 6 1 9 | ..... | ... | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 529 | ... | 529 | 8 8 6 | ..... | 2 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 614 | 614 | 9 3 8 | ..... | 3 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 16,134 | 554 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,688 | 8 13 1 | ..... | 73 | 240 | |
| ... | 2,756 | ... | 3,750 | 48 | 478 | ... | ... | 1,995 | 9,027 | 8 11 3 | 2 10 6 | 48 | 97 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,304 | 614 | 19,918 | 9 7 11 | ..... | 50 | 159 | |
| ... | 2,756 | 16,134 | 4,304 | 48 | 478 | ... | 19,304 | 2,609 | 45,633 | 9 1 3 | 0 8 9 | 171 | 496 | |
| 334 | ... | 2,409 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,409 | 9 8 11 | ..... | ... | 37 | |
| 18 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 | ... | 370 | 658 | 7 9 11 | 1 1 5 | 3 | 6 | |
| 352 | 94 | 2,409 | ... | ... | ... | 194 | .. | 370 | 3,067 | 9 1 0 | 4 7 1 | 3 | 43 | |
| 1,575 | ... | 6,001 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,001 | 7 5 1 | ..... | 21 | 71 | |
| 107 | 264 | ... | ... | 12 | | ... | ... | 1,428 | 1,704 | 17 15 0 | 2 12 5 | 8 | 29 | |
| 1,682 | 264 | 6,001 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 1,428 | 7,705 | 8 6 8 | 0 4 7 | 29 | 100 | |
| 245 | ... | 1,734 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,734 | 9 11 5 | ..... | 1 | 10 | |
| 13 | 27 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | .. | 125 | 157 | 15 0 1 | 2 9 3 | ... | 1 | |
| 258 | 27 | 1,734 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 1,891 | 9 10 9 | 0 2 2 | 1 | 11 | |
| 9 | ... | 1,566 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 1,626 | 9 0 6 | ..... | 9 | 15 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,390 | .. | 2,390 | 11 2 3 | ..... | 4 | 25 | |
| 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 665 | ... | 665 | 8 7 6 | ..... | ... | 7 | |
| 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,226 | ... | 1,226 | 8 2 1 | ..... | ... | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 342 | ... | 342 | 12 15 3 | ..... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | 4 1 3 | ..... | ... | ... | |

| District or State. | Name or Class of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | | | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | No. of Scholars on the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Upper Division. | Lower Division. | Total. | | | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | Maráthí. | Gujaráti. | Hindustáni. | Kánarese. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4a | 4b | 4c | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 8a | 8b | 8c | 8d |
| | SOUTHERN DIVISION —*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamkhandi | Unaided ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 49 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 2 | ... | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sávanúr | Unaided ... ... ... | 1 | 14 | 34 | 48 | 40 | 26 | ... | 45 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Lakshmeshwar | Unaided ... ... .. | 3 | 34 | 152 | 186 | 172 | 109 | ... | 158 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 |
| | Total, Native State Schools ... ... | 19 | 198 | 849 | 1,047 | 928 | 625 | 2 | 993 | 52 | ... | ... | 629 | ... | ... | 418 |
| | Total, Government Schools | 40 | 313 | 2,375 | 2,688 | 2,360 | 143 | 40 | 2,537 | 105 | 4 | 2 | 525 | ... | ... | 2,163 |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 6 | 84 | 201 | 285 | 270 | 191 | 128 | 156 | 1 | ... | ... | 147 | ... | ... | 138 |
| | Total, Unaided Schools ... | 19 | 198 | 849 | 1,047 | 928 | 625 | 2 | 993 | 52 | .. | ... | 629 | ... | ... | 418 |
| | Grand Total, Vernacular Schools, Southern Division.. | 65 | 595 | 3,425 | 4,020 | 3,559 | 2,254 | 170 | 3,686 | 158 | 4 | 2 | 1,301 | ... | ... | 2,719 |
| | SIND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | Government ... ... ... | 5 | 29 | 257 | 286 | 265 | 174 | ... | 219 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... .. | 1 | 20 | 100 | 120 | 116 | 92 | ... | 76 | 7 | 37 | .. | ... | 95 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 6 | 49 | 357 | 406 | 381 | 266 | ... | 295 | 74 | 37 | ... | ... | 145 | .. | ... |
| Hyderabad | Government ... ... ... | 7 | 63 | 395 | 458 | 489 | 347 | ... | 361 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... | 1 | 27 | 84 | 111 | 107 | 77 | ... | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Total ... | 8 | 90 | 479 | 569 | 596 | 424 | ... | 472 | 97 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Shikárpur | Government ... ... | 8 | 61 | 284 | 345 | 342 | 246 | ... | 46 | 299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 8 | 61 | 284 | 345 | 342 | 246 | ... | 46 | 299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Sind Frontier | Government ... ... ... | 2 | 5 | 61 | 66 | 57 | 43 | ... | ... | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Government Schools | 22 | 158 | 997 | 1,155 | 1,153 | 810 | ... | 626 | 529 | ... | .. | ... | 50 | ... | ... |
| | Total, Aided Schools ... | 2 | 47 | 184 | 231 | 223 | 170 | ... | 187 | 7 | 37 | ... | ... | 95 | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, Vernacular Schools, Sind ... ... | 24 | 205 | 1,181 | 1,386 | 1,376 | 980 | ... | 813 | 536 | 37 | ... | ... | 145 | ... | ... |
| | Total, Government... ... | 199 | 2,118 | 11,136 | 13,254 | 11,555 | 7,014 | 57 | 11,326 | 1,342 | 450 | 79 | 4,577 | 5,124 | 285 | 2,163 |
| | Total, Aided ... ... | 64 | 1,603 | 3,705 | 5,308 | 5,132 | 3,631 | 641 | 2,719 | 46 | 1,753 | 149 | 1,943 | 3,061 | ... | 138 |
| | Total, Unaided ... ... | 96 | 740 | 4,284 | 5,024 | 4,516 | 2,872 | 6 | 4,585 | 288 | 137 | 8 | 858 | 3,728 | 20 | 418 |
| | Grand Total ... | 359 | 4,461 | 19,125 | 23,586 | 21,203 | 13,517 | 704 | 18,630 | 1,676 | 2,340 | 236 | 7,378 | 11,913 | 305 | 2,719 |

FORM No. 5—*continued.*

| 31st March learning | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Number passed. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arabic Sindi. | Portuguese. | Hebrew. | Hindu Sindi. | Gurmukhi. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | Upper Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard IV.) | Lower Primary School Examination (Vernacular Standard II.) | |
| 8e | 8f | 8g | 8h | 8i | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 15 | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .... | ... | 4,707 | ... | 4,707 | 7 8 4 | ... | 12 | 64 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 11,710 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 11,770 | 8 3 0 | ... | 31 | 133 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385 | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 194 | ... | 1,923 | 2,519 | 13 2 2 | 2 0 1 | 11 | 36 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,707 | ... | 4,707 | 7 8 4 | ... | 12 | 64 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385 | 11,710 | ... | 17 | 60 | 194 | 4,707 | 1,923 | 18,996 | 8 6 9 | 0 2 8 | 54 | 233 | |
| 87 | ... | ... | 149 | . | 2,269 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,269 | 13 0 8 | 13 0 8 | 1 | 17 | |
| 25 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 182 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 819 | 1,001 | 10 12 7 | 1 15 5 | 4 | 10 | |
| 112 | ... | ... | 149 | ... | 2,451 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 819 | 3,270 | 12 4 1 | 9 3 3 | 5 | 27 | |
| 108 | .. | ... | 84 | 266 | 3,577 | ... | ... | .. | 480 | .. | ... | ... | 4,057 | 11 11 1 | 10 4 11 | 13 | 36 | |
| 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 429 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 278 | ... | 263 | 970 | 12 7 3 | 5 8 1 | 8 | 9 | |
| 219 | ... | ... | 84 | 266 | 4,006 | ... | ... | ... | 480 | 278 | ... | 263 | 5,027 | 11 13 3 | 9 6 10 | 21 | 45 | |
| 299 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 2,675 | ... | ... | ... | 552 | ... | ... | ... | 3,227 | 13 1 2 | 10 13 11 | 7 | 21 | |
| 299 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 2,675 | .. | ... | ... | 552 | ... | ... | ... | 3,227 | 13 1 2 | 10 13 11 | 7 | 21 | |
| 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 | 7 10 7 | 7 10 7 | ... | ... | |
| 560 | ... | ... | 233 | 312 | 8,850 | ... | ... | ... | 1,032 | ... | ... | ... | 9,882 | 12 3 2 | 10 14 10 | 21 | 74 | |
| 136 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 611 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 278 | ... | 1,082 | 1,971 | 11 8 9 | 3 9 3 | 12 | 19 | |
| 696 | ... | ... | 233 | 312 | 9,461 | ... | .. | ... | 1,032 | 278 | ... | 1,082 | 11,853 | 12 1 4 | 9 10 4 | 33 | 93 | |
| 560 | ... | .. | 233 | 312 | 27,757 | 36,956 | 560 | 947 | 1,823 | ... | ... | .. | 68,143 | 9 11 5 | 3 15 3 | 155 | 645 | |
| 136 | 30 | 85 | ... | ... | 9,944 | ... | 11,017 | 3,226 | 478 | 18,357 | ... | 11,941 | 54,963 | 15 2 2 | 2 11 9 | 95 | 234 | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,604 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,322 | 614 | 26,540 | 9 3 9 | ... | 95 | 280 | |
| 696 | 30 | 85 | 233 | 312 | 37,701 | 38,560 | 11,577 | 4,173 | 2,301 | 18,357 | 24,322 | 12,555 | 140,546 | 11 0 10 | 2 12 7 | 345 | 1,159 | |

SUBSIDIARY

*Statistical Return of Schools for Special or*

| District or State. | Name of Class of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Total number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | Number of Scholars on the learning | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Sanskrit. | Porsian. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 8a | 8b | 8c |
| | **A.—Medical Schools.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona ... ... | Medical School, Poona ... ... | 1 | 67 | 60 | 59 | 1 | 62 | 3 | ... | 1 | 67 | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad ... | Do. Ahmedabad ... | 1 | 54 | 53 | 46 | ... | 38 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 54 | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad ... | Do. Hyderabad ... | 1 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 30 | ... | ... |
| | Total, Medical ... ... | 3 | 151 | 137 | 128 | 4 | 118 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 151 | ... | ... |
| | **B.—Engineering Schools.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad ... | Engineering School, Hyderabad ... | 1 | 19 | 12 | 10 | ... | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| | **C.—Agricultural Classes.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona ... ... | College of Science, Poona ... .. | 1 | 13 | 12 | 7 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholápur ... | High School, Sholápur ... ... | 1 | (20) | (19) | (15) | ... | (20) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khándesh ... | Do. Dhulia ... ... | 1 | (18) | (21) | (11) | ... | (18) | ... | ... | ... | (18) | ... | ... |
| Ahmednagar ... | Do. Ahmednagar ... | 1 | (28) | (24) | (19) | ... | (26) | (1) | ... | (1) | (28) | ... | ... |
| Násik ... ... | Do. Násik ... ... | 1 | (12) | (7) | (6) | (1) | (11) | ... | ... | ... | (8) | (6) | ... |
| Kaira ... ... | Do. Nadiád ... ... | 1 | (32) | (32) | (48) | ... | (30) | ... | (2) | ... | (32) | ... | ... |
| Surat ... ... | Do. Surat ... ... | 1 | (40) | (28) | (17) | ... | (38) | .. | (2) | ... | (40) | ... | ... |
| Belgaum ... | Do. Belgaum ... ... | 1 | (40) | (33) | (30) | .. | (40) | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. ... | Do. Vernacular ... ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad ... | Do. Hyderabad ... ... | 1 | (25) | (19) | (16) | ... | (22) | (3) | ... | ... | (25) | ... | ... |
| Do. ... | Vernacular do. ... ... | 1 | 13 | 10 | 10 | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Agricultural ... ... | 10 | 36 | 32 | 26 | ... | 24 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | ... | (215) | (184) | (135) | (1) | (205) | (4) | (4) | (1) | (151) | (6) | ... |
| | **D.—Forest Class.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona ... .. | College of Science, Poona ... ... | 1 | 7 | 9 | 5 | ... | 7 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | **E.—School of Art.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay ... | School of Art, Bombay ... ... ... | 1 | 184 | 186 | 123 | 19 | 102 | 6 | 39 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | **F.—Drawing Classes.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Ratnágiri and Thána. | Central Division ... ... ... | 11 | (627) | (553) | (443) | (2) | (451) | (19) | (147) | (8) | ... | ... | ... |
| Dhulia, Ahmednagar and Násik. | North East Division ... ... | 3 | (176) | (162) | (120) | ... | (156) | (9) | (9) | (2) | (176) | (7) | (1) |
| Broach and Surat. | Northern Division ... ... ... | 2 | (72) | (60) | (36) | ... | (32) | (1) | (16) | ... | (72) | ... | ... |
| Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kárwár. | Southern Division ... ... ... | 3 | (47) | (61) | (44) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karáchi and Hyderabad. | Sind ... ... ... ... ... | ... 2 | 17 (29) | 13 (30) | 11 (22) | ... ... | 16 (14) | ... (5) | 1 (10) | ... ... | 17 (29) | ... ... | ... ... |
| | Total, Drawing Classes ... ... | ... 21 | 17 (928) | 13 (870) | 11 (665) | ... (2) | 16 (653) | ... (34) | 1 (182) | ... (10) | 17 (277) | ... (7) | ... (1) |

FORM No. VI.

*Technical Training for the official year* 1882-83.

| 31st March | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marathi. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | |
| 8d | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| ... | 5,437 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,437 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 14,745 | ... | ... | 271 | ... | ... | ... | 15,016 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 9,616 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,616 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 29,798 | ... | ... | 271 | ... | ... | ... | 30,069 | 234 | 231 | |
| ... | 3,094 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,094 | 309 | 309 | |
| ... | 5,230 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,080 | 6,310 | 901 | 747 | |
| ... | —143 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 668 | 1,025 | 68 | ... | |
| ... | 1,193 | 88 | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | 1,481 | 129 | 104 | |
| (9) | 708 | 446 | ... | ... | 285 | ... | ... | 1,439 | 75 | 37 | |
| (6) | 1,256 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,384 | 200 | 182 | |
| ... | 618 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 92 | ... | 720 | 38 | 32 | |
| ... | 707 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 719 | 41 | 40 | |
| ... | 772 | 435 | ... | ... | 240 | ... | 136 | 1,583 | 175 | 85 | |
| 10 | 870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 870 | 51 | 51 | |
| ... | ... | 1,156 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,156 | 115 | ... | |
| 13 | 11,211 | 2,253 | ... | 22 | 1,225 | 92 | 1,884 | 18,687 | 718 | 431 | |
| 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| (15) | 1,884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,884 | 376 | 376 | |
| ... | 37,275 | ... | 7,040 | 1,796 | ... | ... | 6,947 | 53,058 | 431 | 303 | |
| ... | 2,899 | ... | ... | 1,376 | ... | ... | ... | 4,275 | 9 | 6 | |
| (30) | 1,590 | ... | ... | 189 | ... | ... | ... | 1,779 | 14 | 13 | |
| ... | 719 | ... | ... | 111 | ... | ... | ... | 830 | 24 | 21 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,745 | 38 | 38 | |
| ... | 1,745 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 187 | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | 248 | 11 | 8 | |
| ... | 7,140 | ... | ... | 1,737 | ... | ... | ... | 8,877 | 771 | 620 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| District or State. | Name of Class of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Total number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the Rolls during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March. | | | | | | Number of Scholars on the | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Goanese and Native Christians. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Pársis. | Others. | English. | Sanskrit. | Persian. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 7c | 7d | 7e | 7f | 8a | 8b | 8c |
| | G.—Industrial Schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnágiri ... | Industrial School, Ratnágiri | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dhárwár ... | Do. Dhárwár. | 1 | 56 | 65 | 44 | ... | 1 | 34 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 2 | 56 | 65 | 44 | ... | 1 | 34 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Aided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay ... | David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay ... ... | 1 | 208 | 206 | 165 | ... | 10 | 128 | 56 | 13 | 1 | 45 | ... | ... |
| Poona ... ... | Free Church Mission Industrial Orphanage Boys' School, Poona ... ... | 1 | 44 | 44 | 37 | ... | 23 | 17 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Poona ... ... | Mission Orphanage Christian Boys' Industrial School, Poona ... ... ... | 1 | 14 | 10 | 8 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholápur ... | Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur ... ... | 1 | 38 | 41 | 31 | ... | ... | 35 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poona ... ... | Deccan Industrial School, Sirur ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Surat ... ... | Industrial School, Surat ... | 1 | 24 | 53 | 23 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 6 | 328 | 354 | 264 | ... | 47 | 189 | 61 | 28 | 3 | 45 | ... | ... |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutch ... ... | Industrial School, Bhúj ... | 1 | 41 | 46 | 32 | ... | 1 | 35 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Industrial ... | 9 | 425 | 465 | 340 | ... | 49 | 258 | 87 | 28 | 3 | 45 | ... | ... |
| | H.—Normal Schools for Masters. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona ... ... | Training College, Poona ... | 1 | 127 | 135 | 106 | ... | ... | 117 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 117 | ... |
| Ahmedabad ... | Do. Ahmedabad ... | 1 | 124 | 94 | 83 | ... | 2 | 113 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 5 |
| Dhárwár ... | Do. Dhárwár. | 1 | 107 | 103 | 92 | ... | ... | 94 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 96 | 11 |
| Hyderabad ... | Do. Hyderabad ... | 1 | 25 | 21 | 19 | ... | ... | 12 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | .. | (25) |
| | Total ... | 4 | 383 | 353 | 300 | ... | 2 | 336 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 327 | 16 (25) |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmednagar ... | Normal School, Ahmednagar | 1 | 52 | 53 | 50 | ... | 46 | 6 | .. | ... | ... | 52 | ... | ... |
| Káthiáwár ... | Do. Rájkot ... | 1 | 68 | 61 | 53 | ... | ... | 65 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... |
| Kolhápur ... | Do. Kolhápur ... | 1 | 12 | 18 | 17 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| | Total .. | 3 | 132 | 132 | 120 | ... | 46 | 83 | 3 | ... | ... | 52 | 80 | ... |
| | Total, Normal Schools for Masters... ... ... | 7 | 515 | 485 | 420 | ... | 48 | 419 | 48 | ... | ... | 52 | 107 | 16 (25) |
| | I.—Normal Schools for Mistresses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Government.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poona ... ... | Training College, Poona ... | 1 | 46 | 38 | 31 | ... | ... | 43 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad ... | Do. Ahmedabad ... ... ... | 1 | 39 | 32 | 29 | ... | 5 | 31 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 2 | 85 | 70 | 60 | ... | 5 | 74 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolhápur ... | Training College, Kolhápur. | 1 | 10 | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Normal Schools for Mistresses ... ... | 3 | 95 | 80 | 68 | ... | 5 | 83 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total ... | 56 | 1,449 | 1,420 | 1,143 | 11 | 125 | 1,045 | 174 | 76 | 18 | 284 | 407 | |
| | | ... | (1,143) | (1,055) | (800) | ... | (3) | (858) | (38) | (196) | (11) | (425) | (1) | |

FORM No. VI.—*concluded.*

| 31st March learning | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | | Annual Cost of educating each Scholar. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maráthí. | Gujaráti. | Kánarese. | Hindustáni. | Hindu Sindi. | Arabic Sindi. | Provincial Revenues. | Local Rates or Cesses. | Endowments. | Fees. | Municipal Grants. | Subscriptions. | Revenues of Native States. | Other sources. | Total. | Total Cost. | Cost to Government. | |
| 8d | 8e | 8f | 8g | 8h | 8 | 9a | 9b | 9c | 9d | 9e | 9f | 9g | 9h | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,804 | 40,804 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | 516 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,173 | 9,189 | 207 | 33 | |
| ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | 516 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,977 | 49,993 | 207 | 33 | |
| 83 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,600 | ... | 1,571 | 1,017 | ... | 5,000 | ... | 12,341 | 23,529 | 142 | 21 | |
| 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 | ... | ... | 66 | ... | 988 | ... | 198 | 1,438 | 38 | 5 | |
| 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 485 | 605 | 75 | 15 | |
| 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 2 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 1,958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 185 | 4,143 | 161 | 86 | |
| 179 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,984 | ... | 3,529 | 1,083 | ... | 5,988 | ... | 13,209 | 29,793 | 112 | 22 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,438 | ... | 4,438 | 134 | ... | |
| 179 | 50 | 56 | .. | ... | ... | 7,484 | 516 | 3,529 | 1,083 | ... | 5,988 | 4,438 | 61,186 | 84,224 | 137 | 22 | |
| 117 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 13,753 | 5,299 | ... | 127 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 19,179 | 180 | 130 | |
| ... | 124 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 8,025 | 3,756 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,786 | 141 | 96 | |
| ... | ... | 107 | ... | ... | ... | 8,641 | 5,943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,584 | 157 | 93 | |
| 25 | ... | ... | .. | (25) | 38 | 3,613 | 1,467 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,080 | 255 | 181 | |
| 142 | 124 | 107 | 20 | (25) | 38 | 34,032 | 16,465 | ... | 132 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 50,629 | 167 | 112 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 68 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 8,345 | ... | 8,351 | 155 | ... | |
| 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,572 | ... | 3,572 | 200 | ... | |
| 12 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 11,917 | ... | 11,923 | 98 | ... | |
| 154 | 192 | 107 | 20 | (25) | ... | [illegible]32 | 16,465 | ... | 138 | ... | ... | 11,917 | ... | 62,552 | 147 | 80 | |
| 46 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | 6,368 | 1,979 | 1,160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,507 | 306 | 205 | |
| ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,453 | 1,084 | ... | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 9,157 | 315 | 257 | |
| 46 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,821 | 3,063 | 1,160 | ... | 600 | .. | ... | ... | 18,664 | 311 | 230 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,178 | ... | 1,178 | 130 | .. | |
| | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,821 | 3,063 | 1,160 | ... | 600 | ... | 1,178 | ... | 19,842 | 289 | 201 | |
| | | 163 | 20 | ... | 38 | 1,15,961 | 22,364 | 11,729 | 4,776 | 1,825 | 6,080 | 17,533 | 70,017 | 2,50,285 | 218 | 101 | |
| | | | | (25) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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